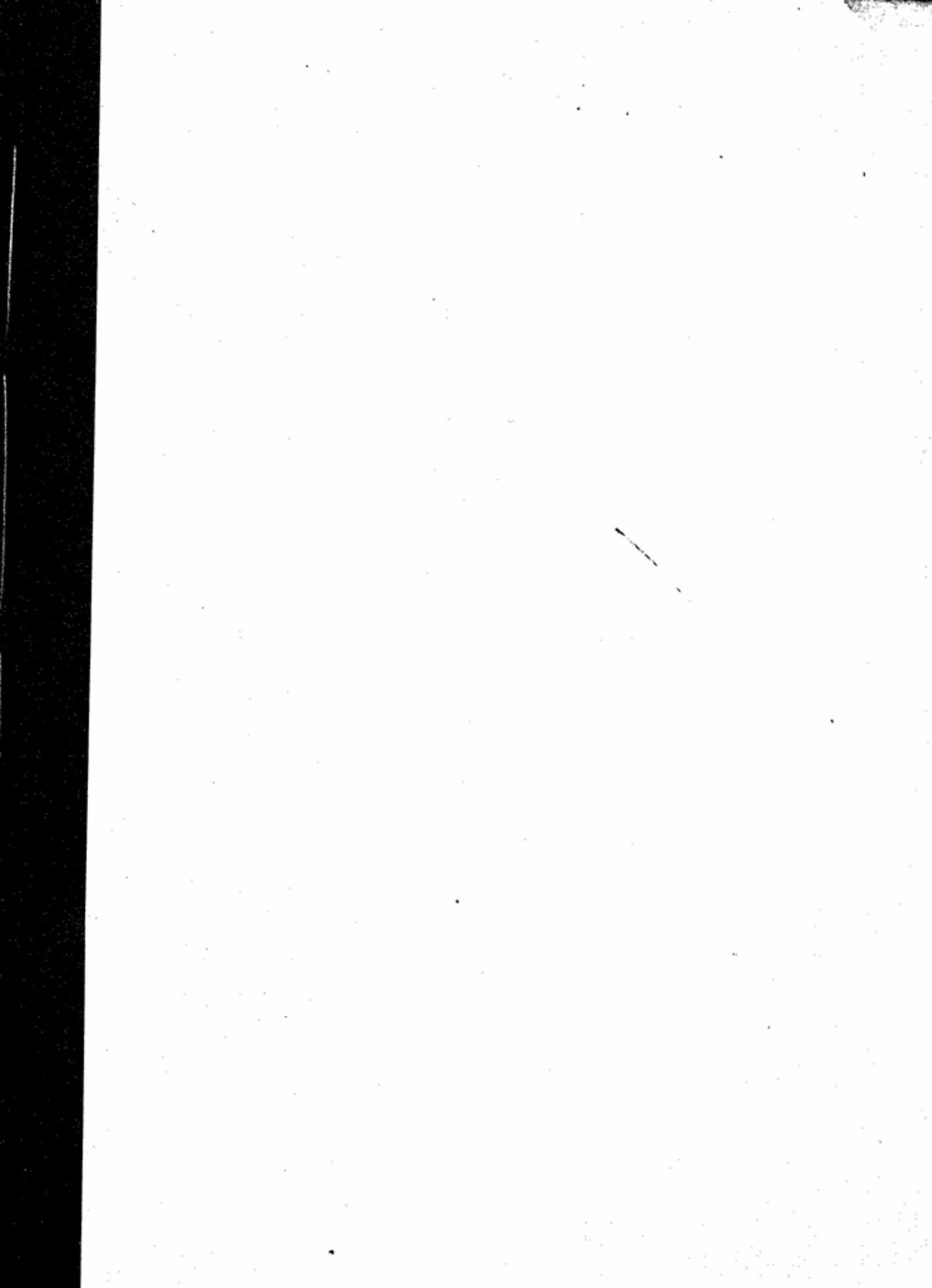


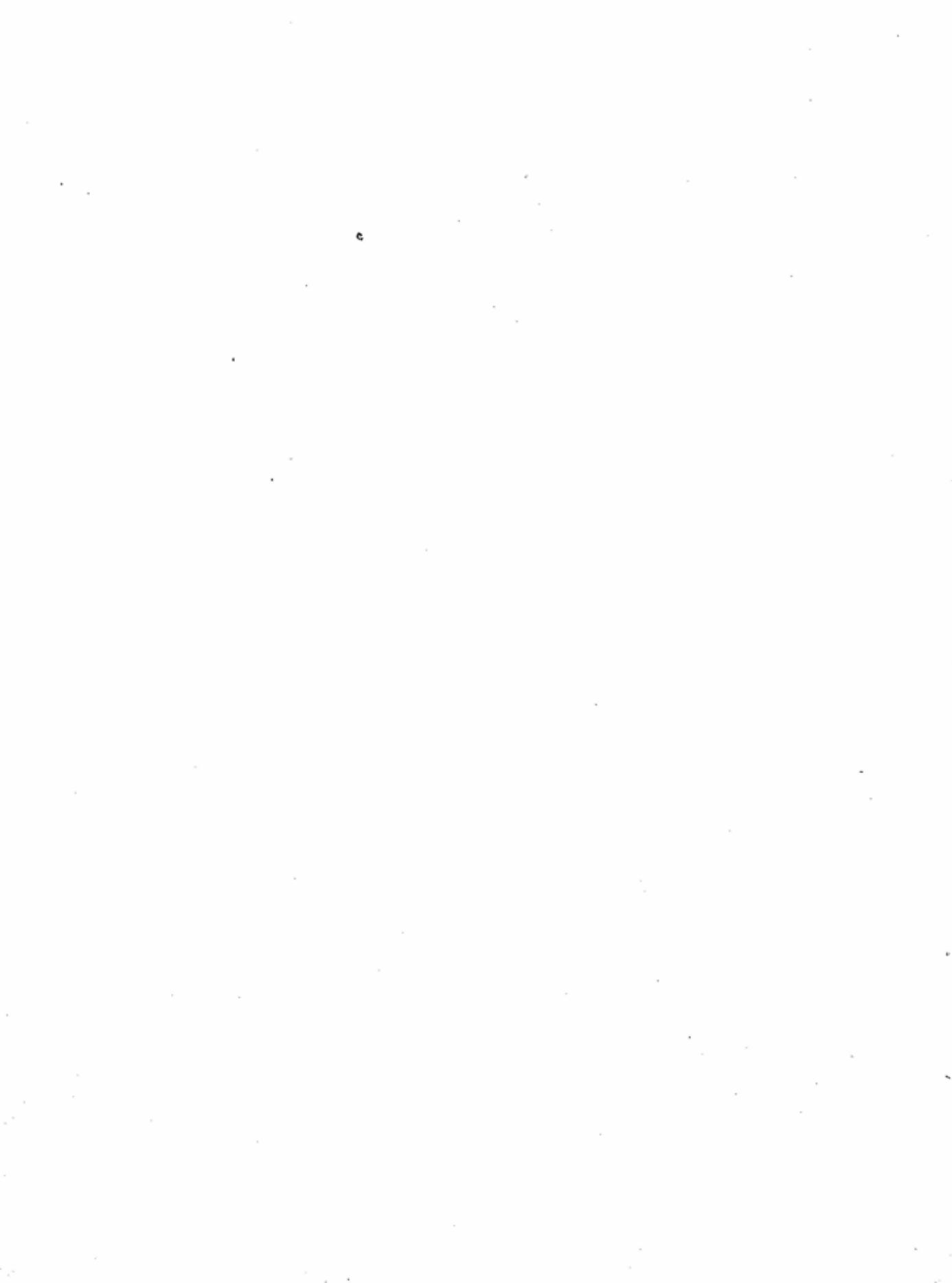
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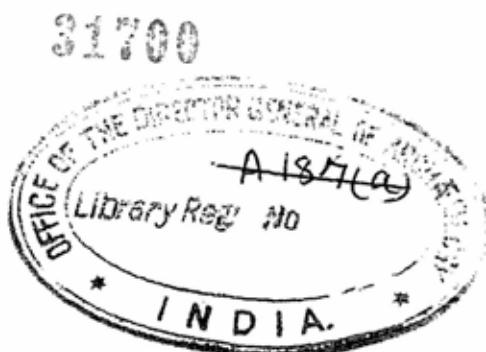
THE QUARTERLY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
IN PALESTINE





THE QUARTERLY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
IN PALESTINE

VOL. II



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MOSAIC PAVEMENTS AT 'EIN EL FAWWĀR

IN the course of work undertaken in June 1931 by the Jerusalem Municipality to supplement the City water supply from 'Ein el Fawwār, a series of mosaic pavements and foundation walls was discovered.

'Ein el Fawwār lies in the Wādī Fāra between the mouth of Wādī Suweinīt and 'Ein Qilt. The flow of the spring, though usually fairly abundant, is intermittent; the water rises freely for a period and then subsides—a phenomenon due to siphonic action or, according to the local explanation, to the influence of a 'Rasad' or guardian spirit.

The spring rises in a rough masonry well enclosed in a rectangular construction, now roofless but originally spanned from east to west by a double arch resting on a central pier, which, with one of the arches, still stands. (See Pl. LVII. 1.) In the eastern wall of the enclosure two outlets once fed the aqueducts which can still be followed eastwards along the right side of the wadi. The lower of these is a pipe, the upper an open conduit not much less than a metre in width and rendered with a hard cement of lime and ground bricks. The opening of the former in the wall of the enclosure is crowned with a stone bearing a cross in relief: it is some 15 cm. above the floor of the pool.

Four metres to the west of the pool and abutting upon the rock wall of the valley is a group of rooms which include the remains of a small chapel with an irregular courtyard to the west. Little more than the foundations of the building survive—these are mainly of rubble faced with plaster, but the walls of the courtyard are partly built of rough masonry (Pl. LVII, 2).

The main complex is entered from a small open courtyard (D) immediately north of the chapel. A cement runnel applied to the wall of the latter discharges into this court. From here a low step gives access past the north-west corner of the chapel to an inner courtyard (c), whose entrance is flanked on the north side by a respond of which the outline alone is visible on the floor.

The door of the chapel, which is entered from this court, is preceded by the remains of a small porch: it was found walled-up. The chapel itself consists of an apsidal chamber divided into nave and chancel by a screen whose grooved base, showing a narrow doorway in the centre, is still in position. Only a few stones of the apse remain. At the north-west corner of the chapel a pipe (13 cm. in diameter) on the floor-level discharges through the wall into the outer court.

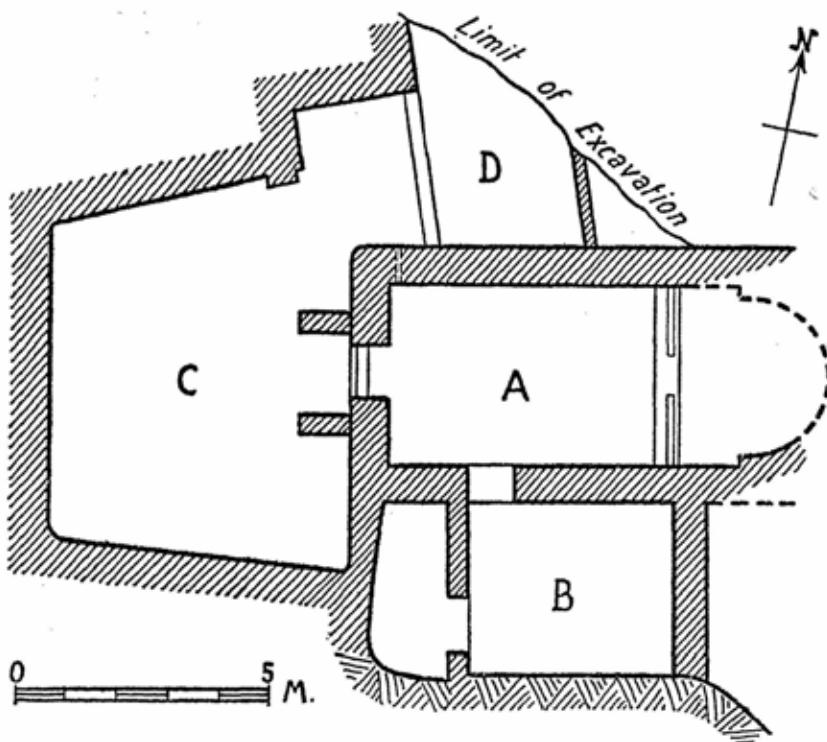
In the south wall a doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber (B) partly excavated in the rock: its walls, like those of the chapel and courtyard, are



lined with plaster. The floor of this chamber is 10 cm. lower than that of the chapel and 19 cm. below the sill of the doorway connecting them. There is a marked depression towards the north-east corner.

An opening in the west wall of the chamber communicates with a small annex, whose cement floor is 28 cm. above that of the chamber.

With the exception of the last-mentioned annex all floors, both internal and



external, are paved with mosaics. The chapel has a diaper pattern of red sprigs surrounded by a border 45 cm. in width (Pl. LVII, 2). In (B) the pattern is coarser and lacks the border. The courtyards are paved with plain white tesserae.

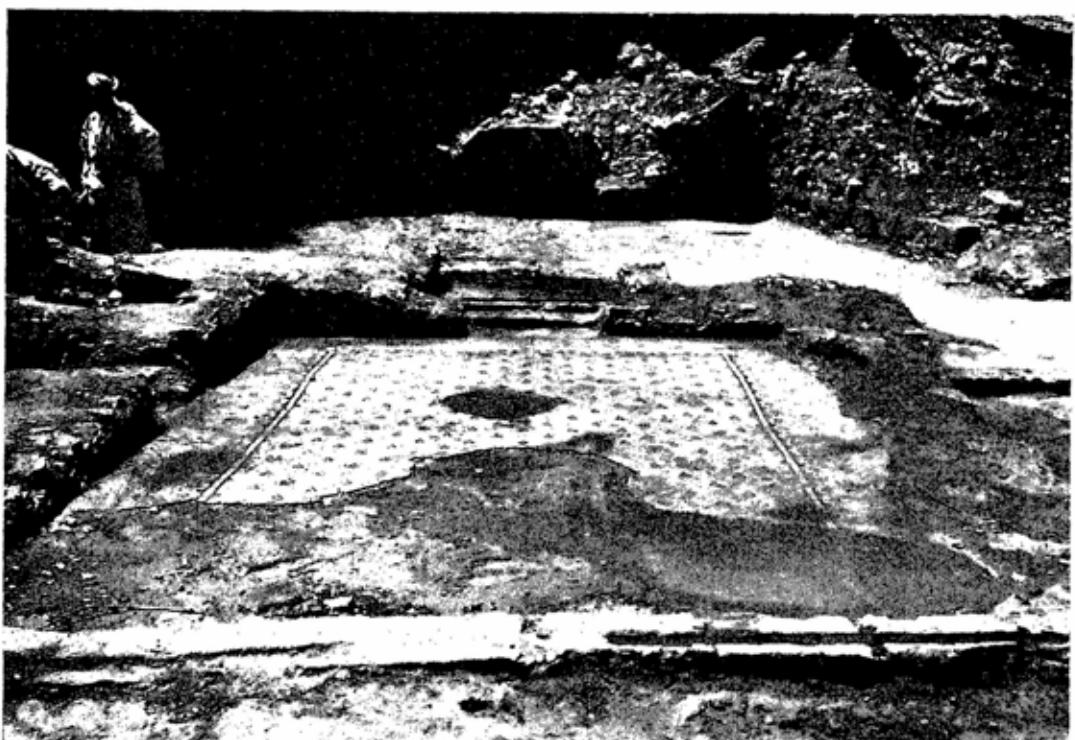
A number of ribbed sherds, glass lamp fragments, and an Arabic coin were found in the inner courtyard.

The traces of several crude structures on the northern side of the valley may be added to the small group just described as evidence of a former occupation of the wadi.

R. W. H.



I



2

MOSAIC PAVEMENTS AT 'EIN EL FAWWĀR

A PORTRAIT OF VITELLIUS (?) IN ROCK CRYSTAL

AMONGST the examples of miniature sculpture in the Museum is the crystal portrait head of a Roman from Caesarea (Cat. 31.1; Pl. LVIII). It almost certainly represents the Emperor Vitellius, and originally formed part of a statuette, or at least a bust, from which it has been broken off at the base of the neck. The head as it remains is 1½ inches high. Hair is indicated by rather coarse and formalized grooves. The iris is incised. The face is realistically rendered; we may note the ridges and wrinkles on the forehead, around the mouth and eyes, and the loose roll of flesh over the outer corner of either eye, beneath the eyebrows. The way in which the mouth droops downwards at the ends, the rather bulbous nose, the receding forehead, and the generally weak and self-indulgent character suggested by the whole face, agree with the portraits of Vitellius as seen on the coins, and the description of Suetonius.¹ The latter, however, probably exaggerates the sensuality of Vitellius' life, which was in all likelihood no more pronounced than that of many of his contemporaries: only more conspicuous in an Emperor. A youth spent in Capri 'inter Tiberiana scorta' did not prevent him from displaying considerable ability afterwards in public administration in Africa, over a period of two years: a performance to which Suetonius is willing only to accord the description 'innocentiam', thereby evidencing the *a priori* character of his judgment.

The portrait is of the first century A.D., a period which saw the growth of the fashion of carving objects in the round out of precious and semi-precious stones. At first Alexandria seems to have been the centre of this technique, perhaps a survival of the early Egyptian habit of working in hard stones. In the British Museum are some similar portraits in other precious stones,² in particular a head of Claudius (probably) in burnt agate, a head of Tiberius in turquoise, a bust of Agrippina the Elder in green plasma, and a head of Vespasian in chalcedony. The use of rock crystal itself is better seen in the group of objects such as fishes, game-counters, dice, also in the British Museum.³ A useful approximate date for the coming into fashion of this technique is provided by several fragments of vessels in the British Museum

¹ Erat enim in eo enormis proceritas, *facies rubida plerumque ex vinulentia*, venter obesus, alterum femur subdebile impulsu olim quadrigae, Suet., *Vitell.* 17. The complete description helps one to imagine the whole statuette.

² B.M. Cat. *Engraved Gems and Cameos, Greek, Etruscan and Roman*, 1926, Nos. 3944 ('a Claudian Caesar'), 3945 (Tiberius), 3946 (Agrippina), 3948 (Vespasian).

³ Ibid., Nos. 3971-4013.

definitely imitating the designs on Terra Sigillata,¹ and in particular certain *motifs* datable to the end of the first century A.D. Later, carving in rock crystal was carried on and developed under the Byzantines. Two fine and remarkable specimens, of lions' heads from the fifth century, were shown at the Byzantine Exhibition in Paris in 1931;² found at Alexandria, they are reasonably held to have come from Anatolia, owing to their strong resemblance to Hittite lions.

A suggestion that the present head represents L. Vitellius, father of the Emperor (he who was 'pietatis immobilis erga principem'),³ might seem probable on *a priori* grounds, especially as he was a very successful and capable legate of Syria for a period, were it not for the fact that hitherto it is almost exclusively Imperial portraits that have been found of rock crystal. In addition the portraits of L. Vitellius on the coins⁴ are very different from the present bust; they represent a man of military, determined appearance, one of the old Republican school of Romans, without the receding forehead so obvious here, or the loose, flabby rolls of flesh on the face. He is evidently much more a 'vir pristinae virtutis' than his son, and cannot be a candidate for the honour of the present portrait.

J. H. I.

¹ Ibid., Nos. 4016 (surely imitating Form 37?), 4024, 4025.

² *Ill. Lond. News*, 11 July 1931, p. 61, Fig. 9.

³ Suet. *Vitell.* 3.

⁴ Cf. e.g. Mattingly, *Coinage of the Roman Empire in the Brit. Mus.*, I, Augustus to Vitellius, Pl. 60, 21 and Pl. 61, 1 (reverse in either case).



I



2



3



4

A PORTRAIT OF VITELLIUS (?) IN ROCK CRYSTAL

AN INSCRIBED EPITAPH FROM GAZA

THE inscription of which a copy is given below (Mus. Cat. I. 9307; Pl. LIX) came to the Museum recently from Gaza, where it had been in use as a modern tombstone. The stone is 2 ft. 9 in. high by 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and has been broken horizontally across the middle. The writing is rather careless and provincial. It belongs to the latter part of the third century A.D., as is evidenced by the form of the letters. This was a period in which Gaza was becoming the focus of a flourishing neo-Hellenism, largely reflected from Egypt, a movement which lasted till well into the fifth century, and included in its orbit such figures as Nonnus, Procopius, and Choricius,¹ and gave us a considerable number of the funeral epigrams in the Anthology.

ΕΞ ΕΥΔΑΙΜΟΣΥΝΗΣ ΠΥΡ ΑΓΡΙΟΝ ΗΛΥΘΕΝ ΥΜΕΩΝ,
ΧΑΡΜΑΔΑ, ΕΣΦΗΛΕΝ Δ' ΕΛΠΙΔΑ ΤΙC ΝΕΜΕΣΙC.
ΩΛΕΤΟ ΜΕΝ ΚΟΥΡΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΩΝΥΜΟC ΕΙΚΟΣΙ ΜΟΥΝΑC
ΔΥCΜΑC ΑΡΚΤΟΥΡΟΥ ΧΕΙΜΕΡΙΑC ΕCΙΔΩN.
ΩΛΕΤΟ Δ' ΕΠΤΑΕΤΙC ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟC ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ ΚΛΕΟΔΟΞΑ 5
ΑΡΧΑΓΑΘΑC, ΓΟΝΕΩN Δ' ΕΚΛΑCΕΝ ΕΥΤΕΚΝΙΗN.
ΟΙΚΤΡΟN ΔE ΑΙΤΩΛΟC ΚΟΥΡΗN ΚΩKYCΕ ΜΑΧΑΙΟC,
ΑΛΛΑ ΠΛΕON ΘΝΗΤΟC ΟΥΔΕΝ ΟΔΥΡΟΜΕΝΟC.
Η ΜΗN ΑΜΦΟΤΕΡΟYC Γέ ΠΑΛΛΑΙΠΛΟΥΤΟI ΒΑΣΙΛΗΕC
ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟY ΧΡΥCΕΑIC ΗΓΛΑΙCAN ΧΑΡΙCIN. 10
ΩC ΔE ΠΑΤΡΑN ΔMΗΘΕΙCAN ΑΝW ΠΟLΙN ΕΓΔΟΡΟC ΕХΘΡΩN
ΩPΘΩCAC KΡHTHΝ MАРTУPЕOYCAN ΕХEIC.
MЕMΨACθAI ΔE ΘΕOIC APKEI MONON ΑΝДRA ГE ΘНHTON
ΩPAITACKOMENOYC ГHRAOC ωC XAHLEPOU
HNTHCAC· ΨYXHI ΔE TA MYPRIA PANTA PONHCAC 15
IKEO THN KOINHN ATRAPON EIC AΙΔΕW.

The reading is fairly certain, and the meaning clear, except for the beginning of line 14. Letters missing on the stone and added by conjecture are underlined by dots. The following translation will show the sense, and the view here taken of doubtful points.

A fierce blaze of fire destroyed your happiness, Charmadas, and your hopes were disappointed by Fate. First your son, named after you, perished, having lived to see the Great Bear set in storms but twenty times. Then died seven year old Kleodoxa, daughter of your own daughter Archagathe, frustrating the joy her parents had in their offspring. Pitifully, too, did Aetolos Machaios (?Machaios the Aetolian) lament for his daughter; but no profit is there for mortal men in

¹ Cf., e.g., Bouchier, *Syria as a Roman Province*, pp. 240 sqq., and bibliog. *ad fin.*

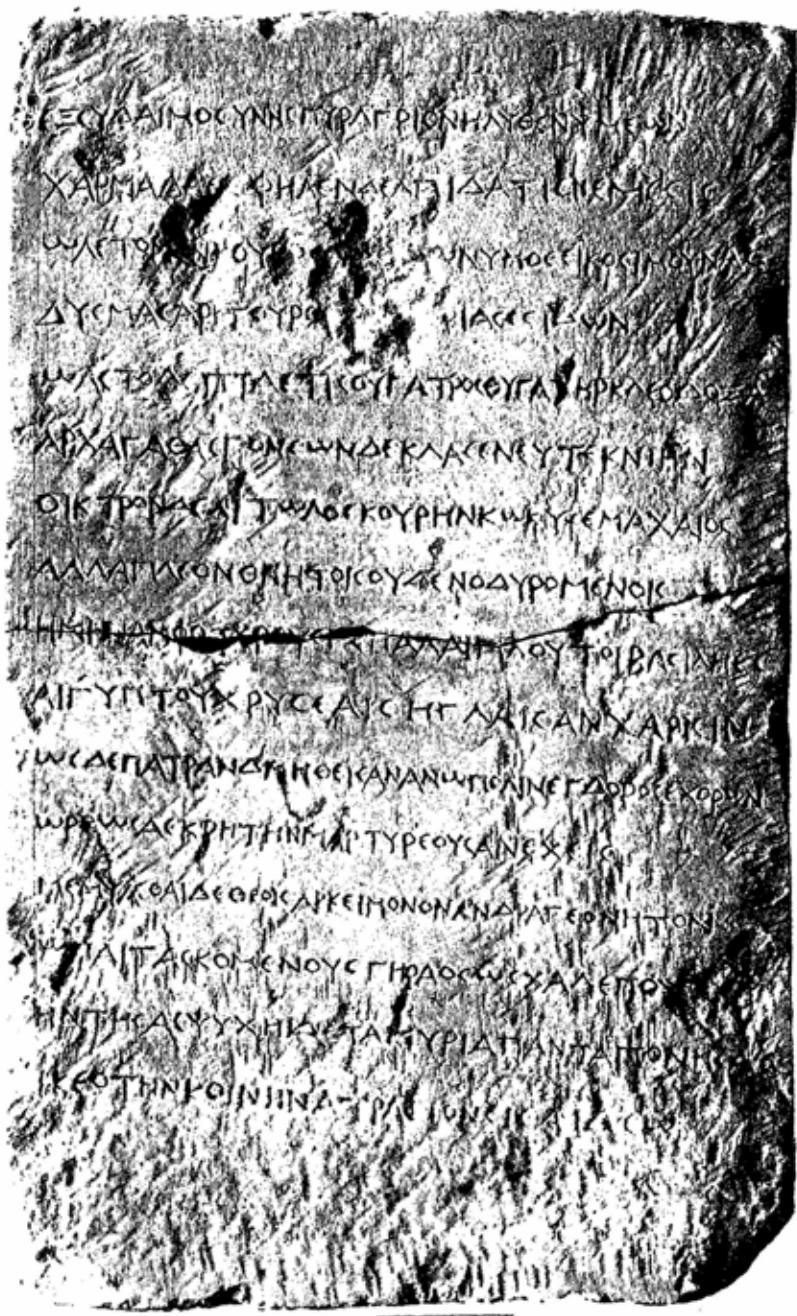
giving way to grief. Both children, you know, had received golden favours from the Egyptian kings whose riches were established of old. Moreover, you have Crete as a witness of how you raised your native land on high again from amidst the weapons of foes, after it had been humbled. A mortal man (like you) is only justified in charging heaven with giving him a bitter old age (if he has been idle?); but you in your lifetime have been busy with your countless tasks ere you trod this common path to the grave.

A few comments in addition: l. 2, ΧΑΡΜΑΔΑ, apparently a voc. from ΧΑΡΜΑΔΗΣ or ΧΑΡΜΑΔΑΣ.¹ ll. 3, 4, i.e. the youth died in his twenty-first year. l. 7, Machaeus or Machaios, is a possible name. 'Aetolus' may give his origin, 'the Aetolian'; he is son-in-law of the deceased. ll. 9, 10, the reference to the 'Egyptian kings of ancient wealth' is obscure. The usual form is 'παλαιόπλουτοι'. l. 11, 'ΠΟΛΙΝ' might stand, in apposition to 'ΠΑΤΡΑΝ', but seems superfluous, and is more probably a misspelling for 'ΠΑΛΙΝ'. Several eccentricities in the writing (e.g. the retaining of the 'ε' in 'ΔΕ' of l. 7, and its omission in ll. 2 and 6) justify one in assuming carelessness or illiteracy in the stone-cutter. l. 11, ΕΓΔΟΡΟC for ΕΚ ΔΟΡΟC. l. 12, the reference to Crete is almost as dark as that to Egypt. We only know that as in the Late Bronze Age, so at this time, there was a considerable movement of people eastward from Crete to the littoral of Palestine and Syria. l. 14, ωΠΑΙΤΑΚΟΜΕΝΟΥC: I have rendered what I conceive to be the general sense here. The reading is certain except for 'Π', which might possibly be a 'Ν'. Can the engraver have intended 'ΑΣΚΟΥΜΕΝΟC'? I take 'ωc' (before ΧΑΛΕΠΟΥ) after 'ΜΕΜΨΑCΘΑI': It is possible, however, that l. 13 may be simply a 'tag' standing by itself, and l. 14 commences a fresh sentence.² In either case Charmadas is addressed. l. 15, i.e., you have spent such a crowded life that you are not justified in calling it wretched.

J. H. I.

¹ Or, read ΧΑΡΜΑ ΔΑΕCΦΗΛΕΝ: ΧΑΡΜΑ accus. after ΗΛΥΘΕΝ, and ΔΑΕCΦΗΛΕΝ from ΔΑΙCΦΑΛΛΩ; δαίσφαλτος occurs, with 'πάλη'. This would avoid the hiatus.

² Or read: ω ΠΑΙ ΤΑΚΚΟΜΕΝΟΥC and trans.: 'Only a mortal man (i.e. whilst alive) is justified, O son of Taskomenes, in charging heaven with &c.; but you, after a busy life, are now dead.' This is perhaps more likely, though ΑΡΚΕΙ would still be used in rather a strained sense.



AN INSCRIBED EPITAPH FROM GAZA

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE IN 1931

IT is intended to publish in each volume short summaries of excavation work in Palestine concluded within the current year, abstracted from information supplied by the excavators. It is hoped such reports will prove of assistance in the scientific co-ordination of archaeological work.

In case the report of an excavation has been published elsewhere prior to sending this article to print, reference is made to that publication.

BEISĀN

Expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

FitzGerald, G. M.: 'Excavations at Beth-Shan in 1930' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 59-70, Pls. I-VI.

'EIN SHAMS

Haverford Expedition.

Grant, Elihu: 'Ain Shems, 1931' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 167-70.

SABASTIYA

Joint Expedition of Harvard University, the Palestine Exploration Fund, the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Crowfoot, J. W.: 'Work of the Joint Expedition to Samaria-Sebustiya, April and May, 1931' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 139-42, Pls. I-III.

SAFFŪRIYA

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Sukenik, E. L.: [מִשְׁרָיוֹן צִיפּוֹרִי] ['Some Remains of Sepphoris'], (in *Tarbiyah*, Vol. III, fasc. 1), pp. 107-9, 2 Pls.

TALL EL 'UJŪL

British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

Petrie, [Sir] Flinders: 'Tell el Ajjūl' (in *AE*, 1931), pp. 33-41, 6 Figs.

The Irg el Ahmar Rock-shelter

IN May 1931 M. R. Neuville made, on behalf of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine of Paris, a sounding in the Irg el Ahmar rock-shelter, situated in the Wādī Khureitūn, 2 km. west of the Umm Qatafa cave, excavated in 1928.¹

¹ René Neuville, 'L'Acheuléen supérieur de la grotte d'Oumm-Qatafa (Palestine)' in *L'Anthropologie*, XLI, 1931, pp. 13-51 and 249-63; R. Neuville et A. Mallon, 'Les débuts de l'âge des métaux dans les grottes du désert de Judée', in *Syria*, XII, 1931, pp. 24-47, 10 Figs, Pls. XV-XIX.

The sequence of deposits was as follows:

Level A: Black earth, 10 to 40 cm. Flints and potsherds of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages; Middle Bronze hearth.

Level B: Fine grey earth, 20 cm. Microlithic industry corresponding to the Lower Natufian (Mesolithic) of the Maghārat el Wād (Layer B);¹ hearths; no pottery. Animal remains.

Level C: Soft brownish earth, 40 cm. The industry has marked affinities with the Lower Natufian, but includes a fair number of typical Aurignacian scrapers. Bone beads; fragment of bone harpoon; numerous *dentalia* forming ornaments. Abundant animal remains.

Level D: Tough brownish clay, 25 cm. Lower Middle Aurignacian industry, corresponding to that of Layer E of the Maghārat el Wād; numerous Gravette points, but only a few and rather atypical scrapers. Animal remains.

Level E: Tough reddish clay, 30 cm. Same industry as in Level D, but with numerous flat scrapers and only a few Gravette points. Animal remains.

Level F: Sticky reddish clay, 40 cm. Small number of atypical blades and flakes, many of them having the striking-platform retouched. Human and animal remains.

The excavation of the whole of the deposits will be carried out next season.

Khirbat et Tubeiga

DURING June and July, 1931, the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, and the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, conducted an excavation at Khirbat et Tubeiga, the Biblical Beth-zur. The expedition was in charge of Professor O. R. Sellers and Professor William F. Albright, assisted by a staff of scholars from America, Denmark, and Finland.

Work was confined to the area at the top of the hill, except for tracing 150 metres of the city wall. Owing to the shallowness of debris and the general absence of stratification it was possible to excavate a comparatively large tract, 8,000 sq. metres.

Walls which were uncovered centred about a Hellenistic fortress on the acropolis. This fortress showed three phases of building and one burning, all Hellenistic.

Except in definite occupation levels the Hellenistic pottery was mixed with Middle Bronze and Early Iron. There was a small amount of Early Bronze and Late Bronze sherds (less than a basketful); but evidently the city was not settled during those periods.

¹ Dorothy Garrod, 'Excavations in the Mugharet el-Wad', in *QSt.*, 1929, p. 220-222, and 1931, pp. 99-103, Pls. I-III.

Around the fortress was a complex of stores and dwelling-houses with a street and an open place before the east gate, which faced 'Ein ed Dirwa (Philip's Fountain). In the market were what appeared to be a khān and a wine-shop with nine large jars set into a rock-cut trough. By the fortress on the south were three shallow graves, in which were skeletons but nothing else.

Two cisterns and a reservoir were cleared out completely. The reservoir was evidently a natural cave which had been enlarged. Leading to it from the north were steps, which descended to the bottom in a curved staircase with rock-cut balustrade. A second entrance from the south had broken through the plaster, which never was repaired. In the reservoir were many sherds, a few coins, various animal bones, and a human skeleton covered with loose stones.

From the Middle Bronze Age the excavators found jar handles stamped with scarabs of the Hyksos type and a bone carving showing a standing man with the right hand raised in ceremonial attitude, one of the few examples of early Canaanite art. Early Iron I debris contributed some characteristic vessels and a scarab of Rameses II. Early Iron II was represented by storage jars, stamped jar handles with the 'winged roll' from the districts of Memshat, Ziph, and Hebron, and the wax impression of a seal, 'Of Gealyahu, the son of the king'. There were found four inscribed weights: two 'neseph' weighing 9.80 and 9.54 gm. respectively, a 'pim' of 7.18 gm., and a 'beqa' of 5.8 gm.

Hellenistic remains were the most abundant and the most significant, especially on account of the coins. These show that the city flourished in post-Exilic times, reached its height of affluence under Antiochus Epiphanes, rapidly declined after it was captured by Simon the Maccabee, and was abandoned before the end of the second century B.C.

It is planned to offer a preliminary report of this excavation as an independent publication during the coming year.

Ramat Rahel

RAMÁT RAHÉL (P.E.F. Map XVII, M. t. 9-1) is situated between Talpiyot and Giv'át Eliyáhu (Khirbat Sálih). The excavations there of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society lasted from the 16th January to the 17th March, 1931, under the supervision of Dr. B. Maisler, assisted by Mr. M. Stekelis.

A rock-hewn tomb-cave was discovered, consisting of a courtyard with a large niche on the northern side, an ossuary chamber to the east and a bone-chamber to the south. Small and narrow steps lead to a platform in the courtyard. Thence one descended through the entrance of the ossuary chamber (closed by a stone door, 75 x 65 cm.) to a pit in the floor (170 x 100 x 80 cm.).

The ossuary chamber is almost square (315 cm. north to south, 285 cm. east to west). It contained an ossuary near the entrance and five *kukhim* closed with stones (*golalim*), viz.: (1) in the south wall: *kukh* (A) with three ossuaries, one (60 x 25 x 35 cm.) being ornamented with six-pointed rosettes; (2) in the north wall: *kukh* (B) with an unornamented ossuary (75 x 30 x 37 cm.), a skeleton, some pottery, and two ossuaries placed one on the other (60 x 26 x 37 cm. and 61 x 29 x 35 cm.) decorated with rosettes; (3) in the west wall: *kukh* (D) with four ossuaries, one with a gable-shaped lid, the other small (45 x 25 x 28 cm.) and unusual, with a wall represented on its sides; *kukh* (E), broken and empty. A later winepress, built of cement, was opposite *kukh* (E); it contained Hellenistic pottery and an Astarte head (Iron II).

Altogether eleven skeletons were found in the ossuary chamber with various pottery of the first century B.C.

The entrance to the bone-chamber (270 cm. from east to west, 230 cm. from north to south) was closed by a large stone (60 x 40 cm.); then one came to a small pit (130 x 80 x 80 cm.). This chamber contained six *kukhim*: three on the east (A, B, C), two on the south (D, E), one on the west (F). Each contained the bones of one person, except (F), where bones of several persons were found. In the bone-chamber were found: a gold ear-ring (in *kukh* (C)), eight glass vessels, and various small objects.

A large Hellenistic pot was found on cooking-stones to the west of the niche (285 x 250 cm.) in the courtyard, with some seeds beneath it. A hollow to the north of the niche (185 x 75 cm.) contained the bent skeleton of a woman, lying on her right side, with several small cosmetic articles beside her.

The finds include Hellenistic pottery from the niche, much Iron II and some Iron III pottery (including an Iron II jar handle stamped נִצְלָה), and a meleki-stone capital (75 x 50 x 25 cm.) ornamented in the Cypro-Phoenician style.

A detailed report of the excavations will appear in the *Qōbes* of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society.

Wādī el Maghāra

EXCAVATIONS in the caves of the Wādī el Maghāra, Mount Carmel, are being undertaken by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem in collaboration with the American School of Prehistoric Research. In 1931 work was carried out in three sites:

(1) *Maghārat el Wād* (Cave of the Valley). This is the largest of the group, and the interior was excavated in 1929 and 1930. This year work was con-

fined to the Mesolithic deposit on the platform of the cave. Two phases of the Mesolithic industry of Palestine were identified, and these have been named Upper and Lower Natufian. In the Lower Natufian was found a group of burials with head-dresses and other ornaments made up of dentalium shells and bone pendants in place on the skeletons. At the base of the deposit was a wall of rough blocks of limestone resting on the bed-rock; this curved outward from the levelled area and rock-cut basins found last year, and evidently formed part of the same group of 'works'.

(2) *Magħārat es Skhūl* (Cave of the Kids). A small rock-shelter containing a single archaeological deposit of Mousterian age. Towards the base of this deposit the skeleton of a young child was found in an intensely hard breccia accompanied by typical Mousterian implements.

(3) *Magħārat et Tābūn* (Cave of the Oven). This cave contains a very deep deposit, of which the upper part has yielded a Mousterian industry identical with that of the Magħārat es Skhūl associated with a well-preserved fauna. The lower levels are still unexplored, but have been reached in a sounding.

Megiddō

THE ruins exposed in 1931 by Mr. P. L. O. Guy (on behalf of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago) belong to different periods, the latest being about the middle of the fourth century B.C.

Towards the south-west corner debris were removed to a depth of about 8 m. from a kind of funnel in the ground which measured some 40 m. across at the surface; broken walls, some of the Middle Bronze Age, protruded from the sides, and a late stairway led downwards into a masonry shaft: this rested on the edges of a smaller rock-cut shaft, and the stairway continued downwards round the sides.

From the bottom of the rock shaft a sloping tunnel about 14 m. long carried the stairway down to a total depth of 37 m. below the surface of the tell, and at that level water was found.

From the foot of the stairway a horizontal tunnel 3 m. high and 2 wide led south-west for 50 m. through the rock to a cave 23 m. long, over 7 high and 4 to 5 broad. At the bottom was a water-pool, and from that steps led upwards to an opening at the foot of the tell, and well outside it. Inside the opening was a recess for a guard, and in that was the guard's skeleton with a heavy bronze mace-head. The opening to the cave had been blocked by a massive wall.

The history of the system seems to be this: at some undetermined date in the Bronze Age the cave was hacked out, access to it from the town above

being perhaps obtained by a masonry passage, apparently of Late Bronze Age, laid bare on the edge of the tell in 1929.

The vertical shaft and the horizontal tunnel appear to have been added during the tenth century B.C., when Megiddo was rebuilt and a water supply was necessary within the new fortifications. When this had been provided, the older entrance was blocked.

Late pottery, including a sherd of black Greek ware, low down in the shaft, and the fact that the stairway (of close on 200 steps) leads right up to the surface of the tell, shows that the system remained in use practically down to the latest period of occupation.

On the east slope, one of the main finds has been a collection of human remains, including 48 measurable skulls, well dated to the Early Bronze Age. These were lying in a depression in the rock, and had perhaps been collected from tombs which it was intended to re-utilize.

Shaft tombs, with burials of two distinct periods, were discovered: the earlier with pottery types of the latter part of the Early Bronze Age, including hand-made 'tea-pots' (similar to *BBSA* No. 4, Pl. IV. 7). Definitely associated with these in date were found wheel-made 'tea-pots', of a kind of bucero ware with a wavy white line decoration. The origin of these vessels is still undetermined; some resemblance to Minoan ware should be noted.

The later burials, of the end of the Late Bronze Age, produced bronzes, pottery, small objects, and scarabs of Seti I and of Ramses II.

The pottery includes many decorated pieces, and, particularly, an intact vase (33 cm. high) with a remarkable design of goats, palm-tree, birds and a crab, as well as geometrical patterns.

Provisional reports will continue to be published in the *OIC*. The material for a first final volume to appear in the *OIP* series is being prepared.

CONCISE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE.¹ JERUSALEM

IN referring to sites where excavations have been carried out in or near Jerusalem the common place-names now current (e.g. 'Mount Scopus', 'Tombs of Judges') have been used. This does not, of course, imply the acceptance of such names as topographically correct.

The area included in this list has been subdivided as follows:

A. JERUSALEM *INTRA MUROS*:

1. The Haram Area.
2. The North-Eastern Quarter.
3. The North-Western Quarter.
4. The Area of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and Māristān.
5. The South-Western Quarter.

B. JERUSALEM *EXTRA MUROS*:

(a) INNER CIRCUIT: 1. Kidron Valley. 2. Museum Site. 3. Jericho Road. 4. Area in front of Damascus Gate. 5. Suleimān Road, Lower Jaffa Road, Mamillah Road. 6. St. Paul's Road. 7. Street of the Prophets. 8. Russian Compound. 9. Hebron Road. 10. Mount Zion and Ophel.

(b) OUTER CIRCUIT: 1. Wādī Yasūl and Wādī Beit Sāhūr. 2. Batn el Hawā. 3. Hill of Evil Counsel. 4. Mount of Olives. 5. Mount Scopus. 6. Tombs of Judges. 7. Bukharian Quarter. 8. St. George's Area. 9. Jaffa Road. 10. Nahlath Ahim. 11. Nicophoria. 12. Lepers' Home. 13. Greek Colony.

JERUSALEM *INTRA MUROS*

HARAM AREA

ROUND THE HARAM WALL² [Hf 1, 3, 8–10, 12, 13, 15–17, He 8]

Soundings carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1867–9.

Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 76–188, 226–32, 1 Pl., 13 Figs.

Warren, Charles, and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 126–56, 158–84, 9 Figs., Pls.

¹ Continued from No. 3, pp. 139–49.

² This report, dealing with excavations on both sides of the wall, should have appeared twice: once in Jerusalem *Intra Muros* and again in Jerusalem *Extra Muros*; however, as the main object of the excavation was the exploration of the Haram area as a whole, it has been included here.

INSIDE THE DOME OF THE ROCK [Hf 14]

Soundings by the Turkish authorities in 1874.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 135-6.

—: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I., pp. 216-17.

NORTH EDGE OF PLATFORM

Casual discovery in 1868. [Hf 19.]

Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 218-21.

Casual discovery in 1872. [Hf 11.]

Schick (C.): 'Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1873), p. 72.

SOLOMON'S STABLES [Hf 4]

Soundings prior to 1864.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Jerusalem Explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, p. 77.

Excavations by Turkish authorities prior to 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem. Discoveries in "Solomon's Stables"' (in *QSt.*, 1891), pp. 198-9, 1 Pl.

Hanauer, J. E.: 'A Subterranean Passage in Solomon's Stables' (in *QSt.*, 1891), p. 204 f.

TRIPLE GATE [Hf 2]

Soundings carried out by de Saulcy in 1863.

de Saulcy, F.: *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 1-17, 7 Figs.

Soundings carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 76, Pl. XV, Fig. 3; Pl. XXVI, Fig. 6.

NORTH END OF EL BURĀQ POOL [Hf 12]

Soundings made by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 75, Pl. XXVI, Fig. 5.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE OF THE HARAM [Hf 10-Ge 1]

Casual discovery in 1870.

Warren, Charles and Chaplin [Thomas]: 'Discovery at the N.W. Angle' (in *QSt.*, 1870), pp. 370-2.

Cleared in 1891.

Hanauer, J. E.: 'Cuttings in the Rock in the Haram Area' (in *QSt.*, 1891), 2 Figs., pp. 206 f.

EAST WALL OF THE HARAM [Hf 5]

Excavations carried out by the Turkish authorities in 1874.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 136, 165.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 132-5, 1 Fig.

Excavations carried out by the Turkish authorities in 1881-2.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'Note II' (in *QSt.*, 1882), p. 18.

—: *Mission en Palestine et en Phénicie entreprise in 1881*, Paris, 1884, pp. 47, 120 f., 1 Fig.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 237-9, 1 Fig.

GOLDEN GATE [Hf 7]

Casual discovery in 1872.

Schick (C.): 'Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1873), p. 72.

Excavations by the Turkish authorities in 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem. Excavations at the Golden Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1891), p. 201.

NORTH-EASTERN QUARTER

BETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN HOSPICE AND DAMASCUS GATE [Ge 4]

Casual discovery in 1871.

Wilson (C. W.): 'Recent discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1872), pp. 47-51, 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

HĀRAT BĀB HITTA [He 5]

Casual discovery in 1895 (?).

Schick, C.: 'Reports. New discoveries in Harat Bab Hytta' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 128-31, 1 Plan.

BETHESDA POOL AND ST. ANNE [He 4, 7]

Excavations carried out by the Pères Blancs from 1863 to 1876.

Mauss, C.: *La piscine de Bethesda à Jérusalem . . .*, Paris, 1888, pp. 55+11 Figs.

Excavated by the Pères Blancs in 1888-1900.

Schick, C.: 'Pool of Bethesda' (in *QSt.*, 1888), pp. 115-34, 3 Figs., 4 Pls. (With addenda by C. Wilson and R. C. Conder).

—: 'Neue Funde am Bethesdateich in Jerusalem' (in *MuNDPV*, 1900), pp. 81 f.

Cré, Léon: 'Discovery at the Pool Bethesda' (in *QSt.*, 1901), pp. 163-5, 1 Fig.

Excavated by the Pères Blancs in 1889.

Cré, Léon: 'Recherche et découverte du tombeau de St. Joachim et de Sainte Anne sous l'antique Basilique de Sainte Anne à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1893), pp. 245-74, ill. (Reprinted as a special publication, Paris, 1893, 32 pp.).

BIRKAT ISRA'IL [He 3]

Excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1868.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 122-6, 2 Figs., Pls. VI, XVI.

Warren and Wilson: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 189–98, 1 Fig.

CHAPEL OF FLAGELLATION, VIA DOLOROSA [He 2]

Excavated by the Franciscan Fathers in 1889.

Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem. An ancient Church in Tarik Sitti Maryam' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 172–4, 1 Pl.

Excavated by the Franciscan Fathers in 1901–3.

Vincent, Hugues and Abel, F.-M.: *Jérusalem nouvelle*, Paris, 1922, Vol. 3, pp. 596–8, Figs. 239–43, Pl. LX, 1–5.

SŒURS DE SION [Ge 1, He 1]

Soundings in 1857 and 1860.

Pierrotti, Ermelte: *Jerusalem Explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, pp. 60–3, Pls. XII–XIII.

Casual discovery in 1863.

de Saulcy, F.: *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1865, Vol. 2, p. 192, 1 Plan.

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 76, Pl. XVII, Fig. 6.

Casual discovery in 1868.

Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 201–3.

Cleared in 1872.

Warren, Charles, and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, p. 209 f.

AREA WEST OF ECCE HOMO ARCH [Ge 2]

Casual discovery in 1874, cleared on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund by Charles Clermont-Ganneau.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches. Rock and rock-cut chambers west of Ecce Homo Church' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 105–7, 142–6, 166, 264–9, 2 Figs.

—: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873–4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 49–77, 21 Figs.

Casual discovery in the Greek Convent Habs al-Masīḥ near the Sœurs de Sion in 1906. [Ge 2.]

V. B.: 'Découvertes archéologiques à Jérusalem' (in *Jérusalem*, 1906), p. 85, 1 Fig.

Excavations by Greek Patriarchate in 1906. [Ge 2.]

Savignac, R.: 'Chronique. Crédation d'un sanctuaire et d'une tradition à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1907), pp. 113–23, 3 Plans.

AUSTRIAN HOSPICE [Ge 3]

Casual discovery in 1857.

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Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 60, Pl. XXIII,
Fig. 1.

TARIQ ES SERAI. HOUSE OF VERONICA, HOUSE OF SIMON THE CYRENEAN, ETC. [Gf 13]
Casual discoveries prior to 1860.

Pierrotti, Ermelte: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p.
161.

Excavations conducted by the Uniate Greek authorities in 1895.

Schick, C.: 'Reports. 1. Veronica's House' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 214-15.

KHĀN EZ ZEIT [Gf 12]

Casual discovery in 1860.

Pierrotti, Ermelte: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869,
p. 160.

EL WĀD STREET [Gf 15]

Soundings carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1867-8.

Warren and Wilson: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 281-4.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, p. 236.

SŪQ EL LAHMANĪN [Gf 17]

Cleared in 1858.

Pierrotti, Ermelte: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869,
p. 160.

SŪQ EL KHAWĀJĀT [Gf 16]

Excavated by C. Schick in 1876.

Schick, C.: 'Recent excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1877), p. 9 f, 1 Pl.

HAMMĀM ES SULTĀN [Gf 14]

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 78-84, 10 Figs.

NORTH-WESTERN QUARTER

HĀRAT EN NASĀRA. COPTIC KHĀN [Gf 4]

Casual discovery prior to 1869.

Pierrotti, Ermelte: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869,
p. 138.

HĀRAT EN NASĀRA [Gf 9-10]

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 154-6, 2 Pls.

HĀRAT DEIR EL FRANJ [Gf 8]

Casual discovery in 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Reports' (in *QSt.*, 1891), p. 277 f., Map.

NEAR NEW GATE

Casual discovery 1891. [Ff 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1892), p. 17.

Casual discovery in 1895. [Ff 2.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports ... 2. Excavations inside the New Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1895), p. 109.

QĀL'AT JĀLŪD

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864. [Ff 3.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 73, Pl. XXVI, Fig. 3; Pl. XXVII.

Soundings made by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1869. [Ff 3.]

Warren and Wilson: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 285–6.

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Schick, C.: 'Die antiken Reste an der Nordwestmauer von Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1878), pp. 15–23, Pls. III, IV.

Casual discovery in 1877. [Ff 9.]

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, p. 267.

Casual discovery in 1888. [Ff 12.]

Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem. II. Remains of Old Wall near the North-East Corner of the City' (in *QSt.*, 1889), p. 65 f., 1 Pl.

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Excavated by the École Biblique in 1912. [Ff 12.]

Vincent, Hugues: 'Chronique. Jérusalem. Fouilles aux abords de la tour Pséphina' (in *RB*, 1913), pp. 88–96, 8 Figs.

Casual discovery by the Frères des Ecoles chrétiennes in 1927. [Ff 3.]

Vincent, Hugues: 'La troisième enceinte de Jérusalem' ... 2. *Les vestiges archéologiques* (in *RB*, 1927), p. 351.

LATIN PATRIARCHATE [Ff 11]

Casual discovery in 1836.

Pierotti, Ermète: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 138.

GRAND NEW HOTEL [Ff 1]

Casual discovery in 1877.

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 218 ff., 1 Plan, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1885.

Guthe, H.: 'Die zweite Mauer Jerusalems und die Bauten Constantins am heiligen Grabe ... 2. Das Stadtviertel der Grabeskirche ... von C. Schick' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 271 f.

Merril, Selah: 'Recent discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1886), pp. 21-4, Plan.
Paton, Lewis Bayles: 'The third wall of Jerusalem and some excavations on its supposed line' (in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1905), pp. 197-211, 1 Map, 2 Figs.

POOL OF HEZEKIAH [Gf 3]

Casual discovery in 1897.

Schick, C.: 'Reports and Papers . . . 3. The West Wall of the Pool of Hezekiah' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 107-9, 2 Figs.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AND MARISTĀN

MOSQUE OF OMAR, NEAR THE HOLY SEPULCHRE [Gf 5]

Casual discovery in 1858.

Pierrotti, Ermète: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 138.

PARVIS OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. [Gf 6.]

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in front of the Entrance of the Holy Sepulchre in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, pp. 74 f.

COPTIC PROPERTY [Gf 7]

Casual discovery in 1885.

Schick, C.: 'Neu aufgedeckte Felsengräber bei der Grabeskirche in Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 170-3, Pl. 5.

Casual discovery in 1897.

Lagrange, M. J.: 'Chronique. L'inscription coufique de l'église du Saint-Sépulcre' (in *RB*, 1897), pp. 643-7, 2 Figs.

Excavations conducted by the Copts in 1906.

Vincent, Hugues: 'Chronique. Un vestige des édifices de Constantin au Saint-Sépulcre' (in *RB*, 1907), pp. 586-607, 3 Figs.

—: 'Chronique' (in *RB*, 1908), pp. 275-7, 2 Figs.

RUSSIAN COMPOUND [Gf 11]

Excavations conducted by M. de Vogüé in 1855 and 1862.

Vogüé, Melchior de: *Le Temple de Jérusalem . . . Appendice: Topographie de Jérusalem*, Paris, 1864, pp. 117-20, Pl. XXXVI.

Excavated in 1857-60 by E. Pierrotti on behalf of the Russian Authorities.

Pierrotti, Ermète: *Jerusalem Explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, pp. 33, 125-6, Pl. XXX.

Excavations by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 74, Pl. XX, Fig. 8, Phot., p. 25.

Excavations carried out by Clermont-Ganneau on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873-4.

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- Spyridonidis, C. K. and Hanauer, J. E.: 'An ancient gate east of the Holy Sepulchre' (in *QSt.*, 1907), pp. 297-302, 1 Fig., 1 Plan.

MĀRISTĀN [Gf 18]

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- Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 269-76, 1 Pl.
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Casual discovery in 1895.

Schick, C.: 'Reports . . . 4. Another Tomb at the Muristan' (in *QSt.*, 1895), p. 329.

Casual discovery in 1899.

Schick, C.: 'Reports. Remains of another Church in the Muristan' (in *QSt.*, 1899), pp. 213–14.

Casual discovery in 1900.

Schick, C.: 'Reports . . . Notes on the discovery of . . . some carved stones in the Muristan' (in *QSt.*, 1900), p. 145.

Hanauer, J. E.: 'Sculptured figures from the Muristan . . .' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 77–9.

SOUTH-WESTERN QUARTER THE CITADEL [Ff 12]

Soundings by C. Schick in 1878.

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OPPOSITE THE CITADEL [Gf 2]

Casual discovery in 1885.

Merrill, Selah: 'Recent discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1886), pp. 21–3, 1 Plan.

CHRIST CHURCH [Gf 1]

Casual discovery in 1841.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 118.

Casual discovery in 1860.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, pp. 60 f., Pl. XXI, 5.

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Casual discovery in 1909.

Wurst, Philipp: 'Kurze Mitteilungen' (in *MuNDPV*, 1909), p. 89.

HĀRAT EL QĀL'A. POLICE BARRACKS [Fg 1]

Casual discovery in 1838.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 118.

ARMENIAN PROPERTY [Gg 9]

Casual discovery in 1855.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 118.

HĀRAT BĀB EN NABĪ DĀWŪD. MĀR JIRYIS [Gg 8]

Casual discovery prior to 1869.

Pierrotti, Ermète: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, pp. 119.

HĀRAT ED DAWĀIYA [Gf 19]

Casual discovery in 1860.

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SŪQ ES SABBĀGHĪN [Gf 20]

Casual discovery in 1862.

Vogué, M. de: *Le Temple de Jérusalem*. Paris, 1864, pp. 112–3, 1 Fig.

Excavations by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1869.

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BURJ EL KIBRĪT

Casual discovery in 1897(?). [Gg 6.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports ... II. Another interesting cistern' (in *QSt.*, 1898), p. 81.

—: 'Reports ... III. Remains of Ancient City Wall' (in *QSt.*, 1898), p. 82, 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1914. [Gg 5.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. Une mosaïque byzantine à el-Bâṭn' (in *RB*, 1914), pp. 436–8, Figs. 7, 8.

HĀRAT EL MEIDĀN [Gg 7]

Casual discovery in 1885(?).

Schick, C.: 'Neu aufgedeckte Felscisternen und Felsgemächer in Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 42–5, Pl. 1.

NEAR DUNG GATE (HĀRAT EL MAGHĀRBA) [Hg 2]

Casual discovery in 1914.

Watson, C. M.: 'Recent discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1914), pp. 165–9, 1 Plan, 3 Figs.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. 1. Jérusalem. Glanures archéologiques ... 2. Vestiges antiques dans hâret el-Moghârbeh' (in *RB*, 1914), pp. 429–36, Figs. 2–6.

TYROPŒON [Hf 1, Hg 1]

Excavated by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 75, Pl. XXVI, Fig. 4.

Soundings carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1867–9.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 184–7, 2 Figs., Pls.

JERUSALEM—*EXTRA MUROS*
KIDRON VALLEY
WĀDĪ EN NĀR

Casual discovery in 1880.

Schultze, Victor: 'Sarcophage und Grabinschriften aus Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1881), pp. 9, 11.

Excavated by the Department of Antiquities in 1923.

Mayer, L. A.: 'A Tomb in the Kedron Valley containing Ossuaries with Hebrew Graffiti Names' (in *BBSAJ*, No. 5, 1924), pp. 56–60, Pls. 5, 6.

ABDALOM'S TOMB, AND SURROUNDINGS

Soundings made on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1868. [Hf 18.]

Warren and Wilson: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, p. 136.

Cleared by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1871. [If 1.]

Clermont-Ganneau (Charles): 'Notes on certain new discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1871), p. 105.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 294 f.

Cleared by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society in 1924. [If 1.]

Reinach, Théodore: 'Fouilles entreprises dans les tombes de la vallée du Cédron par Nahum Schlouszsch' (in *CAIL*, 1924), pp. 144–6.

Slouszsch, Nahum: '[חפירות מסביב ליראבשלום ר"ח שבת–ערב פסח חתרפ"ד] ["Excavations around the Monument of Absalom (January to April, 1924)"] (in *Qōbes*, Vol. I, fasc. 2), pp. 5–48. (Abridged translation in 'Proceedings of the Jewish Exploration Society', 1925, pp. 7–30, 11 Figs.).

GETHSEMANE

Casual discovery in 1887. [If 7.]

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 151 f.

Casual discovery in 1893. [If 2.]

Lees, F. Robinson: 'Antiquities from Caesarea, &c.' (in *QSt.*, 1893), p. 140, 1 Fig.

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1894–7. [He 10.]

Bliss, Frederick Jones: *Excavations at Jerusalem 1894–7*, London, 1898. ('Tombs in the Valley of Jehoshaphat', pp. 238–9.)

Casual discovery in 1897. [If 2.]

Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'Chronique... Nouvelles de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1897), p. 131.

Excavations carried out near Gethsemane by the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in 1907. [He 9, Hf 20.]

Spiridonidis, C. K.: 'The Church of St. Stephen' (in *QSt.*, 1907), pp. 137–9, 2 Figs. (Cf. Vincent, H.: 'Encore l'inscription de Saint Etienne à Gethsémani' (in *RB*, 1907), pp. 607–11, 1 Fig.)

Excavations carried out by the Franciscan Fathers in 1909-20. [If 2.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. L'église de Gethsémani' (in *RB*, 1919), pp. 248-52, Figs. 3, 4.

—: 'Chronique. L'église de Gethsémani' (in *RB*, 1920), pp. 574-6, Pl. 1-2.

Orfali, Gaudence: *Gethsémani ou Notice sur l'Église de l'Agonie ou de la Prière d'après les fouilles récentes accomplies par la Custodie franciscaine de Terre Sainte (1909 et 1920)*, Paris, 1924, ii + 32 pp., 23 Pls., 10 Figs.

WĀDĪ EL JAŪZ [Gc 1, Fc 1]

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Letters. Old Pool in Upper Kedron Valley or "Wādī el Joz"' (in *QSt.*, 1892), pp. 9-13, 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1881 (?)

Schick, C.: 'Remarkable rock-cut tomb in "Wādī el Joz"' (in *QSt.*, 1892), pp. 13-16, 1 Plan.

MUSEUM SITE [He 6]

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), p. 95 f., 1 Plan, 1 Fig.

—: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 248-53, 5 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1912.

Vincent, Hugues: 'Fouilles à l'angle N.-O. de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1913), pp. 101-3, Fig. 10.

Cleared in 1930.

D. C. B.: 'Note on a Cemetery at Karm al-Shaikh, Jerusalem' (in *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, Vol. I, 1931), pp. 3-9, Pls. II-XVIII.

JERICHO ROAD

Casual discoveries in 1890. [He 11-12.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem. I. The New Road North of the City' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 246 f.

Casual discovery in 1899. [Ge 5.]

—: 'Reports ... IV. The North Wall of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1899), pp. 38 f., Plan.

AREA IN FRONT OF DAMASCUS GATE

ST. ÉTIENNE [Gd 7, Ge 9]

Casual discovery in 1878, excavated by the Dominican Fathers (subsequently the École Biblique) in 1881-94.

Mantell, A. M.: 'Jerusalem. Newly discovered Church' (in *QSt.*, 1882), pp. 116-20, 3 Figs., 2 Plans.

Merrill, Selah: 'The newly discovered Church' (in *QSt.*, 1883), pp. 238-42, 2 Figs.

- Merrill, Selah: 'New discoveries in Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1885), pp. 222-8, 1 Plan,
1 Figs.
- Vaux, Ludovic de: 'Découvertes récentes à Jérusalem' (in *Revue archéologique*, Vol.
VII, 1886), pp. 371-4.
- : 'Mémoire relatif aux fouilles entreprises par les R. P. Dominicains dans leur
domaine de Saint-Étienne, près de la porte de Damas à Jérusalem' (in *Revue
archéologique*, Vol. XII, 1888), pp. 32-60, 6 Figs.
- Schick, C.: 'Die Stephanskirche der Kaiserin Eudokia bei Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*,
1888), pp. 250-7, Pl. 3.
- Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem. IV. Discoveries north of Damascus
Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 116 f.
- : 'Discoveries north of Damascus Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 9-11, 1 Plan, 1 Pl.
- Lewis Hayter, T.: 'Ruins of Church on the Skull Hill, Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1891),
pp. 211-18, 7 Figs., 1 Plan.
- Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'La Palestine chrétienne. Découvertes récentes et explorations'
(in *RB*, 1892), pp. 118-22, 4 Figs.
- : 'Chronique biblique. II' (in *RB*, 1892), pp. 258-61, 2 Figs., 1 Plan.
- Lagrange, Marie Joseph: *Saint Étienne et son sanctuaire à Jérusalem*, Paris, 1894,
xvi + 188 p., Front., 22 Figs., 2 Pls. ('Résultats des Fouilles' pp. 105-38).

SKULL HILL

- Soundings carried out by de Saulcy in 1863. [Ge 19.]*
- de Saulcy, F.: *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 18-22, 1 Plan.
- Casual discovery in 1867. [Ge 7.]*
- Schick (C.): 'Gordon's Tomb' (in *QSt.*, 1892), pp. 120-4, illus., 1 Pl.
- Soundings carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1867. [Ge 18]*
- Warren and Wilson: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 277-80.
- Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine:
Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 235-6.
- Cleared by C. Schick in 1873. [Ge 20.]*
- 'Notes. Mr. Schick's work at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1874), p. 125.
- Cleared about 1886. [Ge 21.]*
- Schick, C.: 'Die neu aufgefundenen Felsengräber neben der Jeremiasgrotte bei
Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1886), pp. 73-8, Pls. 1, 2.
- Casual discovery in 1894. [Ge 8.]*
- Schick, C.: 'Letters ... 5. Rock-cut aqueduct on Skull Hill' (in *QSt.*, 1894), pp. 263 f.
- Casual discovery in 1896. [Ge 6.]*
- Schoenecke, L.: 'Ein Felsblock mit Gräbern bei Jerusalem' (in *MuNDPV*, 1897),
pp. 36-8, Fig. 8.
- Schick, Conrad: 'Reports and Papers ... 2. Newly discovered rock and block with
tombs' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 105-7, 1 Fig.
- Excavations by the Franciscan Fathers in 1902. [Ge 6]*
- [Dunkel, (Adolf)]: 'Nachrichten von unseren Stationen. Jerusalem' (in *HL*, 1902),
pp. 91 f. (English translation published in *QSt.*, 1902, pp. 403-5, 1 Plan.)

AREA WEST OF NĀBLUS ROAD

Casual discovery in 1875. [Ge 12.]

Chaplin, Thomas: 'Discovery at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1876), p. 9.

Casual discovery in 1878. [Ge 11.]

Schick, C.: 'Neue Funde im Norden von Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1879), pp. 102–5, Pl. 3. (Translation in *QSt.*, 1879, pp. 198 ff.)

Casual discovery before 1881 ('Conder's Tomb'). [Ge 10.]

Conder, Claude R.: 'Reports. Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1881), pp. 201–5, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1893. [Ge 11.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters . . . v. Excavations on the rocky knoll N. of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1893), pp. 298–9, 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1894. [Fe 4.]

Schick, C. and Bliss, F. J.: 'Discovery of a beautiful mosaic pavement with Armenian inscription north of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1894), pp. 257–61, 2 Figs.

Bliss, F. J.: *Excavations at Jerusalem in the years 1894–7*, London, 1898, pp. 253–9, 3 Figs.

Cleared in 1901. [Fe 9.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. Une mosaïque byzantine à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1901), pp. 436–44, 2 Pls.

—: 'Chronique. La mosaïque d'Orphée' (in *RB*, 1902), pp. 100–3, 3 Figs.

Cleared in 1903. [Ge 14.]

Barton, George A.: 'Researches of the American School in Palestine . . . 2. Investigations near the Damascus Gate' (in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1903), pp. 176–82, Figs. 8–13.

Casual discovery in 1913. [Ge 13.]

Crace, J. D.: 'The Damascus Gate, Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1914), pp. 29–33, Plan and Section.

MAMILLAH ROAD, LOWER JAFFA ROAD, SULEIMĀN ROAD

MAMILLAH ROAD [Ff 6.]

Casual discovery in 1902. (Between Mamillah Road and Jaffa Road.)

Merrill, Selah: 'Notes from Jerusalem . . . 3. A Bit of the Ancient Upper Gihon Aqueduct' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 157–8.

LOWER JAFFA ROAD

Casual discovery in 1860. [Ff 7.]

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Jerusalem explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, pp. 34–5.

Excavated in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 77.

Casual discovery prior to 1878. [Ff 5.]

Schick (C.): 'Mittheilungen aus Jerusalem . . . II. Die antiken Reste an der Nordwestmauer von Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1878), pp. 15–23, Pls. III, IV.

Casual discovery in 1887. [Ff 7.]

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem. Old remains, &c., outside Jaffa Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 213 f., Plan.

Casual discovery in 1907. [Ff 5.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique . . . A travers Jérusalem, notes archéologiques' (in *RB*, 1908), pp. 267-75, Pls. I, II, 1 Plan.

SULEIMĀN ROAD

Soundings in 1864. [Ff 9.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 74, Pl. XXVII.

Casual discovery in 1888. [Ge 16, Ff 10.]

Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem. I. Remains of Old Wall outside the present Northern Wall of the City' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 63 f.

Cleared in 1891. [Ff 8.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1892), p. 17 ff., 2 Figs., 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1894. [Ge 15.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports' (in *QSt.*, 1895), p. 30.

Casual discovery in 1902. [Ge 15.]

Merrill, Selah: 'Notes from Jerusalem . . . 2. An excavation North of the City Wall' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 155-7.

ST. PAUL'S ROAD

C.M.S. VICARAGE [Fe 3]

Casual discovery in 1902.

Merrill, Selah: 'Notes from Jerusalem . . . 4. A section of Agrippa's Wall' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 158-9.

NEAR SITE OF NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH

Casual discovery in 1873. [Fe 2.]

C. W. W(ilson): 'Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1873), p. 37. (Based on report by C. Schick.)

STREET OF THE PROPHETS

Casual discovery in 1866.

Schick, C.: 'Neu aufgefundene Grabaltermümer bei Jerusalem' (in *Illustrierte Zeitung*, 1866), pp. 408 f., 11 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1891. [Ee 2-5, Fe 8, Ff 9.]

Schick, C.: 'Watercourse providing the ancient City with water from NW.' (in *QSt.*, 1891), pp. 278-80, 1 Plan.

RUSSIAN COMPOUND AND VICINITY

Casual discovery in 1871. [Ee 1.]

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 254-8, 1 Pl.

NEAR RUSSIAN MISSION HOSPITAL [Fe 1.]

de Saulcy, F.: 'Caisse funéraires ou ossuaires judaïques' (in *Bulletin archéologique du Musée Parent*, 1867), pp. 21-8.

Excavated by Charles W. Wilson in 1864. [Ff 9.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 72, Pl. XXIV, Figs. 1-3.

HEBRON ROAD

Excavated by C. Schick in 1888. [Fg 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Das Thal tor im alten Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1890), pp. 31-6, Pl. 1.

MOUNT ZION AND OPHEL

Excavated by the Palestine Explor. Fund in 1894-7. [Gh 2-Hh 2, Gg 11, Hh 7-Hg 13.]

Bliss, Frederick Jones: 'Excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1894), pp. 169-75, 1 Plan.

—: 'Second report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1894), pp. 243-57, 1 Fig., 1 Plan.

—: 'Third report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 9-25, 2 Figs., 2 Pls., Plan.

—: 'Fourth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 97 f.

Dickie, Archibald C.: 'Fifth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 235-48, 11 Figs., 1 Plan.

Bliss, Frederick Jones: 'Sixth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 305-20, 4 Figs., 3 Pls., 1 Plan.

—: 'Seventh report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 9-22, 4 Pls., 1 Plan.

—: 'Eighth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 109-22, 6 Figs., 1 Plan.

—: 'Ninth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 208-13, 1 Plan.

—: 'Tenth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 298-305, 1 Plan.

—: 'Eleventh report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 11-26, 2 Pls., 1 Plan.

—: 'Twelfth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 91-103, 1 Fig., 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

—: 'Thirteenth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 173-81, 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

Sayce, A. H.: 'Note on the seal found on Ophel' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 181 f., 1 Fig.

Bliss, Frederick Jones: 'Fourteenth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 260-8, 3 Pls.

—: *Excavations at Jerusalem, 1894-7.* Plans and illustrations by Archibald Campbell Dickie, London, 1898, xvi + 374 pp., Front., 31 Pls., 4 Maps.

MOUNT ZION (SOUTH-WEST HILL)

WEST SLOPE. PROTESTANT CEMETERY

Casual discovery in 1856. [Gh 1.]

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 119.

Excavated by Sir Henry Maudslay in 1874. [Gh 1.]

Conder, Claude R.: 'The rock-scarp of Zion' (in *QSt.*, 1875), pp. 81-9, 1 Plan.

Warren, Charles, and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 393-7, 1 Pl.

Casual discovery in 1891. [Fh 1.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports. Protestant Burial Ground' (in *QSt.*, 1891), p. 278.

Casual discovery in 1907. [Gh 3]

Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'A mosaic newly discovered at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1907), pp. 293-5, 1 Fig.

AMERICAN CEMETERY

Soundings by Selah Merrill in 1891. [Gg 1.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1892), p. 124.

BELOW BISHOP GOBAT'S SCHOOL

Casual discovery in 1891. [Fg 2.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1892), p. 16.

DORMITIO [Gg 10]

Casual discoveries in 1898-9.

Palmer, P.: 'Anhang' (zu Mommert, Carl: 'Die Dormitio und das deutsche Grundstück auf dem traditionellen Zion') (in *ZDPV*, 1898), p. 183.

Renard, H.: 'Die Marienkirche auf dem Berge Sion in ihrem Zusammenhang mit dem Abendmahlssaale . . . 2. Die Ausgrabungen auf dem deutschen Grundstücke' (in *HL*, 1900), pp. 15-23, 1 Pl.

Merrill, Selah: 'Notes from Jerusalem. I. An Immense Charnel House' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 153-5.

ARMENIAN PROPERTY

Casual discovery in 1890. [Gg 3.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem. II. New discoveries at the house of Caiaphas, on the so-called Mount Zion' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 247 f., 1 Fig.

Excavations carried out by the Armenians in 1899. [Gg 2.]

Vincent, Hugues: 'Chronique' (in *RB*, 1900), p. 118.

Vincent, Hugues and Abel, F.-M.: *Jérusalem nouvelle*, Paris, 1922, Vol. III, pp. 498-9, Fig. 183-4.

Excavations carried out by the Armenian Patriarchate in 1902. [Gg 2.]

Vincent, H.: 'Fouilles près du cénacle' (in *RB*, 1902), pp. 274 f., 1 Fig.

BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION [Fg 5]

Casual discovery in 1910.

Abel, F.-M.: 'Chronique. Petites découvertes au quartier du Cénacle à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1911), pp. 119-25, 6 Figs.

EAST OF CENACLE

Excavations carried out by Pierrotti in 1856. [Gg '12'.]

Pierrotti, Ermète: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, pp. 119, 127 ff.

EAST SLOPE

Cleared by Ch. Clermont-Ganneau on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873.

[Hh 3.]

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem researches . . . Great cavern in the side of Mt. Zion' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 98, 107.

—: *Archaeological researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 291-5, 7 Figs.

ST. PETER IN GALLICANTU [Gg 4]

Excavated by the Assumptionist Fathers in 1889-1912.

Germer-Durand, J.: 'La maison de Caïphe et l'église Saint Pierre à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1914), pp. 71-94, 222-46, 20 Figs., 12 Pls.

Marchet, Xavier: *Le véritable emplacement du palais de Caïphe et l'église Saint Pierre à Jérusalem*, Paris, 1927, 112 pp., 18 Figs., 9 Pls.

OPHEL

Soundings in 1864 by Charles W. Wilson. [Hf 15.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 75, Pl. XXVI, Fig. 4.

Soundings carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1867-9. [Hf 3, 15-Hg 3-4.]

Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 292-308.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 157-8, 226-33, Pl. X.

Excavations carried out in 1881. [Hh 6.]

Schick, C.: 'Bericht über meine Arbeiten am Siloahkanal' (in *ZDPV*, 1882), pp. 1-6.

Excavations carried out by the Deutscher Palästina Verein in 1881. [Hg 7, 8, 10, Hh 5.]

Guthe, H.: 'Ausgrabungen bei Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1882), pp. 7-204, 271-377, Pls. I-XI.

Excavations conducted by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1886 and 1890. [Hg 12-Hh 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Second Aqueduct to the Pool of Siloam' (in *QSt.*, 1886), pp. 197-200, 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

—: 'Reports from Jerusalem . . . VII. Recent excavations at Siloah' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 257 ff.

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1894-7.

See Mount Zion and Ophel.

Cleared in 1901. [Hg. 12.]

Schick [C.]: 'The Virgin's Fount' (in *QSt.*, 1902), pp. 29–35, 2 Plans.

Masterman [E.]: 'The recently-discovered aqueduct from the Virgin's Fountain' (in *QSt.*, 1902), pp. 35–8, 2 Figs.

Excavations carried out by the Parker Expedition in 1909–11. [Hg 9.]

V[incent], H[ugues]: *Jérusalem sous terre. Les récentes fouilles d'Ophel*, London, 1911, v + 45 pp., 18 Pls. (English translation: *Underground Jerusalem. Discoveries on the Hill of Ophel* (1909–11), London, 1911, 52 pp., ill., 18 Pls.).

—: 'Les récentes fouilles d'Ophel' (in *RB*, 1911), pp. 566–91, 4 Pls., ill.; (ib., 1912), pp. 86–111, 5 Pls., ill.; pp. 424–53, 5 Pls., ill.; pp. 544–74, 2 Pls., ill.

Excavations carried out on behalf of the Baron Edmond de Rothschild in 1913–14. [Hg 11.]

Weill, Raymond: 'La cité de David. Compte rendu des fouilles exécutées à Jérusalem, sur le site de la ville primitive. Campagne de 1913–14' (in *REJ*, Vol. LXIX, 1919), pp. 1–85, Plans; (ib., Vol. LXX, 1920), pp. 1–36, 149–79, Plans; (ib., Vol. LXXI, 1920), pp. 1–45, Plans. (In book form: Paris, 1920, I. Texte, viii + 209 pp., ill.)

Excavations carried out on behalf of the Baron Edmond de Rothschild in 1923–4. [Hh 1.]

Weill, Raymond: 'La "pointe sud" de la Cité de David et les fouilles de 1923–4' (in *REJ*, Vol. LXXXII, 1926), pp. 103–17, Plan.

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund and the 'Daily Telegraph' in 1923–5. [Hg 6, 8.]

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'First Quarterly Report on the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1924), pp. 9–23, 2 Pls., 9 Figs.

—: 'Second Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1924), pp. 57–68, 7 Figs., 1 Plan.

Duncan, J. Garrow: 'Third Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1924), pp. 124–36, 3 Pls., 13 Figs.

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'On a remarkable group of cult objects from the Ophel Excavation' (ib., 1924), pp. 137–42, 6 Figs.

Duncan, J. Garrow: 'Fourth Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1924), pp. 163–80, 6 Figs., 4 Pls., 1 Plan.

C[ook], S[tanley] A.: 'Inscribed Hebrew Objects from Ophel' (ib., 1924), pp. 180–6, Pls. V–VI.

—: 'Fifth Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1925), pp. 8–24, 27 Figs., 8 Pls.

Duncan, J. Garrow: 'Sixth Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1925), pp. 134–9, 2 Pls.

Macalister, R. A. S. and Duncan, J. Garrow: *Excavations on the hill of Ophel, Jerusalem, 1923–5.* (Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund, No. 4), London, 1925, xvi + 216 pp., Front., 217 Figs., XXVI Pls., 2 Plans.

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund and the British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem, since 1927. [Hg 5, 14.]

Crowfoot, J[ohn] W[inter]: 'First Report of the new excavations at Ophel. Tyropoeon Valley. Excavations in Field 10.' (in *QSt.*, 1927), pp. 143–7, 5 Pls.

—: 'Second Report of the excavation in the Tyropoeon Valley' (in *QSt.*, 1927), pp. 178–83, 4 Pls.

Lambert, C[harles]: 'A Hoard of Jewish Bronze Coins from Ophel' (in *QSt.*, 1927), pp. 184–8.

Crowfoot, J. W. and FitzGerald, G. M.: *Excavations in the Tyropoeon Valley, Jerusalem, 1927*. (Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund, No. 5), London, 1929, xi + 135 pp., Front., 21 Figs., XXII Pls.

Crowfoot, J[ohn] W[inter]: 'Excavations in the Tyropoeon Valley' (in *QSt.*, 1928), pp. 9-27, Plan, VI Pls.

—: 'Excavations on Ophel 1928. Preliminary Report, to December 8' (in *QSt.*, 1929), pp. 9-16, IV Pls.

SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF THE HARAM¹ [Hf 6, 15]

Soundings in 1857 and prior to 1864.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Jerusalem Explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, pp. 66, 93 f, Pl. XI.

WĀDĪ YASŪL AND WĀDĪ BEIT SĀHŪR²

Excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1874.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 146 f.

—: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 420-48, 27 Figs., 7 Facs.

—: 'Ossuaire juif de Joseph, fils de Jean' (in *Revue archéologique*, 1878), pp. 305-11, 5 Figs.

Cleared in 1887.

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1887), p. 154.

—: 'Notes from Jerusalem. II. The Tomb in Wādī Yasūl with the sarcophagus' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 215 f.

Excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1887.

Schick, C.: 'Herod's Amphitheatre' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 161-7, 2 Pls., 2 Figs. (with notes by C. R. Conder).

BATN EL HAWĀ³

Casual discovery in 1873. [Ig '1']

Chaplin, Thomas: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1873), pp. 155 f.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 7-10.

—: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 381-412, 1 Fig., 30 Facs.

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem II' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 152-3.

Casual discovery in 1904. [Ih 1.]

V(incent) H(ugues): 'Chronique' (in *RB*, 1904), pp. 430, 590-1, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1908. [Ih '1']

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'Notes . . . 4. A tomb with Aramaic inscriptions near Silwān' (in *QSt.*, 1908), pp. 341-2, 2 Facs.

¹ See also p. 172, n. 2.

² See also BEIT SĀHŪR in *Quarterly*, No. 2, p. 90 [5].

³ See also BATN EL HAWĀ in *Quarterly*, No. 2, p. 87 [2].

Casual discovery in 1923. [Ih 12.]

Abel, F.-M.: 'Jérusalem. Tombeau à Batn el-Hawa' (in *RB*, 1923), pp. 108–11,
2 Figs.

HILL OF EVIL COUNSEL

Casual discovery in 1877. [Gh 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Neu entdeckte Felsengräber am Berge des bösen Raths' (in *ZDPV*,
1878), pp. 11–15, Pls. 1–2, 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1884.

Schick, C.: 'Neu entdecktes Columbarium am Berge des bösen Rathes bei Jerusalem'
(in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 46–9, Pl. 2.

Cleared in 1913.

Montgomery, James A.: 'A Catacomb Church on the Hill of Evil Counsel' (in
AASOR, 1923), pp. 126–8, 1 Fig.

MOUNT OF OLIVES

QASR 'ABD ED DHANAF [If 8]

Casual discovery in 1870.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years
1873–4*, London, Vol. I, p. 325.

'DOMINUS FLEVIT' CHAPEL [If 3]

Casual discovery in 1907.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. Une mosaïque chrétienne au Mont des Oliviers' (in *RB*,
1908), pp. 122–5, 1 Fig.

TOMBS OF PROPHETS

Casual discovery in 1880. [If 5.]

Schultze, Victor: 'Sarkophage und Grabinschriften aus Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1881),
pp. 14–16, Pl. 1.

Casual discovery in 1900. [If 6.]

Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'Reports ... Mosaics from the Mount of Olives' (in *QSt.*,
1901), pp. 24–5, 1 Fig.

BENEDICTINE CONVENT [If 4]

Casual discovery in 1896.

Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'Chronique de Jérusalem ... Mosaïque et tombeaux au Mont
des Oliviers' (in *RB*, 1896), pp. 274–7, 2 Figs.

PROPERTY OF SŒURS DE SION [Jg 1]

Excavated in 1880 (?).

Biever, Zéph.: 'Découvertes sur le Mont des Oliviers' (in *Terre Sainte*, 1881), pp.
774–5.

Casual discovery in 1902.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique... Nouveaux ossuaires juifs' (in *RB*, 1902), pp. 103-7, ill.
—: 'Chronique... Le tombeau à ossuaires du Mont des Oliviers' (in *RB*, 1902),
pp. 277-80, ill.

PATER NOSTER CHAPEL [Jf 1]

Casual discovery c. 1868.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, p. 399.

CARMELITE CONVENT [Jf 2]

Excavated by the Pères Blancs in 1910.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. L'Église de l'Éléona' (in *RB*, 1910), pp. 573 f.
—: 'L'église de l'Éléona' (in *RB*, 1911), pp. 219-65, 10 Figs., 10 Pls. incl. plan.

Cré, Léon: 'La basilique hélénienne de l'Éléona retrouvée avec la grotte où Notre Seigneur instruisait ses disciples au Mont des Oliviers' (in *Oriens Christianus*, 1911), pp. 119-34.

—: 'Nouvelles de l'Éléona' (in *Oriens Christianus*, 1911), pp. 316-21.

Excavated by the École Biblique in 1918.

Abel, F.-M.: 'Chronique. Mont des Oliviers. Ruine de la Grotte de l'Éléona, tombeau et mosaïque' (in *RB*, 1918), pp. 555-8, Figs. 3, 4.

ET-TŪR-BETHANIA ROAD¹

Excavated by Capt. Guillemot and Frère Liévin in 1877.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 331-40, 400-1, 6 Figs., 1 Plan. (Quoting report by Capt. Guillemot.)

Casual discovery in 1894, cleared by the Palestine Exploration Fund. [If 3.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports... Recent discoveries on the Mount of Olives' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 32-6, 1 Fig., 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

Bliss, F. J.: 'Fourth report on excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 99-106, 2 Figs.

—: *Excavations at Jerusalem 1894-7*, London, 1898, pp. 211-24, ill., 2 Pls. ('Church on Mount of Olives').

RUSSIAN PROPERTY [Jf 4]

Casual discoveries in 1870-87.

Riess: 'Reste eines alten armenischen Klosters auf dem Oelberg und die daselbst aufgefundenen Inschriften' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 155-61, 1 Pl.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 327-41, 1 Pl., 5 Figs.

¹ See also *BETHPHAGE, Quarterly*, No. 2, pp. 90 f. [5 f.].

Casual discovery in 1880. [Jf 5.]

Schultze, Victor: 'Sarkophage und Grabinschriften aus Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1881), pp. 14-17, Pl. 1.

Casual discovery in 1893.

Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'Chronique de Jérusalem . . . Mosaïques au Mont des Oliviers' (in *RB*, 1893), pp. 241-2, 3 Figs.

KH. INQĀSHE

Casual discovery in 1880.

Schick, C.: 'Correspondenzen aus Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1880), p. 250.

VIRI GALILAEI [Je 1]

Casual discovery in 1889.

Schick, C.: 'Katakomben auf dem Oelberg' (in *ZDPV*, 1889), pp. 193-9, 1 Facs. Pl. V.

Casual discovery in 1894.

Schick, C.: 'Reports. New House on Karm es Sajad or the Viri Galilaei Hill' (in *QSt*, 1895), pp. 36 f.

'AQABAT ES SUWĀN [Jd 1.]

Casual discovery in 1928.

Sukenik, E. L.: מערת קברים יהודית במודר הרחויות ('A Jewish Tomb-Cave on the Slope of the Mount of Olives') (in *Jerusalem*, Memorial for M. Luntz, 1928), pp. 193-8, Pls. II-IV.

Casual discovery in 1930.

Sukenik, E. L.: מערת קברים יהודית במודר הרחויות, ב ('A Jewish Tomb-Cave on the Slope of the Mount of Olives, II') (in *Tarbiyah*, Vol. 1, fasc. 4), pp. 1-7, 5 Pls.

MOUNT SCOPUS

Excavated on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873. [Jd '2'.]

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt*, 1874), pp. 93-5.

Casual discovery in 1888 (?).

Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem . . . III. Crusading ruins on Mount Scopus' (in *QSt*, 1889), pp. 114 f.

Excavations conducted by Mr. Gray Hill in 1890. [Jc 1.]

Schick, Conrad: 'Reports from Jerusalem . . . VI. Some excavations on Mount of Olivet' (in *QSt*, 1890), pp. 256 f.

Casual discovery in 1899. [Jc 1.]

Lugscheider, Bonaventura: 'Ueber ein neuentdecktes jüdisches Grab mit hebräischen und griechischen Inschriften' (in *MuNDPV*, 1900), pp. 33-41, Figs. 17-27. (With an appendix on the inscriptions found, by E. Kautzsch.)

Hornstein, C. A.: 'Newly discovered tomb on Mount Scopus' (in *QSt*, 1900), pp. 75-6, 2 Pls.

Cleared in 1903. [Jc 2.]

Dickson, Gladys: 'The tomb of Nicanor of Alexandria' (in *QSt*, 1903), pp. 326-32, 2 Figs.

Clermont-Ganneau, Ch.: 'Archaeological and epigraphical notes on Palestine . . . 22.

The "Gate of Nicanor" in the Temple of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 125–31,
2 Figs. (Reprinted in French in *Recueil d'archéologie orientale*, Vol. V, pp. 334–40.)

Casual discovery in 1924. [Jc 3.]

Sukenik, E. L.: מערת קברים במאגר האוניברסיטה העברית ("A tomb-cave in the Hebrew University Plot") (in *Qōbes*, Vol. I, fasc. 2), pp. 74–80, Figs. 21–6. (Abridged in English in 'The Proceedings of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society', 1925, pp. 43–7, Figs. 21–6.)

RUJM EL QAHAQĪR

Casual discovery in 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1891), pp. 201–4. 1 Fig.

RĀS ABŪ HALĀWA

Casual discovery in 1904 (?).

Savignac, R.: 'Chronique . . . Ossuaires juifs . . .' (in *RB*, 1904), pp. 262–5, 3 Figs.

TOMBS OF JUDGES

Excavated in 1898.

Palmer, P.: 'Felsengrab bei Jerusalem' (in *MuNDPV*, 1898), pp. 39–42, illus.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. Un hypogée juif' (in *RB*, 1899), pp. 297–304, illus.

Excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1900.

Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'On a rock-tomb north of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1900),
pp. 54–61, IV Pls.

Cleared by the American School of Oriental Studies in Jerusalem in 1902.

Barton, George A.: 'Researches of the American School in Palestine. I. The tombs
of the Judges and a neighbouring tomb hitherto unexplored. The second tomb'
(in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1903), pp. 172–6, Figs. 6–7.

Cleared in 1924.

Slousch, N., Sukenik, E. L., Ben-Zvi, I.: 'גלי מערת קברים בשכונית מהנים' ("Tomb dis-
covered in the Mahnaim Quarter") (in *Qōbes*, Vol. I, Fasc. 2), pp. 96–102, Figs.
33–4. (Abridged English translation in 'Proceedings of the Jewish Palestine
Exploration Society', Jerusalem, 1925, pp. 57–61, Figs. 33–5.)

BUKHARIAN QUARTER

Casual discovery in 1901. [Ec 1.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique . . . Hypogée antique dans la nécropole septentrionale de
Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1901), pp. 448–52, illus.

ST. GEORGE'S AREA

TOMBS OF KINGS

Cleared by de Saulcy in 1863. [Gd 2.]

de Saulcy, F.: *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1865, Vol. I, pp. 345–410, 16 Figs.;
Vol. II, pp. 188–9, 309–11.

Excavated by Ch. Clermont-Ganneau in 1869. [Fd 1.]

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological researches in Palestine during the years 1873–4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 266 f.

Casual discovery in 1872. [Gd 1.]

Conder, Claude R.: 'Reports' (in *QSt.*, 1873), p. 22.

Casual discovery in 1895. [Gd 3.]

Schick, C.: 'Perpendicular rock-cut Tomb and Stone Basin in it' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 329 f., 1 Fig.

Casual discovery in 1896. [Gd 4.]

Dickie, Archibald C.: 'Report on the tombs discovered near "Tombs of the Kings"' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 305–10, 3 Figs. (Reprinted in Bliss, Frederick Jones: *Excavations at Jerusalem 1894–7*, pp. 243–9, 2 Pls. in colour.)

Casual discovery in 1897. [Gd 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Kurze Mitteilungen' (in *MuNDPV*, 1898), p. 30.

Casual discovery of a cave to the N. of the Tombs of Kings in 1908. [Gd 6.]

Vincent, Hugues: 'Hypogée romain au nord de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1909), pp. 112–16, 2 Figs.

SA'AD WA-SA'ID AND VICINITY

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864. [Gd 1, Fe 7.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, pp. 72 f., Pl. XXVI, Figs. 1 and 2 (Excavations 2 and 3), pp. 76 f., Pl. XXVI, Fig. 7.

Casual discovery in 1870. [Fe 10.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports . . . V. Another rock-cut tomb' (in *QSt.*, 1898), pp. 82–3, 1 Plan.

Excavations carried out by Lewis Bayles Paton in 1904 (?). [Gd 1.]

Paton, Lewis Bayles: 'The Third Wall of Jerusalem and some Excavations on its Supposed Line' (in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1905), pp. 197–211, 1 Map, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1904. [Fe 6.]

Savignac, R.: 'Inscription romaine et sépultures au Nord de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1904), pp. 90–8, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1924. [Ge 17.]

Vincent, L. H.: 'Jérusalem. Glanures archéologiques' (in *RB*, 1924), pp. 431–7, 5 Figs.

Excavations carried out by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1925–7. [Fe 5–Gd 5.]

Sukenik, E. L.: 'Note on the North Wall of Jerusalem' (in *BASOR*, No. 26, 1927), pp. 8–9. 1 Plan.

Vincent, Hugues: 'La troisième enceinte de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1927), pp. 516–48, Pls. XIII–XIX, 3 Figs.; (ib., 1928), pp. 80–100, 321–39, 6 Figs., Pls. I–VIII, XV–XIX.

Sukenik, E. L. and Mayer, L. A.: *The Third Wall. An Account of Excavations, Jerusalem*, 1930, 76 pp., Front., 45 Figs., 10 Plans.

JAFFA ROAD

Cleared by the Alliance Israélite in 1900.

Reinach, Salomon: 'Découverte de tombes gréco-romaines à Jérusalem' (in *Revue archéologique*, 1900), pp. 392–6, 5 Figs.

—: 'Une parure découverte à Jérusalem' (in *CAIL*, 1918), pp. 382–6, ill.

NAHLATH AHIM

Excavated by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society in 1923.

Mayer, L. A.: טערת קברים בשכונת נחלת אחים ('A tomb-cave in the Nahlath Ahim Quarter') (in *Qōbes*, Vol. I, Fasc. 2), pp. 71–3, Figs. 19, 20. (Abridged English translation in 'Proceedings of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society', 1925, pp. 40 f., Figs. 19, 20.)

NICOPHORIA [Fg 3]

Excavated by the Greek Orthodox authorities in 1891.

Schick (C.): 'Recent discoveries at the "Nicophorien"' (in *QSt.*, 1892), pp. 115–19, illus., 1 Pl.

Merrill, Selah: 'An archaeological visit to Jerusalem' (in *BW*, 1899), pp. 277–8.

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'Reports and Notes ... V. The Nicophorien Tomb' (in *QSt.*, 1901), pp. 397–402, 2 Figs.

LEPERS' HOME

Excavated by the Department of Antiquities in 1926.

Sukenik, E. L.: 'A Jewish Hypogeum near Jerusalem' (in *JPOS*, 1928), pp. 113–21, 5 Pls.

GREEK COLONY

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem II' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 156–8, 1 Fig.

L. A. M.
M. A.-Y.

ADDENDA TO PARTS I AND II BALĀTA

Casual discovery in 1909.

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'Notes and Queries . . . 6. Archaeological discoveries at Nâblus' (in *QSt.*, 1909), p. 74.

Böhl, F. M. Th.: *De opgraving van Sichem . . . Zeist*, 1927, pp. 29 f.

BEIT SHA'AR

Casual discovery in 1902.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique . . . Les ruines de Beit Cha'ar' (in *RB*, 1903), pp. 612–14, 1 Fig.

'EIN KĀRIM

Casual discoveries in 1885 and 1903.

Meistermann, Barnabé: *La patrie de Saint Jean-Baptiste*, Paris, 1904, pp. 190–196, Figs. 19–21.

HAIFA

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries, notes and news from the Liva of 'Acca' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 33 f., 1 Fig.

Casual discovery in 1890.

Schumacher, G.: 'Grabkammern bei Haifâ' (in *ZDPV*, 1890), pp. 175–80, 2 Figs., Pl. 3.

IRBID-EL JISH-KAFR BIR'IM

Excavations conducted by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1905.

Kohl, Watzinger and Hiller: 'Aus den Berichten . . . über die Expedition zur Erforschung der Synagogenruinen Galiläas' (in *MDOG*, 29, 1905), pp. 11 f., Fig. 5, pp. 27–32, Figs. 18, 19.

KAFR KANNA

Casual discovery in 1900.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'La mosaïque hébraïque de Kefr Kenna' (in *RAO*, Vol. IV, 1901), pp. 345–60, Pl. II, Plan. (English translation in *QSt.*, 1901, pp. 251, 374–89, plan, fig.)

KHĀN EL AHMAR (ST. EUTHYMIUS)

Excavations conducted by the British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem, in 1929.

Chitty, D. J.: 'Excavations at the Monastery of St. Euthymius, 1929' (in *QSt.*, 1930), pp. 43–7, Pl. I, pp. 150–3.

KHIRBAT SAMMĀKA

Excavations conducted by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1905.

Kohl, Watzinger and Hiller: 'Aus den Berichten . . . über die Expedition zur Erforschung der Synagogenruinen Galiläas' (in *MDOG*, 27, 1905), pp. 2 f.

MAGHĀRAT EL WĀD

Excavations conducted by the British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem, and the American School of Prehistoric Research in 1930.

Garrod, Dorothy: 'Excavations at the Mugharet el-Wad' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 99–103, Pls. I–III.

NABRATAIN

Excavations conducted by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1905.

Kohl, Watzinger und Hiller: 'Aus den Berichten . . . über die Expedition zur Erforschung der Synagogenruinen Galiläas' (in *MDOG*, 29, 1905), pp. 25 f., Fig. 16–17.

NAZARETH

Casual discovery in 1889.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries in Galilee. Nazareth.—Discovery of a large cave' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 68–74, Fig. 1–8, 1 Pl.

Casual discovery in 1930.

E. T. R.: 'A rock-cut tomb at Nazareth' (in *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, Vol. I, 1931), pp. 53–4, Plan, Pls. XXXIII, Figs. 2–5, XXXIV.

QUBEIBA

Excavations conducted by the Franciscan Fathers in 1873.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873–4*, Vol. I, London, 1899, pp. 475–8, 8 Figs.

NEAR RACHEL'S TOMB

Excavated by the Augustine Fathers of the Assumption in 1899.

Germer-Durand, J.: 'Inscription latine découverte sur le canal de Jérusalem' (in *Échos d'Orient*, Vol. IV, 1900–1), pp. 9–11, illus.

—: 'Nouvelles inscriptions latines de l'Aqueduc de Jérusalem' (in *Échos d'Orient*, Vol. IV, 1900–1), pp. 134–6, illus.

RĀMAT EL KHALĪL

Excavations carried out by the Görres-Gesellschaft in 1926–8.

Mader, A. E.: 'Chronique. Les fouilles allemandes au Rāmet el Khalīl . . .' (in *RB*, 1930), pp. 84–117, 199–225, Pls. V–VIII, 5 Figs.

SHA'FĀT

Casual discovery in 1913.

Abel, F. M.: 'Chronique. Tombeau et ossuaires juifs récemment découverts' (in *RB*, 1913), pp. 262–77, 2 Figs., Pls. I–II.

ESH SHAJARA

Casual discovery in 1889.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries in Galilee' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 76f., Figs. 14-17.

TALHŪM

Partly cleared by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1905.

Kohl, Watzinger, and Hiller: 'Aus den Berichten . . . über die Expedition zur Erforschung der Synagogenruinen Galiläas' (in *MDOG*, 29, 1905), pp. 14-21, Fig. 7 on Pl., 6, 8-13.

TALL EL FĀRĪ'A

Excavated by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt in 1827-9.

Petrie, [Sir] Flinders: 'The Shepherd Kings in Palestine. Excavations at Beth-Pelet II' (in *AE*, 1929), pp. 1-16, Figs. 1-19.

TALL EN NASBA

Excavations carried out by the Pacific School of Religion, since 1926.

Badè, William Frederic: 'Tell en-Nasbeh in 1929' (in *BPSR*, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1929), pp. 3-12.

—: 'Some tombs of Tell en-Nasbeh, discovered in 1929' (in *Palestine Institute Publications*, No. 2, Berkeley, 1931), 63 pp., XXIII Pls.

ET TAMRA

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries, Notes and News from the Liva of 'Acca' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 26 f., 2 Figs.

TIBERIAS

Casual discoveries in 1887.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries—Notes and News from Galilee' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 223 f., 4 Figs.

TURMUS 'AIYĀ

Casual discovery in 1912.

Savignac, Raph.: 'Chronique. Découvertes à Tourmous'aya' (in *RB*, 1913), pp. 106-18, Figs. 11-12 (Figs. 3-8 on Pl.) (pp. 111-18 by Étienne Michon).

UMM QAL'A

Soundings made by M. René Neuville in 1928.

Neuville, R. et Mallon, A.: 'Les débuts de l'âge des métaux dans les grottes du désert de Judée' (in *Syria*, 1931), pp. 24-47, 10 Figs., Pls. XV-XIX.

UMM QATAFA

Excavated by the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine of Paris in 1928.

Neuville, René: 'L'Acheuléen supérieur de la grotte d'Oumm-Qatafa (Palestine)' (in *L'Anthropologie*, 1931), pp. 13-51, 249-63, 24 Figs.

Neuville et Mallon: see under Umm Qal'a.

UMM ER RŪS

Casual discoveries in 1898.

H[ugues], V[incent]: 'Une église à Oumm er Roûs' (in *RB*, 1898), pp. 611–15, 6 Figs.

H[ugues], V[incent]: 'Chronique. Encore l'église d'Oumm er Roûs' (in *RB*, 1899), pp. 452–7, 3 Figs.

WĀDĪ BEIT SĀHŪR

See JERUSALEM: WĀDĪ YĀSŪL AND WĀDĪ BEIT SĀHŪR.

ZIKHRÓN YA'AQÓV

Casual discoveries in 1887.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries. Notes and News from Galilee' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 221–3, 6 Figs.

ADDENDA TO PART III

To p. 30—TYROPOEON.

Wilson, C. W.: 'The masonry of the Haram Wall' (in *QSt.*, 1880), pp. 14 ff., Pl.

To p. 32—WĀDĪ EL JAUZ.

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864 [Gc 1].

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 77.

To p. 43—VIRI GALILAEI.

Casual discovery in 1873.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological researches in Palestine during the years 1873–1874*, London, 1899, pp. 413–17, 8 Figs., 1 Plan.

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The figures refer to the numbers of pages (marked in square brackets below the text). An asterisk after a number shows that the entry is referred to more than once on that page.

The more important variations of the spelling are included. In order, however, to avoid unnecessary repetitions, the seven variations following have not been listed separately: places written with a *dj* or *dsch* are entered under *j*, *ch* (French) or *sch* under *sh*, *ch* (German) under *kh*, *k* under *q*, *ou* under *u*.

Examples: Djerar or Dscherar *see* Jerar, Cha'fat or Scha'fat *see* Sha'fat, Chan, Chirbet *see* Khan, Khirbat, Kahakir *see* Qahaqir, Roudjm *see* Rujm.

Slight variations of spelling not affecting alphabetical order have been also omitted.

The main entry follows in each case the system adopted in the text, which is based on the System of Transliteration and the Transliterated Lists published by the Government of Palestine in 1931.

The following abbreviations have been used:

AASOR: Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research; AE: Ancient

THE ATTACHED MAP is primarily intended to help the reader to orientate himself. The numbers marking the various sites give the position, but not in all cases the exact place, of the site excavated.

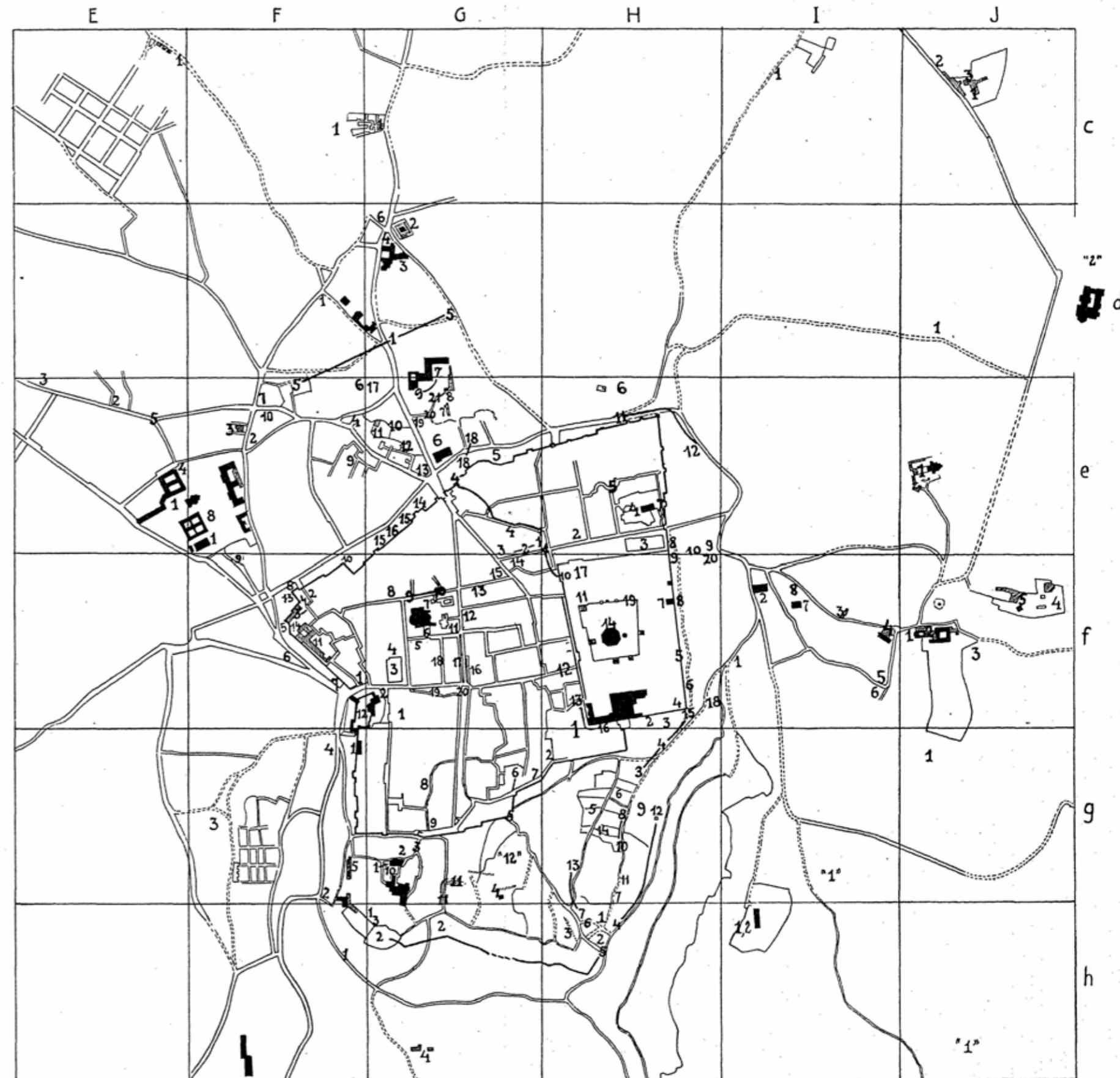
The map, based on the Survey of Palestine map of Jerusalem, 1:10000, August 1925, First Edition, shows that section of Jerusalem where most excavations have been carried out. Reference to the map is made in the text in square brackets.

A few places within the area of the map which could not be located exactly, have been indicated by numbers in quotation marks.

Excavations extending over a considerable area have been marked either by a number and a line or two numbers, one at either end of the line, the line marking approximately the area covered by the excavators.

An asterisk in the following index shows that the place is referred to more than once in that page. The reference is to the numbers of pages in square brackets at the bottom of the page.

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Egypt; *AJA*: American Journal of Archaeology; *AnzAWW*: Anzeiger der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien; *BASOR*: Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research; *BASPR*: Bulletin of the American School of Prehistoric Research; *BBSA*: Bulletin of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem; *BMMA, NY*: Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; *BPM*: Bulletin of the Palestine Museum, Jerusalem; *BPSR*: Bulletin of the Pacific School of Religion; *CAIBL, CAIL*: Comptes rendus, Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres, Paris; *DAWW*: Denkschriften der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien; *HL*: Das heilige Land; *JPOS*: The Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society; *MDOG*: Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft; *MJ*: The Museum Journal; *MuNDPV*: Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins; *OIC*: Oriental Institute Communications; *Qōbes Ḥekirah Arziyyat Yerushalayim wa-Biryal* (Proceedings of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society in Jerusalem); *QSt.*: Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund; *RAO*: Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale (by Ch. Clermont-Ganneau); *RB*: Revue Biblique; *RP*: Records of the Past; *ThGI*: Theologie und Glaube; *WVDOG*: Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft; *ZAW*: Zeitschrift für alttestamentliche Wissenschaft; *ZDPV*: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.

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zihē, *zihē*, 134.

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1

EGYPTO-ARABIAN, PHOENICIAN, AND OTHER COINS OF THE FOURTH CENTURY B.C. FOUND IN PALESTINE

THE following coins were acquired by the Department of Antiquities in circumstances which imply that they belong to a hoard. They were offered in small lots at short intervals by a Jerusalem dealer, except Nos. 4, 11, 13, 15, and 57, which came from a Jaffa dealer. No satisfactory information could be obtained as to provenance, but the Jerusalem dealer believed that the coins had been found, some at Abu Shusheh, near Gezer, and others at Yebnah, a village about five miles from the sea and ten miles due west of Gezer. This may mean that a hoard had been dispersed, or that the coins were picked up in small numbers at some particular spot, perhaps in the sand dunes near the coast, the dealer receiving his supplies from individuals belonging to each of the villages named. Therefore, in drawing conclusions based on the supposition that these coins form part of a hoard, it is necessary to remember that individual specimens may be extraneous.¹

The coins were thinly and evenly coated with hard black patina; the small amount of cleaning necessary made little or no difference to the weights before cleaning given in the List. Except where otherwise stated the coins are in particularly good condition, showing hardly any signs of wear due to circulation. They are listed by legends and types, not in chronological sequence. A few specimens apparently date from the fifth century (notably No. 50) and the beginning of the fourth, but the majority seem to belong to the middle of the fourth century, descending to the time of Alexander.

Certain coins in the set labelled Egypto- and Philisto-Arabian² are in mint (a) Nos. 44 to state and seem likely on that account to be among the latest in the hoard; this 48, 56, 59 to 61, 63; also 16 applies especially to a small group (a) showing lions and other animals; though and 17.

¹ It may be useful to specify the various lots in the order in which they were offered for sale:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| Lot 1: Nos. 2, 14, 18, 20, 30, 35, 40, 46, 53, 54. | Lot 3: No. 45. |
| " 2: " 17, 19, 24, 55, 60. | |
| " 4: " 8, 22, 29, 34, 36, 44, 49, 51. | |
| " 5: " 3, 16, 23, 28, 33, 38, 42, 47, 63. | |
| " 6: " 9, 21, 26, 27, 31, 58, 59. | |
| " 7: " 4, 11, 13, 15, 57, from the Jaffa dealer. | |
| " 8: " 12, 32, 37, 62. | Lot 9: Nos. 7, 39. |
| " 10: " 5, 25, 41, 43, 48, 50, 52. | |
| " 11: " 1, 6, 10, 56, 61. | |

² Using the names given to groups of similar coins in the *British Museum Catalogue, Palestine*, pp. 176 ff.



possibly struck in Palestine or Egypt, these coins appear to have points in common with Cypriote coins, as distinct from Phoenician coins struck under Persian influence at Tyre¹ and Sidon. Some of their types could also have been borrowed from early coins of Thrace and Macedonia.² The variety of the types, coupled with their similarity in execution and appearance of being contemporary, suggests that they were struck by the same mint craftsmen for circulation in different localities. They seem to combine local types³ with others prompted by Greek rather than by Persian ideas. In date the coins of this small group may be very near the time of Alexander. It is worth noting that Nos. 44 to 48 have the letter 9 in common with most of the Sidonian coins in the hoard.

(b) Nos. 50, 53, 54, 55, 58. A few coins (b) in the Egypto- and Philisto-Arabian set appear to stand alone and to have the character of issues from regular mints. Nos. 50 and 55, apparently among the earliest, show bearded male heads of the kind found on other coins in the Philisto-Arabian class,⁴ but in rather better style; the facial characteristics and treatment of the hair and beard are vaguely reminiscent of some crude examples of Cypriote sculpture.⁵ No. 53 seems to be full of possibilities for conjecture and may be of Egyptian origin, although, on the evidence of the Beni Hassan hoard,⁶ coins of other than Athenian types

¹ The hybrid illustrated in *B.M.C., Phoenicia*, Pl. XLIV, No. 2, having on the obverse the usual Tyrian type and on the reverse a lion attacking a gazelle, seems to belong to the group under consideration.

² This applies equally to many other coins in the Philisto-Arabian set. Since these notes were written, an examination has been made of some rock-cut tombs found by the Department near 'Atlit Castle; these tombs are to be published in a later number of the Quarterly, but it may be mentioned that their contents included coins of Sidonian and Tyrian types similar to those here described (Nos. 21-41), also a coin of Aegae (*B.M.C., Macedon*, p. 38, No. 4) datable to the earlier part of the fifth century. Though corroded, this coin was not much worn in circulation; such indications, added to the discovery by Newell of an era of Alexander at Acre beginning c. 347 B. C., tend to show that there must have been a fairly strong Macedonian element in the Greek population of the Levant before the time of Alexander's conquests.

³ As found on earlier coins in an area extending from Egypt to Phoenicia. Certain types (e.g. the janiform head, the fore-part of a horse) occur consistently on Philisto-Arabian coins of apparently different periods, which suggests that they are to be associated with local mints making successive issues in their own particular types. Concerning Philisto-Arabian coins in general Hill states: 'The characteristic of all this group of coins is that they represent types likely to attract the people among whom they circulated. Beginning with imitations of various archaic Greek coins, the engravers go on to types of local origin, drawing their inspiration from Syria, Judaea, Arabia, or Egypt. None of these so varied types can be regarded as evidence of local cults.'—*B.M.C., Palestine*, p. Lxxxviii.

⁴ Cf. *ibid.*, Pl. XIX, No. 28.

⁵ Cf. Myres, *Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus* (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1914), p. 204, Nos. 1288 and 1290.

⁶ *Revue Numismatique*, 1905, pp. 235 f. The hoard was found in the course of excavations

do not appear to have circulated as currency in Egypt at the beginning of the fourth century. It is difficult to suggest a date for this coin later than the middle of the fourth century though it is in perfect preservation and similar in fabric to coins of the group (*a*) already mentioned. No. 58 bears types attributed to Gaza, the reverse occurring on a single fragmentary specimen in the Beni Hassan hoard.

Some other coins (*c*) appear to be similar in fabric to group (*a*) but rather (c) Nos. 51, different in style; the dove on No. 62 may indicate the mint of Ascalon; the 52, 62. palm-branch (?) diadem on Nos. 51 and 52 is like the diadem worn by the male head seen on earlier coins of Aradus.¹

The coins of Athenian types, (*d*), being presumably local copies, are difficult (d) Nos. 3 to to date; they could be considerably later than originals from which they may 14. have been imitated; it would seem that such originals might belong to the earlier part of the fourth century. Much interest attaches to No. 4 bearing the legend ΡΩΗΦ; no adequate interpretation has yet been found and it would be inadvisable to add to the somewhat unconvincing suggestion hazarded in a footnote to the list.

The combinations of Athenian and other types (*e*) are similar in character (e) Nos. 15 to to the Egypto- and Philisto-Arabian set, particularly group (*a*), but Nos. 19^{20.} and 20 seem earlier than group (*a*), while No. 18 resembles No. 1 in style.

The Sidonian coins having 0 on the reverse are relatively clumsy (No. 24 (f) Nos. 21 to excepted), the galleys with square stern, in particular, being carelessly outlined over clumsy zigzag lines of waves.² The coins vary much in weight; it is not easy to fit them into the Table given on p. xc of the *British Museum Catalogue, Phoenicia*; an attempt to do so results in the following:

Rounded stern.	Nos. 21, 22.	(Group V.)
" "	Nos. 24, 35, 36.	(Unplaced.)
Indeterminate.	No. 23.	(Group VIII.)
Square stern.	Nos. 25, 27, 28, 29, 31.	(Group IV b.)
" "	Nos. 33, 34, 38.	(Unplaced.)
Stern not visible.	Nos. 26, 30, 32, 37.	

conducted by John Garstang during the winter 1903-4 for the University of Liverpool; the hoard contained 54 Athenian tetradrachms dating from the end of the fifth century B.C. together with about 20 Phoenician coins of Tyre and Sidon, including fragmentary ones, and a fragment of a coin attributed to Gaza of Philisto-Arabian types (rev. fore-part of a horse). The Athenian coins were not chisel-cut but all the other coins, except three, were.

¹ Cf. *B.M.C., Phoenicia*, Pl. I, Nos. 12-15; the coins following in the same series show a laurel crown.

² As on coins of later Tyrian types.

Nos. 25 and 31 are similar in style and better executed than the majority having galleys with square stern; apart from these, the coins with rounded stern appear to be earlier, especially in the case of the smallest denominations (Nos. 36 to 38). If this is correct and if the inscription ⠃ belongs to Tennes,¹ most of the coins in the Sidonian set are later than 350 B.C.²

(g) Nos. 39 to 41. Of the three coins bearing Tyrian types, (g), No. 40 belongs to the beginning of the fourth century, No. 39 is a plated specimen and may be later on that account, while No. 41 has been classed with coins attributed to the period of Alexander or his immediate successors.³

With regard to the denominations of the small silver coins (leaving out of account Nos. 3, 39, and 50) the largest, which for convenience can be called a unit, approximates to a tri-hemi-obol. The Sidonian coins of Phoenician Standard are the heaviest; the coins of Athenian types, with some in the Egypto- and Philisto-Arabian set,⁴ come next, their denominations and weights having possibly been chosen to enable them to circulate with coins of Phoenician as well as of Attic Standard. But the coins of the Egypto- and Philisto-Arabian set are lighter and more definitely Attic, and they may, in some cases, have been struck under conditions that did not make it necessary to take into account possible competition with coins of the Phoenician Standard in circulation. Judged by appearance alone most of the coins could be placed in one of three categories, the unit already mentioned, what looks like a half, and what looks like a quarter, though the weights and consideration of difference in standard show that other denominations must be represented; the distinction by appearance (i.e. broadness of flan and, to a limited extent, thickness or thinness, where marked) is, however, worth considering where such coins circulated together without the aid of a balance. As the weights

¹ Babelon, *Traité*, II, 2, p. 579. But No. 23, if the date has been correctly read as year 6 or year 7, may create a difficulty in the arrangement of the coins of Mazaeus proposed *ibid.*, p. 586.

² See, however, *ibid.*, pp. 563 ff. Nos. 24 to 34 belong to the group having 9 on the obverse and 0 on the reverse which Babelon ultimately attributed to the period before 373 B.C.; but his former proposal, *ibid.*, p. 566, to attribute them to Bagoas, and his suggestion that they may have been struck at Acre, after 345 B.C., deserve further consideration. The explanation of the date accompanying the letter 9 on coins similar to No. 24—*ibid.*, p. 571—might still hold good if, as appears possible, this coin stands apart from the group bearing the letter only and no date. The argument in favour of the earlier attribution rests mainly on the weights.

³ References are given in footnotes to the list.

⁴ Such as No. 58, which may be on the Phoenician Standard; also Nos. 45 to 48 (the Bes coins, with the letter 9 as on Sidonian coins), No. 59, and Nos. 19 and 20, all of which come near in weight to the coins of Athenian types.

vary and the origin of many of the coins is uncertain, the hoard does not in itself appear to provide sufficient material for an examination of the denominations and standards represented, but it will be of interest for comparison with other finds in that respect.

C. LAMBERT.

LIST

(*The coins are slightly enlarged in reproduction on Plates I and II, as shown by the scale.*)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Nos.

1. Head of Alexander (?) l. wearing royal kausia.
↑Rev. Zeus¹ seated l. on throne without back, holding eagle (?) in outstretched r. hand and sceptre, dotted, in l.; in shallow incuse square. AR. (Slightly worn.) 6 mm. 0.12 grm.
2. Head of Heracles r. in lion-skin; dotted border.
↑Rev. [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, between club and quiver; in field, near club, pellet. AE. 9 mm. 0.95 grm.

ATHENIAN TYPES

Helmeted head of Athena r.

Rev. Owl; on l., olive-spray; in field, l. or r., symbols, legends, &c., as shown below; in incuse square.

3. ↑l., crescent; r., ΑΘΕ. AR. (Plated.) 15 mm. 4.19 grm.
4. ←r., ΑΘ[Ε] and ΜΗΛΟΥ.² AR. 9 mm. 0.79 grm.
5. ↓r., ΑΘ[Ε]. AR. (Slightly worn.) 9 mm. 0.85 grm.
6. ↑l., crescent and star; r., large pellet and ΑΘ. AR. 8 mm. 0.73 grm.
7. ↑l., crescent; r., Ο. AR. (Worn.) 8 mm. 0.78 grm.
8. →r., ΑΘ. AR. 7 mm. 0.72 grm.
9. ↑r., ΑΘΕ. AR. 6 mm. 0.42 grm.
10. ↓l., crescent; r., ΑΘ[·]. AR. 6 mm. 0.16 grm.
11. ↑Legend imperfectly struck. AR. 6 mm. 0.35 grm.
12. ↑l., no olive-spray; r., ΑΘΕ. AR. (Worn.) 5 mm. 0.21 grm.
13. ↑l., no olive-spray; r., ΑΘΕ. AR. 7 mm. 0.43 grm.
14. ↑r., [Α]ΘΕ. AR. 5 mm. 0.15 grm.

¹ The type seems to resemble Alexander's usual reverse rather than the Baatars type (cf. Babelon, *Les Perses Achéménides*, No. 259), but the form of the eagle is indefinite.

² μήλος (? Mentor—by transposition of the last two letters—the Rhodian, who commanded Greek mercenaries in Egypt under Nectanebo II and who afterwards entered the service of Artaxerxes III, taking part in the invasion of Egypt, c. 343 B.C.)

Nos.

COMBINATIONS OF ATHENIAN AND OTHER TYPES¹

15. Helmeted head of Athena r.

Rev. Irregular bar (? dolphin or owl imperfectly struck), in incuse square dotted on two sides. AR. 6 mm. 0·15 grm.

16. Elephant's head r. (? or helmet); line (? or cable) border.

Rev. Owl; on l., olive-spray; on r., ΑΘΕ; in incuse square. AR. 7 mm. 0·3 grm.

17. Head of Athena r. (helmet indistinct but traces visible), dotted border.

Rev. Head of roaring lion r. with l. fore-paw raised; ² square border of dots in incuse square. AR. 8 mm. 0·32 grm.

18. Youthful head r. wearing diadem and necklace.

Rev. Owl; on l., olive-spray and crescent; on r., ΑΘΕ and 9; in incuse square. AR. (Slightly worn.) 7 mm. 0·24 grm.

- 19–20. (*Two coins, identical in size and weight, from the same dies.*)

Head of young satyr facing.

Rev. Owl; on l., olive-spray and crescent; on r., ΑΘΕ; in incuse square. AR. 9 mm. 0·7 grm.

SIDONIAN TYPES³

Galley l., with oars, over two lines of waves; above, inscr.; details as mentioned below; dotted border.

Rev. (a) The King of Persia standing r., in r. hand dagger, l. grasping head of lion confronting him, erect on hind legs with l. fore-paw raised; in centre, inscr.; in incuse square. Or,

(b) The King of Persia running or kneeling r. (as on sigloi) with bow and spear or dagger; in incuse square.

21. III (year 3); waves undulating.

↑ Rev. (a) ΟΡ (vn). AR. (Worn.) 9 mm. 0·75 grm.

22. No obverse inscr.; waves undulating.

↑ Rev. (a) ΟΡ; no incuse square. AR. (Worn.) 10 mm. 0·68 grm.

23. III III (year 6 + ?); ⁴ waves undulating.

[I]

↑ Rev. (a) ΖΗ (vn = Mazaeus⁵). AR. (Worn.) 9 mm. 0·6 grm.

24. [I]~39 (z and date, 30 + ?); waves undulating, only one line on flan.

↓ Rev. (a) Ζ. AR. (Slightly worn.) 10 mm. 0·9 grm.

¹ Thin in fabric and resembling coins classed as Egypto- and Philisto-Arabian. (B.M.C., Palestine, pp. 176 ff.)

² Cf. below, No. 60 (lion with paw raised), also B.M.C., Cyprus, Pl. I, No. 5 (rev. of a coin of Amathus?).

³ Cf. B.M.C., Phoenicia, p. 146, Nos. 36, &c.

⁴ On the obverse there is a curve apparently belonging to the stern of the galley, but disconnected; this might be part of a Ζ (Ζ retrograde) or possibly a numeral to be added to the date.

⁵ Babelon, Traité, II. 2, p. 582.

No. 5.

TYRIAN TYPES

39. Hippocamp² r., carrying bearded male rider with bow; below, triple line of waves; dolphin in ex.; cable border.
 ↑ Rev. Owl r., with crook and flail; cable border. AR. (Plated.)³ 15 mm.
 2.63 grm.

40. Hippocamp⁴ r.; dolphin below; cable border.
 ↑ Rev. Owl r., with crook and flail; cable border; in incuse circle. AR. (Worn.)
 10 mm. 0.76 grm.

41. Hippocamp⁵ l., over two undulating lines of waves; dotted border.
 ↑ Rev. Owl l., with crook and flail; dotted border. AR. (Slightly worn.) 8 mm.
 0.48 grm.

(UNCERTAIN)

42. Dolphin r.; dotted border.
 ↴ Rev. Lion's mask facing; dotted border in circular incuse. AR. (Worn.)
 6 mm. 0·23 grm.

¹ Cf. No. 38.

² Cf. *B.M.C.*, *Phoenicia*, Pl. XLIV, No. 3.

³ This coin is in the style of Group III, referred to in the *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*, Vol. I, No. 1; the statement there made (p. 12) that no plated specimens are recorded in Group III now requires correction.

⁴ B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, p. 230, No. 23, &c.

⁵ Ibid., p. 233, No. 43.

Nos.

43. Two figures in Persian dress standing confronted, each carrying shield and spear; in square dotted border.
Rev. Obscure (? possibly hieroglyphs, or conventional representation of galley over waves); in incuse square. AR. (Much worn.) 9 mm. 0.38 grm.
- EGYPTO-ARABIAN, PHILISTO-ARABIAN, ETC.¹
44. Obscure; apparently a human-headed animal; traces of circular dotted border.
Rev. Goat running r., head turned back; above, 9; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. (Worn.) 7 mm. 0.31 grm.
45. Lion springing to r. on back of ram lying r.; above, 9; in circle of dots.
Rev. Bes, standing to front, holding up two panthers² (one on each side) by their tails,³ fore-paws resting on the ground, heads inwards and looking up; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. 10 mm. 0.71 grm.
46. ←As 45 (same dies). AR. 10 mm. 0.73 grm.
47. Head of Bes facing; on either side, a panther (or lion) resting fore-paws on his crown, looking back; dotted border.
Rev. Lion r. jumping on gazelle crouching r.; above, 9 (2); square border of dots in incuse square. AR. 9 mm. 0.67 grm.
48. Head of Bes with panthers, as No. 47.
Rev. Lion jumping r. on back of gazelle lying l.; above, 9; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. 9 mm. 0.75 grm.
49. Sacred eye amulet⁴ struck from a die; edges chiselled to give sharp outline except along top where original slight convexity remains; pierced from end to end in the usual way. (Rev. plain.) AE. 8×5 mm. 0.55 grm.
50. Male head l., with pointed beard, hair in a knot at back, wearing diadem; cable border.
Rev. Lion l. attacking bull from behind; above, 9 (2); square border of dots in incuse square. AR. (Much worn.) 16 mm. 3.93 grm.
51. Male head r., eye full, with palm-branch diadem, wearing necklace; cable border.
Rev. Lion springing l. over prostrate ram l.;⁵ above, 9 [H]⁶ in incuse square. AR. 9 mm. 0.67 grm.

¹ Including, probably, other Mediterranean types.

² Connected with the cult of Bes (cf. the panthers or lions on his crown, Nos. 47 and 48) and having no topical significance.

³ Cf. a type of Aradus—marine deity holding two dolphins by the tails—B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, p. 3, No. 12, &c.

⁴ Can such objects have been used as currency in Egypt? The technique of the engraving has much in common with the Bes coins (Nos. 45–8) and others. The amulet is in a state similar to the bronze coins described as regards condition and patination.

⁵ Cf. B.M.C., *Palestine*, Pl. XIX, No. 24; also Babylon, *Les Perses Achéménides*, Pl. VIII, No. 16; earlier examples of the same reverse type. A similar lion is seen on coins of Heraclea (Grose, *McClearen Collection*, Vol. I, Pl. 28, Nos. 3–9).

⁶ Owing to a flaw in the die the first sign is not clear; it is probably H; cf. Babylon, *Traité*, Pl. CXXIV, Nos. 1 and 2, bearing what appears to be the same letter and having reverse type similar to No. 62.

Nos.

52. Δ As 51 (same dies). AR. 9 mm. 0.59 grm.
53. Bearded male head of Aethiopian type r., with horn, wearing ear-ring. (Head of Pan?)
← Rev. Water-buffalo of the Nile moving r.; above, ∇ [N] (w[P])¹; square cable border in incuse square. AR. 9 mm. 0.68 grm.
54. Obscure (?) Silphium plant.
Rev. Gorgon-head facing; ² below, on r., \neq (x); on l., [y]; in incuse square. AR. 9 mm. 0.65 grm.
55. Male head r. with shortpointed beard and hair in a knot at the back; cable border.³
↓ Rev. Male head (Silenus-like) r., hair similar, beard fuller, wearing ear-ring and necklace; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. (Much worn.) 10 mm. 0.55 grm.
56. Bearded male head l., hair in a knot at back; dotted border.
↑ Rev. Fore-part of lion lying r., looking back; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. 7 mm. 0.15 grm.
57. Bearded male head r., wearing necklace; cable border.
Rev. Obscure (imperfectly struck); in incuse square. AR. (Much worn.) 7 mm. 0.36 grm.
58. Bearded male head r., hair in knot at back, wearing diadem and necklace.
↑ Rev. Fore-part of horse⁴ cantering l.; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. (Slightly worn.) 8 mm. 0.84 grm.
59. Janiform head, the face to r. having pointed beard, in dotted circle within shallow circular incuse.
← Rev. Lion r., mounting throne; border on two sides, consisting of a line of dots below throne and a continuous line on r.; in incuse square. AR. 8 mm. 0.75 grm.
60. Janiform head, as preceding; in dotted circle.
↑ Rev. Roaring lion sitting at bay with l. fore-paw raised; square border of dots in incuse square.⁵ AR. 7 mm. 0.25 grm.
61. Head of roaring lion r.; dotted border.
↑ Rev. Winged sphinx⁶ sitting r.; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. 10 mm. 0.62 grm.

¹ The initial letter of an Aramaic form of the word Cush, taken from hieroglyphs, should unfortunately be ω ; in Hebrew the word is בָּשָׁ (Erman u. Grapow, *Wörterbuch der aegyptischen Sprache*, 9. Lfg. (1931), p. 109).

² Types also found on much earlier coins of Cyrene (cf. *B.M.C., Cyrenaica*, Pl. II, No. 18).

³ Cf. Philisto-Arabian type (obverse), *B.M.C., Palestine*, Pl. XIX, Nos. 14 and 18.

⁴ Cf. *ibid.*, Pl. XLII, No. 4.

⁵ Cf. *ibid.*, Pl. XIX, Philisto-Arabian types (obverse), and *B.M.C., Cyprus*, Pl. II, types of Citium (reverse).

⁶ Cf. *ibid.*, Pl. V. (Idalium.)

Nos.

62. Young male head r., bare; dotted border.
 ↗ Rev. Goat running r., looking back; above, a dove standing r.; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. (Badly struck, but little worn.) 9 mm. 0·65 grm.

63. Fore-part of boar (?) r.; cable border.
 ↗ Rev. Goat lying r.; on l. olive-spray; square border of dots in incuse square. AR. 8 mm. 0·22 grm.

The following larger bronze coins, acquired from the same source, may be associated in the hoard; they are similar in patination to the bronze coins already recorded but rather more worn.

SIDON

Galley 1., stern rounded where visible, with oars, over two lines of waves, undulating or zigzag, not neat; dotted border.

Rev. King of Persia driven by charioteer in car drawn by two (?) horses moving slowly l.; double exergual line; dotted border. Five coins. Æ^2

<i>Nos.</i> ³	.	.	.	(C. 111)	(C. 509)	(C. 580)	(C. 630)	(C. 631)
<i>Sizes (mm.)</i>	:	:	:	15	15	17	15	15
<i>Wts. (grm.)</i>	:	:	:	5.77	4	7.91	5.25	4.62
<i>Dies</i>	.	.	.	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
				(Lot 2.) ⁴	(Lot 9.)	(Alone. Much worn.)	(Lot 10.)	(Lot 10.)

Galley 1., &c., as preceding; above, III (on the first specimen), III III (on the second); dotted border.

Rev. King of Persia running r. with bow and spear; dotted border. Two coins. AE.⁵

<i>Nos.</i>	.	.	.	.	(C. 633)		(C. 681)
<i>Sizes (mm.)</i>	:	:	:		15		15
<i>Wts. (grm.)</i>	:	:	:		2.95		3.82
<i>Dies</i>	.	.	.	.	↑		↓
					(Lot 10.)		(Lot 11.)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Head of Heracles r. in lion-skin: dotted border.

[†] Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ, downwards in centre; on l., bow and quiver; on r., club; in field r., A; no border. One coin. AE. (C. 642.) 18 mm. 6·44 grm. (Lot 10.) Not worn.

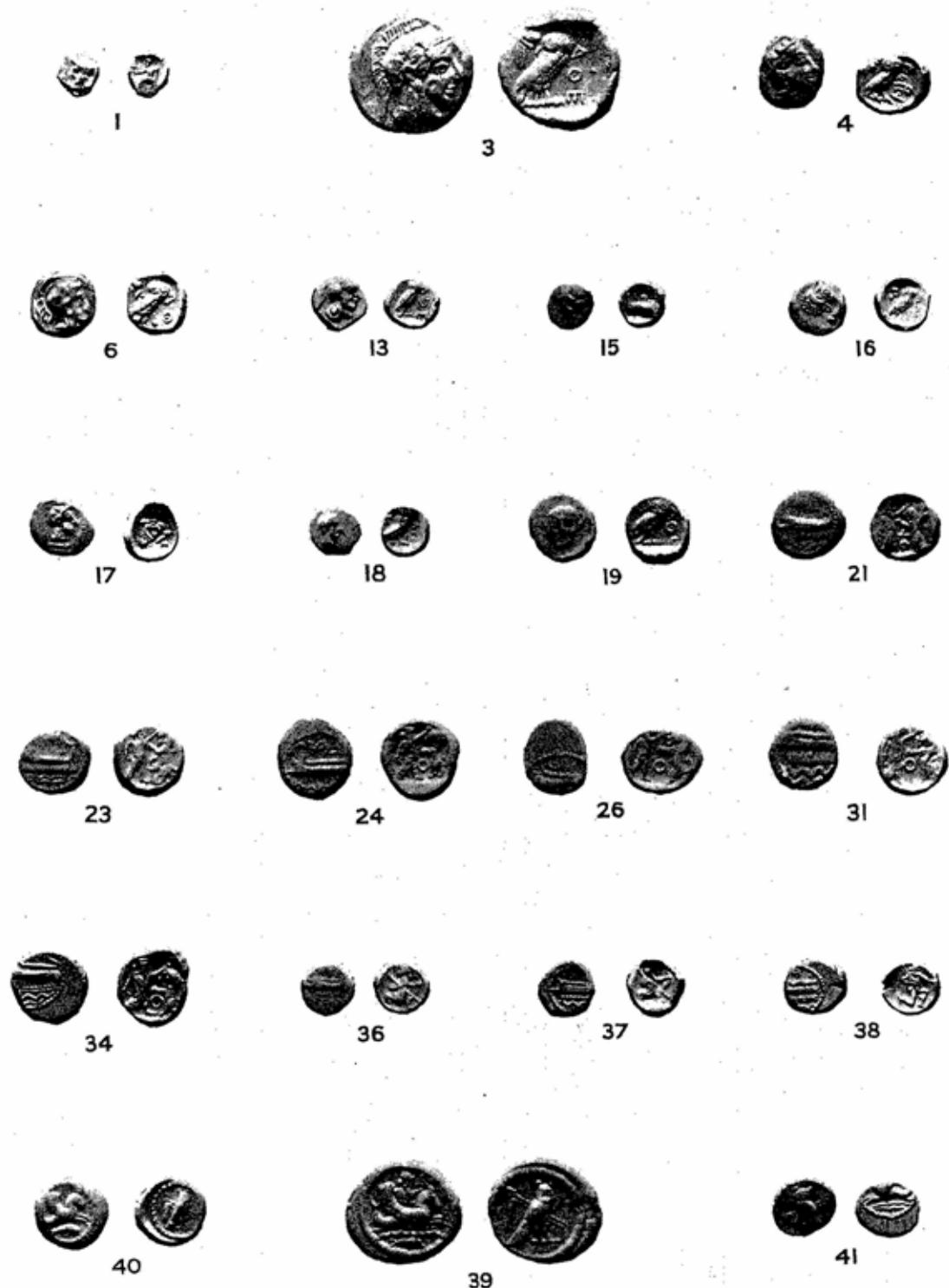
C. LAMBERT.

¹ Cf. *B.M.C.*, *Cyrenaica*, Pl. V, No. 4 (reverse similar?).

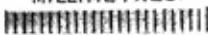
² B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, p. 147, No. 46, &c. ³ Inventory Nos. in the Palestine Museum.

⁴ See footnote on p. 1.

³ Inventory Nos. in the Pale
⁵ Ibid., p. 148, No. 53, &c.



MILLIMETRES



EGYPTO-ARABIAN, PHOENICIAN, AND OTHER COINS

PLATE II



MILLIMETRES



THIRD-CENTURY PORTRAIT BUSTS

Catalogue, No. S. 894. Female portrait bust nearly to waist; hollow behind. Draped in tunic fitting loosely round neck; over this a cloak thrown around the shoulders is brought across in front from r. to l. just below the breasts and somewhat in toga style. Of white marble. Height 29½ inches, breadth 19 inches. Complete and unrestored, including the base and tablet for inscription. Stated to have been found at Askalon.

THE portrait bust here illustrated (Pl. III) was purchased in 1922 from a dealer at Jaffa, who is the authority for its provenance (Askalon). A preliminary photograph appeared in the *Bulletin of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem*, No. 5, 1924, p. 61; and a somewhat inadequate reproduction in Macalister, *A Century of Excavation in Palestine*, Fig. 17 (facing p. 200). The period and subject of the work seem to merit a little further investigation.

The lady's nose is long, low, and flat, and has a strongly marked protuberance about the middle when seen in profile. The tip is hardly more raised above the face than this protuberance. The eyebrows are cursorily indicated by shallow incisions. She has a remarkably long upper lip, i.e. the distance from nostril to upper lip is greater than usual; eyes have the pupils hollow and iris indicated by an incised circle. Her hair is brushed straight back from the forehead in one sweep to the nape of the neck, leaving the ears completely exposed; then returns upon itself straight up over the crown of the head nearly to the forehead again, in a kind of broad, flattened pigtail, apparently of eight plaits joined together,¹ to judge from the zigzag markings with which it is incised. The ears are long and not well modelled; in front of either a single lock of hair escapes on to the cheek. She has very high cheek-bones, and the cheeks are rendered by an almost flat plane from ear to chin; the latter is very broad and square. A prominent, square forehead, rather flat in front, completes the general impression of masterfulness which we associate with most of these Syrian Imperial ladies.

From the general form of the bust and style of hairdressing, it is clear at once that it belongs to the third century A.D., and to the middle of that century. Comparison with the coin-portraits shows that this particular style of doing the hair in a broad pigtail, returning on itself from the nape of the neck to the crown of the head, belongs to the time of Tranquillina, Otacilia

¹ Were these sewn together? v. M. M. Evans in *Numis. Chron.* 4th series, VI (1906), pp. 57–8. Cf. the two portraits of this period and style in the Brit. Mus. portrait gallery, Nos. 1923 and 1924 (the latter Herennia Etrusilla).

Severa, and Cornelia Salonina, i.e. from A.D. 238 to 268. It is not necessary to assume that one of these ladies is represented in our bust, but, if so, the resemblance is closest to Salonina, wife of Gallienus.¹ The pronounced bulge at the bridge of the nose, making it rather hawk-like in appearance, and a certain severity of expression are to be seen in both bust and coin-portraits; the unusual length of the upper lip seems also to connect the two. Macalister's description of the bust as having 'a particularly evil and repulsive face' is surely too hasty and superficial. The features are certainly not classical, nor attractive in the more girlish style of Julia Domna; they are rather matronly, and indicate a masterful character. The high cheek-bones, the crooked nose, the long upper lip, and the intent gaze, all combine to suggest a strong personality. It is unfortunate that we know so little of Salonina; she appears on the scene as wife of Gallienus from no one knows where, and disappears into silence at his death in A.D. 268. In any event, there can be little doubt that this bust represents one of the line of Syrian princesses and empresses which began with Julia Domna, and, more particularly, one of the three or four latest of that line. The face seems to convey a suggestion of Persian or Armenian.

Further study would probably produce more sculptures of this period in the museums of Europe; and further examples of third- and fourth-century work, properly studied and dated, are much to be desired. Whilst making known the present work, which has perhaps some peculiar interest of its own as coming from Palestine, it may be worth while to direct attention again to one or two other important works of the period and the opinion of several scholars upon them. The late third-century half-bust of a man at Chatsworth² has been described by Riegl³ in words which may be taken as well summing up the chief qualities and marks of this style. He says of it:

The contours are clear and hard with the minimum of modulation in the whole or in the parts (in the rendering, e.g., of the contours of lips, eyebrows, or eyelids) in contrast to the absence of clearness in the treatment of the details within each plane (*Detailfläche*). *The hair over the forehead and eyebrows is summarily expressed as compact protuberances, with the detail merely scratched in*; the pose of the head is stiff to the front (as in the 'frontality' of the older Greek statues) without the characteristic turn to the side of the portrait heads of the third century. . . . *The drapery is pressed forward into one plane, and resembles a damp cloth. The hollows between the flat folds appear as*

¹ Cf. *Numis. Chron.* 4th series, VI (1906), pp. 57–8 and Pl. IV; Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, Vol. V, Pt. I (by P. H. Webb), Pl. IV; *Roman Medallions in the British Museum*, 1874, Pls. XLIX, L.

² Mrs. Strong, *Roman Sculpture*, II, Pl. CXXVIII and p. 383.

³ *Spätromische Kunstdustrie*, p. 109; quoted by Mrs. Strong, loc. cit. (whose trans. I give). Italics mine.

deeply grooved lines which, however, do not (as in classical drapery) run down into the lower hem,¹ but end above it, in the field of the plane.

A comparison of this with our bust will reveal many points of similarity, particularly to the words in italics. The folds, especially of the tunic between the breasts, are lifeless, stiff, and angular, if judged by Hellenic-Roman standards. The gradations are too sudden. The fine head of Otacilia Severa at Rossie Priory should also be compared and contrasted; cf. Poulsen, *Greek and Roman Portraits in English Country Houses*, Pl. 108, p. 109, and reff.

The Chatsworth bust above referred to dates from the end of the third century. By that time at Rome the 'return to Frontality' was making itself felt; with Diocletian and Constantine it was complete, the best-known example being, of course, the colossal head of Constantine in the *Conservatori* courtyard. This 'frontality' and flatness of technique came from the East² (whence the early Greeks themselves had received it, though they were to modify it vastly in accordance with their own genius). It is one of the important criteria by which Byzantine or Christian Art is differentiated from Roman.³ The East is asserting itself again, and invading the European area after its long subjection to the Hellenic style. Our bust, then, may well exhibit characteristics which at Rome itself would not be forthcoming until the last decade of the third century;⁴ in that event this example of provincial art has an illuminating significance. 'Provincialism' is about to triumph, and nemesis awaits the scoffers. Not indeed until now can one appreciate the exquisite accuracy of

iam pridem in Tiberim defluxit Orontes

which was even more a prophecy than a complaint against current conditions.

The portrait stands on the boundary between Classical and Byzantine. In form, conception, and external details it is Roman, of the Imperial tradition; subject, manner, and spirit are Eastern, and diffuse that prophetic quality which marks those works that occur at the dawn of a new epoch.

¹ Or, with the present bust, the upper one. Some grooves do indeed on our figure reach the (upper) edge of the tunic, but there is a sufficient number which do not to illustrate Riegl's description.

² Space permits only the bare statement here; but cf., e.g., Diehl, *Manuel d'Art Byzantin*, I, ch. 1, *passim*, and the various (especially the earlier) works of Strzygowski.

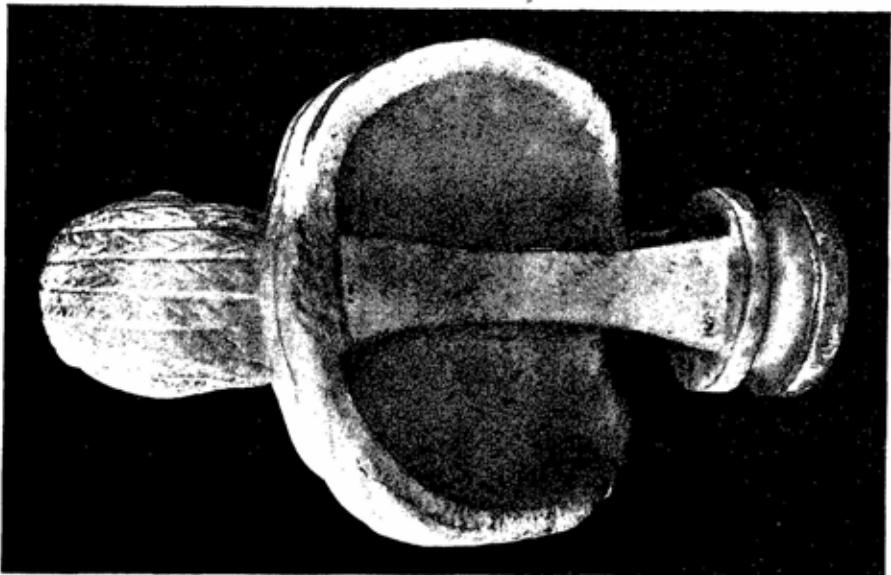
³ The obscurity which envelops the art of sculpture in the period immediately preceding the Constantinian has lately had some light thrown on it by H. P. L'Orange, in an article on 'Die Bildnisse der Tetrarchen' in *Acta Archaeologica*, II (1931), pt. i, pp. 29–52. This article treats in particular of busts and herms at Spalato and Salona and the porphyry groups at Venice and in the Vatican. It may profitably be studied in connexion with the present portrait by those wishing to penetrate into the origins of Byzantine sculpture.

⁴ Though already, from the first century onwards, they were in evidence, much more intensely, at Palmyra.

Since the above was written the Museum has acquired a second portrait of the same period and style (Catalogue, No. 31.324; Pl. IV (*a*) and (*b*)). This was purchased from a dealer in Jerusalem, who states that it was found at Askalon some twenty-five years ago, since when it has lain hidden in his cellars. It is 10 in. high, and of white marble. The nose has been completely destroyed, and the head is broken off under the chin so that the neck and bust are missing; but apart from these accidents the head is well preserved.

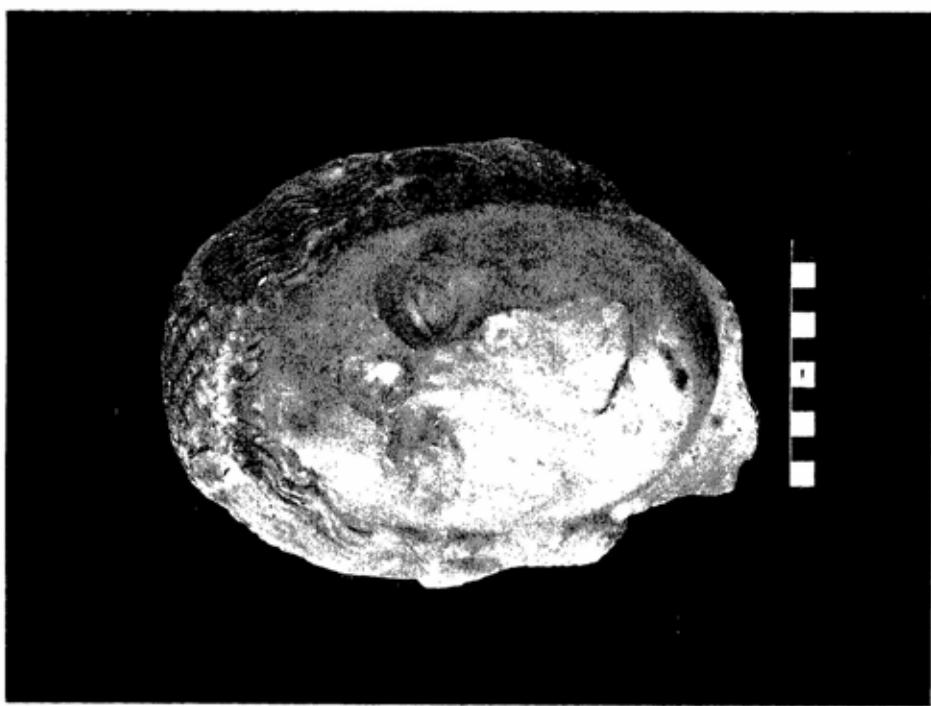
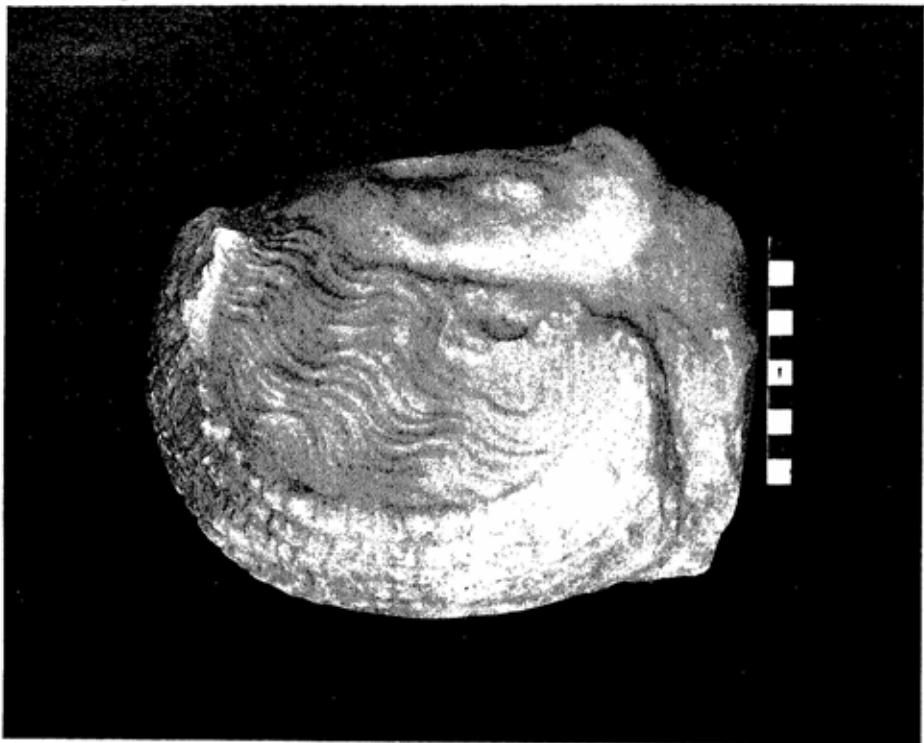
Technique and style are very similar to those of the 'Salonina' bust, e.g. the shallow treatment and arrangement of the hair, incised iris and pupil, and the all-over smoothness of surface. The features, however, differ considerably, e.g. the shallowness of the eyes, in contrast to the deeply set sockets and over-arching brows of the former bust, and the rounded cheeks as against the high cheek-bones of the other. Both may have originated in the same workshop, if not from the same hand. This second bust may be Otacilia Severa, wife of Philip I, who is said to have declared herself a Christian and to have assisted the Christian community not a little; the features are of a more classical type than those of the other. In any case, we have here a second portrait of the same Syrian house of Empresses, between A.D. 238 and 268. That they should both come from Askalon is testimony to the influence and popularity there of these particular Imperial ladies.

J. H. ILIFFE.



TWO THIRD-CENTURY PORTRAIT BUSTS

PLATE IV



TWO THIRD-CENTURY PORTRAIT BUSTS

PRE-HELLENISTIC GREEK POTTERY IN PALESTINE

HERE exists a vague impression in some quarters that Greek imports into Palestine commenced only with the Hellenistic period. Some odd fragments of black glazed vessels from the early part or middle of the fourth century may have been observed here and there, but the general impression seems to be that these were accidents and exceptions; for have we not all been taught that Greek influence came East with Alexander? A consequence of this view has been that few students of Palestinian archaeology have thought Greek pottery worthy of their serious attention.

In view of the accuracy with which almost any Greek potsherd can be dated, and the need of bringing to bear on Palestinian remains every possible piece of evidence for cross-dating—even in the second and third periods of the Early Iron Age!—it would clearly be of great assistance to find such Greek sherds in stratified layers or sealed deposits. The object of the present note—based on the Greek sherds in the Museum and an examination of several mounds—is to draw attention to the chronological range of the examples known, and the considerable number of good vases of sixth- and fifth-century date represented.¹ It does not pretend to be more than a preliminary survey of isolated and perhaps somewhat incidental finds. It would have been, indeed, surprising if the activity of the Greek exporters of vases from the seventh to the early fourth century B.C. had entirely neglected Palestine, when their markets and colonies extended from South Russia to Spain, from the Alps to Egypt. While the Ionian Greeks were adventuring all over the Eastern Mediterranean, founding factories at Naukratis and Daphnae, while Asia Minor was inhabited by Greeks, Cyprus permeated with Greek colonies and legend, and Sardinia taking Greek scarabs in hundreds, while the spirit of Herodotus was abroad, is it likely that such an accessible and promising market as Palestine should have been overlooked?

The following list omits Mycenaean on the one hand and the stamped Hellenistic ware of Asia Minor, passing into Terra Sigillata, on the other. In other words, it is confined strictly to Greek painted pottery, the early experiments, and the Black- and Red-Figure styles. Some of the pieces have

¹ Such pieces rather go to contradict the statement, 'These are, however, by no means great works of art; the Hellenism that influenced Palestine was of an inferior brand', Macalister, *A Century of Excavation in Palestine*, p. 239. Pottery, architecture, coins, and sculpture (cf. the Alexander sarcophagus) seem to indicate that a proportion of the best *contemporary* work reached Palestine, i.e. Hellenism in Palestine may have been diluted quantitatively, but was in quality quite equal to the average of the day in Greece itself.

been previously published separately, in the *P.E.F. Quarterly Statement* and *Palestine Museum Bulletin*, No. 4. They are photographed here for convenience, and to supplement the previous publication (if any).

The earliest pieces are Nos. 1, 2, and 3, parts of a Rhodian pedestal plate and deinoi of the seventh century from Tell Jemmeh and Askalon. Apart from these pieces and one skyphos of Corinthian ware (No. 4), also from Askalon, there is so far a lack of seventh-century wares. The evidence, however, warrants us in believing that a considerable quantity of such vases did reach Palestine, and will be forthcoming when more attention is given to that period, especially in the sites along the coastal plain. At present the chronology of the post-Philistine period is extremely vague, down to the time of Alexander. A proper attention to the Greek pottery of these centuries should do what the Egyptian correspondences have done for the Bronze Age. It should no longer be possible for an archaeologist in Palestine to assume that Rhodian ware (like No. 1) can be put as late as 500 B.C., or a group of ordinary Black-Figure fragments 'represent the beginning of the fifth century'.

So far little attention has been paid to sites which are known to be mainly or largely of Greek period. Where any work has been done, as at Askalon or Tanturah, it has hardly gone beyond the stage of trenching a likely piece of ground, which promised not to be too expensive. Both these sites, however (to take them as examples), need to be excavated on a large scale and with a systematic programme extending over some years. Askalon is deeply buried under many feet of soil; Tanturah is a vast mound comparable in area even to Megiddo, and bristling with Hellenistic and Roman pottery, amongst which fifth- and sixth-century fragments are occasionally found, even in the small tests that have been made.

To students of Greek pottery some of the most interesting pieces will be Nos. 33-7 (Pl. IX(b), 1-5) from Tell Jemmeh,¹ about 7 miles south of Gaza in Southern Palestine. These are fragments of several of the late fifth-century Black-Figure cups, of which the best known are perhaps the Boeotian Kabeiric class. These fragments, if not actually of the Kabeiric series, are very closely related thereto. Three of the sherds have figures, and on Nos. 33 and 34 the scene is fairly clear: on 33 is shown Oedipus in conversation with the Sphinx, and on 34 a woman seated on a stool in front of a basket, possibly spinning. The former is obviously a representation of the famous Boeotian legend of Oedipus and the Sphinx, and serves to recall the fact that this late Black-Figure technique was peculiarly at home in Boeotian factories. This

¹ For other Greek vases from Tell Jemmeh, including some not acquired by the Museum, cf. Sir Flinders Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. XLVI.

is the remotest find-spot for these late Black Figure wares yet recorded. That the figure of a sphinx on the Red Figure squat lekythos (No. 13) also comes from Tell Jemmeh (1927) is perhaps nothing but a coincidence; but being of exactly the same date (late fifth century) as the Black Figure fragments, it might perhaps set one wondering what link there could have been between Boeotia and South Palestine in the early days of the fourth century B.C. Would an answer be connected with the hegemony of Thebes?

LIST OF VASES OR FRAGMENTS

1. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1831. Pl. V (a), 1. Pedestal plate. Rhodian (Camiran, Milesian) ware. Late seventh century B.C. 0.135×0.085 m. From Askalon.

This piece (with Nos. 2 and 3) may have originated in Rhodes, Miletos, or Naukratis, most probably Rhodes. Phoenician influence is very likely to be seen in this style of Greek vase-painting. (Cf. *P.E.F. Quarterly Statement*, April 1923, Pl. IV, 17; *Bulletin of the Palestine Museum*, No. 4, Pl. VII, 6.)

- 2, 3. Mus. Cat. Nos. P. 1830, P. 1833. Pl. V (a), 3 and 5. Rim and foot fragments of deinoi. Rhodian ware. Late seventh century B.C. P. 1830, 0.15×0.067 m., from Tell Jemmeh; P. 1833, 0.089×0.07 m., from Askalon.

These three pieces, with No. 4, are the only seventh century vases represented. For Nos. 1, 2, and 3 cf., e.g., *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, Danemark, Fasc. 2, Pl. 75, 1 and 2; E. R. Price, *J.H.S.* XLIV, pp. 190 sqq., Pls. VII, 10; VIII, 1, &c.

4. Mus. Cat. No. B. 637. Pl. VI (c). Corinthian skyphos. Late seventh century B.C. From Askalon. Ht. 0.123 m.

Typical greenish-yellow soapy Corinthian clay. Black-varnished internally, and on upper half externally. Over the latter four broad reddish-brown circles, in pairs, run round the vase. The lower half plain except for a series of tall vertical rays rising from a broad line, all in black paint. On the upper side of the offset foot-ring a reddish-brown band; on the under side of foot, inside the ring, two narrow and one broad concentric circles enclosing a dot at centre. The skyphos is well and finely made, the paint applied rather carelessly. Fragmentary, about half missing. (Cf. *Bulletin of the Palestine Museum*, No. 4, Pl. VII, 3; *P.E.F. Quarterly Statement*, April 1923, Pl. II, 4.)

5. Mus. Cat. No. P. 195. Pl. V (b), 1. Fragment of small Attic Black Figure lekythos. Sixth century B.C. 0.076×0.059 m. From Gezer.

The scene represents Dionysus, wearing a crown of vine leaves, looking backwards whilst holding a lyre before him. He is seated in what seems to be a boat. Details in white and purple over the black, as well as incised. On

shoulder, lotus pattern. (Cf. Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer*, Vol. III, Pl. CLXXVII, 23 (coloured reproduction).)

6. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1968. Pl. V (b), 3. Fragment of Attic Black Figure lekythos. Sixth century B.C. 0.115×0.09 m. From Askalon (top stratum).

The scene represents the lower part of Athena (probably) striding to r. Her foot is rendered in white over the black. Below, narrow purple bands over the black, or directly on the red clay. Incised lines rather coarse.

7. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1950. Pl. V (b), 4. Fragment of small Attic Black Figure lekythos. Sixth century B.C. 0.073×0.044 m. From Askalon (top stratum).

Decoration of palmettes. Lotus pattern on shoulder. Details in white, and incised.

8. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2322. Pl. V (b), 2. Fragment of small Attic Black Figure lekythos. Sixth century B.C. 0.057×0.04 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927. Decoration of palmettes.

9. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2336. Pl. V (a), 2 and 4. Fragments of Attic skyphos. Sixth century B.C. Ht. 0.065 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

The fragments join, No. 4 at r. of No. 2. Upper part covered with black paint, over which narrow circular bands in purple. Below, decoration of vertical lines or rays in black on the red clay. Remains of horizontal loop handle. Interior painted black.

This skyphos is of typically red Attic clay, in contrast to No. 4 (Corinthian).

10. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2354. Pl. V (b), 5. Fragment of Attic Black Figure kylix. Sixth century B.C. 0.05×0.024 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

The fragment shows a robed man seated to r., with part of a second figure before him. Incised details.

11. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2346. Pl. VI (a) and (b). Fragments of small Attic Black Figure lekythos. Sixth century B.C. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Four gods in procession to r.: apparently in order from r., Hera, Ares, Hephaistos, Aphrodite. The interest is concentrated on the second figure (from r.), who appears to be gesticulating excitedly and attempting to draw his sword. His r. arm is grasped by the third figure (? Hephaistos), who wears a short tunic represented in white paint over the black. Aphrodite then brings up the rear. Owing to considerable gaps in the vase, this interpretation is not certain; but the attitude and style of all the figures are thoroughly familiar, and belong to the regular répertoire of mid sixth century Attic vase painters. The third figure, with his short tunic, his protruding 'bun' of hair at the back, and his pronounced 'kallipygic' tendencies, is evidently intended for some comic personage, such as Heracles or Hephaistos.

Details overpainted in white, and rendered by incised lines. The remains of the vase consist only of two fragments. Original height of vase, c. 0·16 m.

12. Mus. Cat. No. 32.307. Pl. VIII (b). Red Figure lekythos. About 480 B.C. Orig. ht. c. 0·2 m. From a cemetery near the Castle at Atlit, found in separate pieces in rock-cut tombs L/21, L/21B, and L/23, in 1931.

The vase is fragmentary and has been restored. The principal figure, however, is fairly complete and well preserved; her pose and the style of her drapery are sufficient to date the vase to the early part of the fifth century. She is clad in an Ionic chiton and himation, and is running to r., her head looking directly backwards, with its l. profile exposed to the spectator. Her l. arm swings forward and her r. backwards as she runs. Her hair is confined in a *sakkos*. Archaism is noticeable in the combination of head looking to (spectator's) l., trunk facing, and legs to r. in the direction she is going; the regular spread-out style of the early Red Figure painters, with the impossible anatomical joins concealed under the drapery; and the immature rendering of the drapery itself. Originally there may have been a Silenos chasing her, to account for her running. There is room for such a figure, in the familiar crouching-running position, on the parts missing.

Around under shoulder, a maeander between black lines. On shoulder, palmettes connected by wavy stems in black on the red ground. At base of neck, a small tongue pattern encircling neck. The obverse is the side nearest to the user when the vase is held in the l. hand; thus the design is wholly confined to this area, and the maeander above ceases at the other side.

For further details of the finding of this vase, and the interesting contents (including green jasper scarabs of the Tharros type with Heracles as archer, &c.) of the tombs in question, cf. C. N. Johns, 'Excavations at Atlit: The South-Eastern cemetery', in *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, Vol. II, 1932 (to appear shortly).

13. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1597. Pl. VI(d). Part of Red Figure squat lekythos. About 420-410 B.C. 0·065 x 0·053 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Decoration shows a sphinx seated to l., its tail raised in a backward curve, and wings outspread. Below, a line reserved in the (red) colour of the clay. Down the front edge of the wings, near the edge of the fragment, a row of fine dots in brownish-black paint. Restored from three fragments. It has a foot-ring which, with the under side of base, is left in the colour of the clay.

The style is the Late Free Style, as on most of the extant squat lekythoi of this shape, which was favoured by the Meidias painter and his fellows. Cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat. Vases*, III, E 698; Walters, *Hist. Anc. Pottery*, I, Pl. XLII;

Milchhoefer, *Jahrbuch*, 1894, pp. 57 ff., &c. These attractive squat lekythoi are probably the tiny gems turned out by the best craftsmen during intervals in the production of larger *chef-d'œuvre*. The quality of their painting is usually first rate, and the vases frequently appeal more than the larger ones of the period in virtue of their greater simplicity.

14. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1598. Pl. VII (a), 1 and 3. Two fragments of moulded Red Figure kantharos, in form of male head with goat's ears. About 475 B.C. 0.105 x 0.06 m. From Tell Jemmeh.

The face has been painted red, the hair yellow, both colours being preserved to a considerable extent. The upper part of the cup was almost cylindrical, flaring outwards slightly at the top, and was probably turned separately, the lower part being moulded. The upper part is painted black on the inside, and had as usual a Red Figure scene on the outside. Unfortunately, too little remains to reconstruct the scene, but from the leg of a galloping horse on one fragment and the attitude of the horse's and man's legs on the other it is clear that some active and lively scene of men and horses was the subject: perhaps some game or contest, if the object under the horse's belly on the fragment Pl. VII (a), 1, is a ball. The scene is bounded below by a band of tongue pattern and dots in black. The point where one handle sprang off is just visible at the upper left of the smaller fragment.

This type of kantharos, moulded in the form of a human or animal head, with a cylindrical top bearing a Red Figure scene, was very popular with Attic potters during the first third of the fifth century, cf. Perrot & Chipiez, *Hist. de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, X, p. 748, Pl. 23; ib., pp. 750-3; Beazley, *J.H.S.*, XLIX (1929), pp. 38-78; *Brit. Mus. Cat. Vases*, III, p. 372, E 784; *Cat. of Greek Vases at Toronto* (Royal Ont. Mus.), No. 358, and reff. there quoted. The drawing on the present vase is precise and accurate, the style free and vigorous. The painted scene on the upper part was evidently of equal importance to the modelled head, not subsidiary to it, as on earlier vases of this kind. Both painting and modelling have lost almost all traces of archaism: they may be dated, then, to shortly after the Persian War. Procles, Charinus, and Calliades in Attica were especially given to producing this type of vase; the Brygos painter seems to have been fond of decorating them. There is, perhaps, hardly enough of the subject of the present vase left to determine for certain the painter.

15. Mus. Cat. No. 31.232. Pl. VII (a), 2. Part of neck and shoulder of Red Figure lekythos. C. 475-450 B.C. Orig. diam. 0.087 m. From a burial at Samu'.

On the shoulder, five palmettes, with slender stems and spirals in black; small

dots in black at intervals around palmettes. On lower part of neck, a tongue pattern between two narrow black bands. Just below shoulder, a double row of dots in black between one black line above and one or more below. Neck painted black above tongue pattern.

This lekythos is probably one of the considerable number associated with the 'Painter of the Bowdoin Box' (Beazley, *Attic Red Figure Vases in American Museums*, pp. 70-2; *Attische Vasenmaler*, pp. 138-143). The shoulder decoration at least suggests the same style, which, though inclined to be careless, was full of character. Cf. also *Cat. of Greek Vases at Toronto* (Royal Ont. Mus.), No. 366.

Found in a burial with Hebrew sherds of c. 800 B.C. and one Mycenaean shard (?).

16. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2319. Pl. VII (a), 5. Fragment of neck of Red Figure column krater. About 460-450 B.C. 0.055 x 0.039 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

This type of large krater with column handles and panel decoration flourished about the middle of the fifth century. For examples cf. *J.H.S.*, XXXVIII (1918), p. 33, Fig. 5; *Cat. of Greek Vases at Toronto*, No. 364. The present fragment, from the neck, shows a band of lotus buds with interlacing stems. They were amongst the favourite Attic vases exported to Italy, where they occur fairly often in Etruscan tombs. It is interesting to find them also travelling to South Palestine.

17. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2351. Pl. VII (a), 4. Fragment of lower part of large Red Figure amphora or hydria. About 425 B.C. 0.066 x 0.043 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

The fragment, though small, shows that the vase was of fine red clay with beautiful, brilliant black glaze both inside and out. The upper edge of the fragment just includes the border beneath the main scene, consisting of a bold pattern of alternating broken maeanders and dotted oblique crosses.

18. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1604. Pl. VII (a), 6. Fragment of Red Figure amphora or krater with man and horse's hind quarters. About 440 B.C. 0.1 x 0.046 m. From Tell Jemmeh.

A man, draped, and holding or leaning on a knotted stick, stands just behind a horse. The scene was evidently executed in the large fine style, reminiscent of wall-paintings, represented by Hermonax, Polygnotus (the vase-painter), and other masters of the grand manner, about 450-430 B.C. This 'Early Fine Style' was much influenced by contemporary works in architecture, sculpture, or large-scale wall-painting.

19. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1605. Pl. VII (b), 3. Fragment of Red Figure kylix. About 500-480 B.C. 0.09 x 0.045 m. From Tell Jemmeh.

Remains of the scene on interior: a man reclining on a couch, all enclosed within a circle reserved in red.

20. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2872. Pl. VII(b), 2. Fragment of Red Figure amphora. About 480-460 B.C. 0.079 x 0.06 m. From Tantura.

Lower border of scene: two men facing one another (one foot of either only appears, with a stick between).

21. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1600. Pl. VII (b), 4. Fragment of Red Figure amphora. About 460-450 B.C. 0.048 x 0.41 m. From Tell Jemmeh.

Leg and foot outlined against a piece of drapery; insufficient to determine the subject.

22. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2875. Pl. VII (b), 5. Fragment of Red Figure amphora. About 450 B.C. 0.07 x 0.042 m. From Tantura.

A man's bent leg from knee to foot with a serpent (?) near it; portions of two draped figures at either side. The execution is good and the style developed; e.g. the folds of the drapery are vigorously and well rendered. An interesting feature is two ancient holes, which may have been rivet holes (as often), or more probably here to make the sherd into a loom weight.

23. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1602. Pl. VII (b), 6. Fragment of Red Figure krater. About 450 B.C. 0.026 x 0.035 m. From Tell Jemmeh.

The fragment is from just below the rim (at top in photograph), which is slightly everted. Decoration consists of a portion of a flying cloak, of developed style. The vase must have been large, as the walls are thick and the curvature slight.

24. Mus. Cat. No. P. 196. Pl. IX(a), 3. Fragment of Red Figure lekythos. About 475-460 B.C. 0.067 x 0.055 m. From Tell el Hesy.

The decoration shows a winged female figure standing to r., holding out her l. hand which may have grasped a torch. She wears a long chiton, with black band around the edge of the sleeve. Her hair falls in a long plait down her back and a stray curl over her shoulder. Around her head it is confined in a *stephane*. The style is still somewhat archaic, the eye being drawn full face; chin and mouth also exhibit signs of a fairly early date in the fifth century. Above the figure, and just below the shoulder of the vase, is a maeander frieze. The lekythos was probably analogous to No. 15, and belonged to the class with a single figure much favoured by the 'Painter of the Bowdoin Box'. Cf. No. 15, and reff. *ad loc.*

25. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2328. Pl. VII(b), 1. Fragment of white-ground lekythos. Mid fifth century B.C. 0.035 x 0.032 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Apparently several rather crudely executed animals below a tongue pattern immediately underlying the shoulder. In black on a white ground.

26. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2320. Pl. VII (b), 8. Fragment of white-ground lekythos. Mid fifth century B.C. 0.035×0.058 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

On shoulder, double tongue pattern. Below shoulder, maeander between two bold brownish-black bands on either side.

27. Mus. Cat. No. V. 1762. Pl. VIII (a). Red Figure lekythos. Orig. ht. c. 0.32 m. About 450 B.C. Petrie argues, from the find-spot, for a date not later than 457 B.C. (*Gerar*, p. 4). From Tell Jemmeh.

At r. one woman clad in chiton and himation and wearing a *stephane* of laurel leaves stands before another who is seated to r., clad in a chiton; the latter holds out her hands to receive a jewel-box held out to her by the former. The chair of the seated woman has fine curving legs in the contemporary Attic style and an elaborate curved back and shoulder-rest. Both women wear ear-rings, the seated one round, the standing one drop-shaped; the seated one also has in her hair at the front a *stephane* or diadem. The right leg of the seated woman is shown appearing through her drapery.

Eyes are drawn correctly in profile. The drapery is executed with great freedom and exquisite fineness, and reflects the skill attained by Attic artists of the Pheidian school. The subject is one familiar on the mid fifth century grave stelai.

On the neck, a tongue pattern; on shoulder, three finely executed, symmetrically arranged palmettes, enveloped in winding tendrils terminating in spirals. Immediately below shoulder, a frieze of maeander and diagonal cross with short strokes dropping from the border into its angles. Below figures, a short maeander frieze. Neck, handle, and foot with parts of body restored, but most of the figures are original.

Cf. *Bulletin of the Palestine Museum*, No. 4, Pl. VII, 11; *P.E.F. Quarterly Statement*, July 1927, pp. 131-2; Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. XLVI, 4.

28. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2874. Pl. VII (b), 7. Fragment of bell-krater of South Italian style. Fourth century B.C. 0.068×0.048 m. From Tantura.

Upper part of a female figure with spread wings. The style is South Italian and degenerate, e.g. the eye is almond-shaped with a dot in centre; the mouth and chin also very crude. On the inside, just below lip, a band reserved in the (red) colour of the clay.

29. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2329. Pl. IX (a), 1. Fragment of rim of bell-krater. Early fourth century B.C. 0.13×0.055 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

The familiar wreath of laurel leaves encircles the rim on the exterior. Painted black internally. The vase is probably of Attic workmanship: cf. the one lately found at Olynthus (*A.J.A.*, XXXIII (1929), p. 56 and Fig. 7).

30. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2338. Pl. IX (a), 6. Fragment of rim of bell-krater. Early fourth century B.C. 0.15×0.045 m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Around, under rim, externally, a wreath of laurel leaves. Red band reserved in colour of the clay on inner edge of rim.

Probably of Attic workmanship.

31. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2348. Pl. IX (a), 2 and 4. Fragments of kantharos of 'Gnathia' ware. Third century B.C. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Orig. ht. c. 0.2 m. Fragment No. 2 is from the mouth and shoulder, No. 4 from the base. Around, just above shoulder, ran a wreath pattern in white, immediately above a tongue pattern on shoulder. The body was decorated with vertical panels of herring-bone in white, bordered in part below by a double band of vine leaves. The whole vase, inside and out, is covered with fine, lustrous black glaze, except for the patterns reserved in the (red) colour of the clay. The white details are added over the black.

This 'Gnathia' ware is so called from Gnathia, in Apulia, where the earliest large finds of it were made. It was produced widely in Italy during the third century B.C.; its polychrome effect, in combination with the essential Greek black-and-red technique, represents a last effort of true painting to maintain its hold in face of the increasing popularity of moulded and stamped decoration. It is a local example in Magna Graecia of a tendency widespread in the Hellenistic world.

Cf., e.g., Walters, *Hist. of Anc. Pottery*, I, pp. 487 ff.; Brit. Museum, *Cat. of Vases*, IV, p. 23; Pagenstecher, *Arch. Anz.*, 1909, pp. 1-17.

Such a vase as this is fully in accord with the mass of Hellenistic pottery found in Palestine. Although the majority of the Sigillata so far seems to come from Asia Minor, yet a number of pieces are Italian. The present piece shows that already in the third century B.C. Magna Graecia was definitely contributing her vase-products to Palestine. Similarly, 'Gnathia' vases occur in Egypt: cf. Edgar, *Cat. Général du Musée du Caire, Vases grecques*, LVI, Pl. XIII, Nos. 26.220 to 26.223; and in Melos.

32. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2873. Pl. IX (a), 5. Fragment of shoulder of *lekanē* or deep bowl. Third century B.C. 0.06×0.037 m. From Tantura.

The fragment has a pattern of vine leaves in white paint over brownish-black, springing from a wavy stem represented by an incised line. Below, on

body (at upper edge in photograph), remains of stamped or moulded decoration. Interior covered with red glaze.

A piece of Hellenistic white-painted ware, perhaps made in Asia Minor.

33. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2352. Pl. IX (b), 1. Fragment of Black Figure stemless kylix. Late fifth century B.C. $0\cdot078 \times 0\cdot055$ m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Scene showing Oedipus leaning on his staff, talking to the Sphinx; all between palmettes.

34. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2317. Pl. IX (b), 2. Fragment of Black Figure stemless kylix. Late fifth century B.C. $0\cdot067 \times 0\cdot055$ m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Scene showing seated female figure to l. before a basket on the floor; she is probably spinning. Behind her a palmette.

35. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2345. Pl. IX (b), 4. Fragment of Black Figure stemless kylix. Late fifth century B.C. $0\cdot047 \times 0\cdot043$ m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Upper part of figure with arm apparently akimbo. Behind, a palmette.

36. Mus. Cat. No. P. 2339. Pl. IX (b), 3. Fragment of Black Figure stemless kylix. Late fifth century B.C. $0\cdot05 \times 0\cdot035$ m. From Tell Jemmeh, 1927.

Decoration: a palmette; beginnings of a figure (?) at r.

37. Mus. Cat. No. P. 1952. Pl. IX (b), 5. Fragment of Black Figure stemless kylix. Late fifth century B.C. $0\cdot039 \times 0\cdot04$ m. From Askalon.

Decoration: a palmette, and commencement of some design at r.

The last five pieces, Nos. 33-37, as indicated above, are of peculiar interest. They all belong to a class of Attic or Boeotian ware in which the Black Figure technique lingered on for 130 years or more after it had been abandoned in the more progressive Athenian potteries, until at least about 400 B.C. The variety of these late Black Figure vases best known hitherto is that called 'Kabeiric', owing to its having been found largely at the Theban Kabeirion. But there are various other classes, having many characteristics in common with the Kabeiric ware, e.g. a fondness for a comic scene or humorous treatment of well-known Greek myths, a uniform low quality of skill in drawing, and a preference for cups with either a very short stem or none at all. The Boeotian potteries were probably only provincial branches of the Attic industry. This late Black Figure pottery has been most fully studied by Professor P. N. Ure and Mrs. A. D. Ure; cf., e.g., the former's *Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona*, passim, and various articles in *J.H.S.*; and the latter's article in *J.H.S.*, XLVI (1926), pp. 54-62, Pls. II-IV, on 'Floral Black-figured Cups at Schimatari'.

Few of these vases have been found outside Greece.¹ It is, therefore, of con-

¹ One from Cyprus: cf. Murray, Smith and Walters, *Brit. Mus. Excavations in Cyprus*, 1900, p. 76, Fig. 139, grave 26; one from Syria, in Ashmolean (? early 5th cent., Attic), from 'a pit grave

siderable interest to find them at Tell Jemmeh and Askalon; especially at the former, some 7 miles south of Gaza, on the fringes of the Arabian desert. Professor Petrie argues a Greek settlement of some strength during the sixth and fifth centuries, at first trading with Daphnae.

A Boeotian connexion for No. 33 may be seen in the peculiarly Boeotian legend depicted on it: nothing less than the interview of Oedipus and the Sphinx. The fondness for this particular scene is indicated by its occurrence twice, if not three times, on these late Black Figure cups at Tell Jemmeh. The further examples were not acquired by the Museum, but are figured in Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. XLVI; cf. ib., p. 20.

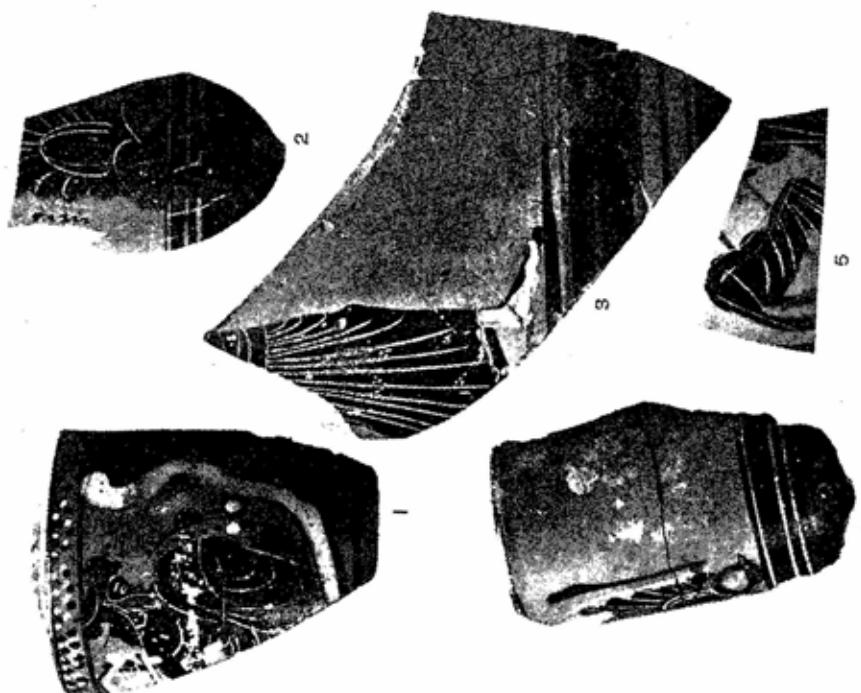
All the fragments here illustrated are painted black on the inside, and have a black band externally round the rim, which is offset and slightly concave, except in No. 37. Nos. 33, 36, and 37 have a narrow band reserved in the colour of the clay on the inner edge of the lip.

As already stated, the above list is not exhaustive but representative, and is almost entirely confined to pre-Hellenistic Greek vases. Two third century pieces are included (Nos. 31 and 32), as representing the old tradition of painting rather than the specifically Hellenistic technique of moulded ware. The amount of classical Greek pottery that emerges is notable; it is clear from this brief survey that Greek influence and products in Palestine were considerable long before the days of Alexander the Great. Yet the fact should not surprise us; there were flourishing Greek colonies in Egypt at this time, and an exact parallel occurs in the case of Roman Britain. Twenty-five years ago it used to be taken for granted that in the year A.D. 43 the Invasion of Claudius made a clean and sudden break in the culture of that country. Since then excavation and study have taught us that the Romanization of Britain had been in progress long before this (half a century at least) through the channels of trade and ordinary commercial intercourse. In like manner, excavation and attention particularly directed to the period c. 900–300 B.C. in Palestine seem likely to prove that the Macedonian Conquest only served to intensify a development which was already well established. Roman civilization spread to the remoter and less known Britain from Gaul; Egypt may have provided the bridge over which contacts with Greece were first established in Palestine.

For the chronology of the Early Iron Age cross-dating with Greek pottery would provide a standard inferior to none, and supply a need keenly felt by all students of the period.

J. H. ILIFFE.

of the latest period (6th–4th cent.) at Deve Huyuk on the left bank of the Sajur in N. Syria', a reference I owe to Professor Ure, who regards the present fragments as dating from the third quarter of the fifth century, and of Attic origin.



b



a

PRE-HELLENISTIC POTTERY IN PALESTINE

PLATE VI



a



b



c



d

PRE-HELLENISTIC POTTERY IN PALESTINE



PRE-HELLENISTIC POTTERY IN PALESTINE

PLATE VIII



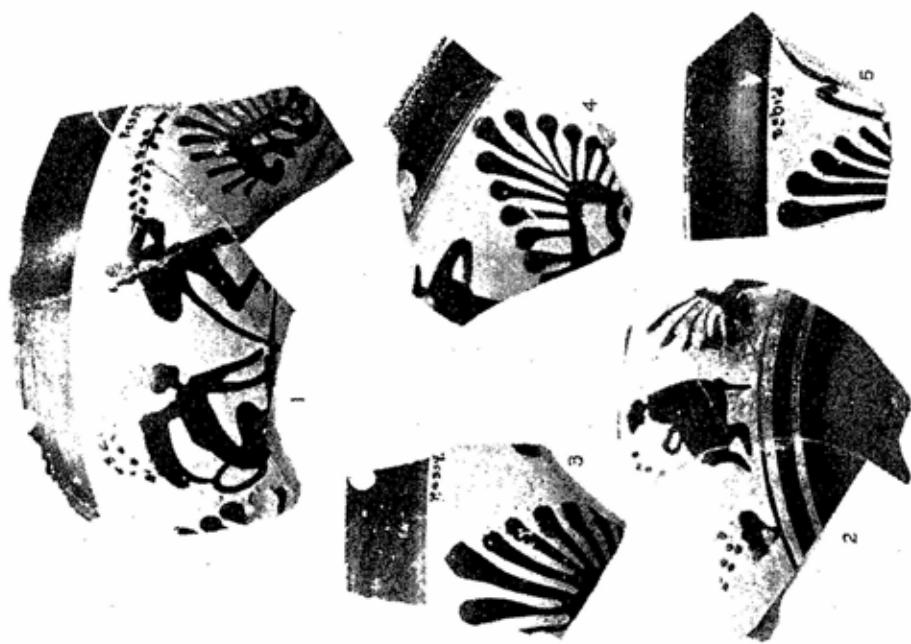
a



b

PRE-HELLENISTIC POTTERY IN PALESTINE

b



PRE-HELLENISTIC POTTERY IN PALESTINE

a

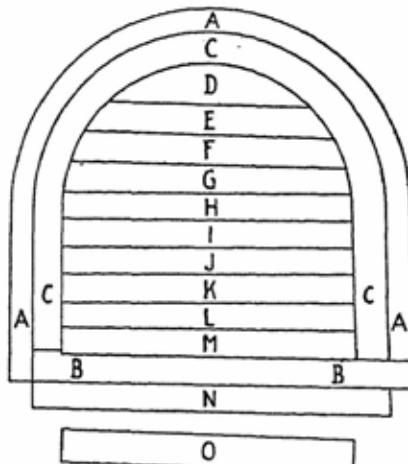


TWO INSCRIPTIONS OF BAYBARS

I

FUNERARY shrine, to the south of Jericho, locally known as Maqām¹ an-Nabī Mūsā, marked on the Palestine Exploration Fund Map, Sheet XVIII, P.t. *Neby Mūsa*.

FOUNDER'S TEXT 668 A.H. Slab of marble embedded in the western wall of the main room, to the left of the door leading to the mausoleum. The form of the stone is reminiscent of the *sigma*-shaped table, with its bevelled frame and sunk central part. Maximum dimensions measured on squeeze 90 cm. by 92 cm. Elegant mamluk naskhi with many diacritical points and a few differentiating signs, the filling ornaments sometimes taking the shape of leaves. Below this inscription is an additional slab of marble with one line of text [O] written in rather crude characters. The sequence of lines is best seen in the sketch. Unpublished,² cf. Plate X.



¹ This appellation is used by town-folk; peasants call it 'Mazār'.

² So far as I can see it has not even been mentioned in the rather voluminous literature dealing with the shrine and the pilgrimage to the tomb of Moses. The most important passages may be quoted here: Fabri, *Evagatorium*, ed. Hassler, Vol. II, pp. 167, 175; Tschudi, *Reiss und Bilgerfahrt zum Heyligen Grab*, St. Gallen, 1606, p. 322; Greffin Affagart, *Relation de Terre Sainte* (1533–1534), Paris, 1902, p. 127; Quaresmius, *Terrae Sanctae Elucidatio*, Antwerp, 1639, Vol. II, Lib. VI, Cap. III, p. 736; Nau, *Voyage nouveau de la Terre Sainte*, 1679, pp. 344–55; d'Arvieux, *Mémoires*, Paris, 1735, Vol. II, p. 195 f.; Pococke, *A Description of the East*, London, 1745, Vol. II, p. 30; Lartet, *Exploration géologique*, p. 308 f.; G. H. v. Schubert, *Reise in das Morgenland*, 1838–9, Vol. III, p. 95; Ritter, *Erdkunde, Westasien*, 1850, Vol. II, pp. 486, 489, 560, 605; E. W. Schulz, *Reise in das Gelobte Land im Jahre 1851* (3rd ed.), 1854, p. 169; Tobler, *Denkblätter aus Jerusalem*, 1853, p. 723; Seetzen, *Reisen*, 1854, Vol. II, p. 271; Rey, *Voyage dans le Haouran* (1857–58), p. 274; Sepp, *Jerusalem*, Schaffhausen, 1863, p. 684 f.; de Noroff, *Pélerinage en Terre Sainte de l'Igoumène russe Daniel*, St.-Pétersbourg, 1864, p. 62 f., note; Clermont-Ganneau, 'The Jerusalem Researches' (Letter No. X, 3rd May), *QSt.*, 1874, p. 171 (revised, with addition of three drawings, in *Archaeological Researches in Palestine*, II, pp. 47–50); de Luynes, *Voyage d'exploration à la Mer Morte*, 1874, Vol. I, p. 77; Schick and Marti, 'Die alten Lauren und Klöster in der Wüste Juda', *ZDPV*, Vol. III, 1880, p. 16; Conder and Kitchener, *Survey of Western Palestine, Memoirs*, Vol. III, p. 220; Post, 'Narrative of a Scientific Expedition in the Trans-Jordanic Region in the Spring of 1886', *QSt.*, 1888, p. 178; van Kasteren, 'Aus der Umgegend von Jerusalem', *ZDPV*, Vol. XIII, 1890, pp. 91, 118; Lievin de Hamme, *Guide-indicateur des sanctuaires et lieux*

- A بسمه . . . إِنَّمَا يَعْمَرُ مَسَاجِدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ
 أمر بإنشاء هذا المقام الكريم على ضريح موسى الكليم عليه الصلة
 والتسليم مولانا السلطان الملك الظاهر السيد الأ
- B جل العالم العادل المؤيد المظفر المنصور ركن الدنيا والدين سلطان
- C الإسلام والمسلمين سيد الملوك والسلطانين فاتح الأمصار مبيد الفرج والتار
 مقتلع القلاع من أيدي الكفار وارت الملك سلطان العرب
- D والعجم والترك
- E إسكندر الزمان صاحب القرآن مستر
- F ذ ضوال الإسلام من أيدي الطغيان ملك
- G البحرين مالك القبلتين خادم الحرمين الشريفين
- H الأمر ببيعة الخليفتين أبو الفتح بيبرس
- I قسيم أمير المؤمنين خلد الله سلطانه وذلك
- J بعد عود ركباه العزيز من الحجّ المبرور وتوجهه
- K لزيارة القدس الشريف تقبل الله منه في نيابة
- L عبده ووليه الأمير الكبير المثاغر جمال الدين
- M آقوش الجيبي كألف الممالك الشامية أعزه الله

historiques de la Terre-Sainte, 4th ed., 1897, Vol. II, p. 276; Trusen, 'Vom Mosesberg zum Mosesgrab', *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. IV, 1908, pp. 98 ff., Pl.; Spoer, 'Das Nebi-Müsa-Fest', *ZDPV*, Vol. XXXII, 1909, pp. 207–21; R. Hartmann, 'Neby Müsa', *MuNDPV*, 1910, pp. 65–75; Abel, 'Une croisière autour de la Mer Morte', 1911, pp. 173–84; Kahle, 'Gebräuche bei den moslemischen Heiligtümern in Palästina', *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. VIII, pp. 165 ff.; *La Palestine... par des Professeurs de Notre-Dame de France à Jérusalem*, 4th ed., 1922, p. 304; Canaan, 'Mohammedan Saints and Sanctuaries in Palestine', *JPOS*, Vol. IV, pp. 17, 75; Vol. VI, pp. 117 ff.; Vol. VII, pp. 66 f.; Z. Vilnay, 'Qibrē haq-qedōshīm', *Sēfer hash-shānā*, Vol. II, pp. 122–124.

N في شهور ثمان وستين وستمائة (من) الهجرة النبوية على صاحبها أفضل
الصلة [.] .

O بولية العبد الفقير الى الله تعالى محمد بن رحال عفا الله عنه

... Qur'ān IX. 18 ... Ordered the construction of this honourable shrine over the tomb of Moses, who spoke with God ... our Lord, the Sultan al-Malik az-Zāhir ... Rukn ad-dunyā wa-d-dīn ... Abu-l-Fath Baybars, Associate of the Commander of the Faithful ... This (was done) after the return of his mighty following from the pious pilgrimage and his visit to Jerusalem, may God accept from him (this offering), during the Governorship of his servant and regent, the Great Amir, the Warden of the Marches, Ḥamāl ad-dīn Āqūsh an-Najibī, Viceroy of the Syrian provinces ... during the months (of the year) 668 of the Hijra of the Prophet (1269/70) ... Under the supervision of the servant yearning for God the Exalted, Muhammad b. Rahhāl¹ ...

According to local tradition based on an interpretation of the well-known hadīth **ولو كنت ثم لأريتكم قبره الى جانب الطريق تحت الكثيب الاخضر**¹ ('had I been there I would have shown you his tomb to the side of the road below the heap of the red sand'), 'the heap of red sand' was identified with a red hill on the Jerusalem-Jericho road (kilometre 19.150), on the top of which the Crusaders' fort Turris rubea was built.² Consequently the tomb of Moses was located a few miles to the south-east on the other side of the road. Curiously enough this identification, which we should expect to have been common knowledge some time before 668 A.H., is not suggested in some of the most important commentaries, such as Nawawī³ or Suyūṭī,⁴ although both of them lived a considerable time after the erection of the shrine. Even Qastallānī, who knew of the existence of a tomb of Moses in the vicinity of Jericho, mentioned it among a number of other traditional tombs⁵ without de-

¹ Cf. Wensinck, *A Handbook of early Mohammedan Tradition*, p. 172.

² With regard to other locations of the tomb, cf. Qastallānī, l.c., *infra*; Gildemeister, *ZDMG*, Vol. XXXVI, 1882, p. 395; Le Strange, *Palestine under the Moslems*, p. 240 (quoting 'Alī al-Harawī), p. 533; Hartmann, l.c., p. 67.

³ *Sharḥ to Muslim*, *Sahīh*, chap. *Fadā'il*, para. min *fadā'il Mūsā*, ed. Bulāq, 1283, Vol. V, p. 131.

⁴ *Zahr ar-Rubā' to Nasā'i*, *Sunan*, ed. Cairo, 1312, Vol. I, p. 296.

⁵ *Irshād to Bukhārī*, *Sahīh*, chap. *Janā'iz*, bāb 69, ed. Bulāq, 1267, Vol. II, p. 494.

وهذا ليس صریحاً في الأعلام بمقبرة الشريف ومن ثم حصل الاختلاف فيه فقيل بالتيبة وقيل بباب لدّ ببيت المقدس او بدمشق او بواط بين بصرى والبلقاء او بمدين بين المدينة وبيت المقدس او بادسحا وهي من الأرض المقدسة

ciding which was the genuine one, but in a later volume he supplemented his statement by saying that the tomb near Jericho had become better known.¹ Of other geographers who flourished after the erection of the shrine neither Ibn al-Wardī nor Abu-l-Fidā' mentions the tomb of Moses. Ibn Faḍl Allāh al-'Umarī locates it—in accordance with a tradition preserved by Yāqūt²—on the Jabal Shaiḥān in the Balqā'.³ Dimishqī mentions it as situated to the east of Bait al-Maqdis which may refer to the Maqām as well as to any site in Trans-Jordan.⁴ The first Arab authority to mention the tomb as being situated near Jericho is Ibn Baṭṭūṭa, who travelled in Palestine more than half a century after the erection of the Maqām, and his description⁵ can be taken as evidence that he was unaware of the fact of a Muslim shrine having been built on the site. It hardly needs mentioning that in view of Deut. xxxiv. 6 Jews never venerated any site as the tomb of Moses.

Nearly a century passed before Baybars' work at 'Nabī Mūsā' was mentioned in literary sources. The oldest of them is al-Kutubī (died 764 A.H.), who gives a list of buildings erected or repaired by Baybars at the end of the latter's biography⁶ and says: 'and he built a domed chamber and a mosque over the tomb of Moses . . . and it is near *al-kathīb al-ahmar*, and he endowed it with a waqf'.⁷ Suyūṭī,⁸ Mujīr ad-dīn,⁹ and 'Abd al-Ghanī an-Nābulusī¹⁰ followed.¹¹

It has been suggested¹² that there was originally a Christian sanctuary on this

¹ Ib. chap. *Anbiyā'*, bāb 31, Vol. V, p. 433.

² s.v. III. 210, l. 4; and s.v. III. 346 (=Marāṣid, II. 138); in the latter passage merely his death is mentioned and not his tomb; Yāqūt mentions also the other tomb of Moses near Damascus, II. 589, l. 21, without commenting on the incompatibility of these two statements.

³ *Masālik al-absār*, ed. Zeki Pasha, I. 176, l. 10.

⁴ Ed. Mehren, p. 81, l. 10: حجارة قبر موسى . . . شرق بيت المقدس

⁵ Ed. Defrémy et Sanguinetti, I, p. 227, quoted by Hartmann, l.c., p. 67: ودقرة من بيت المقدس وأرجح موقع يعرف ايضا بالكثيب الأحمر تعظمه اليهود a spot also known as "the heap of red sand" which Jews keep in great esteem'.

⁶ *Fawāt al-wafayāt*, I, pp. 89, l. ult.-90, l. 1.

⁷ وبنى على قبر موسى . . . قبةً ومسجدًا وهو عند الكثيب الأحمر وقف عليها وقفًا.

⁸ *The History of the Temple of Jerusalem*, translated by James Reynolds, p. 389 f.

⁹ *al-Uṣūl al-jalīl*, pp. 93, l. 4 f., 423, l. 4b, 433, l. 18, 434, l. 17, 444, l. penult. (Sauvaise's translation, pp. 26, 217, 238, 240).

¹⁰ *Ar-rihla al-qudsiyya* (MS. in the Palestine Museum Library, p. 221, *ZDMG*, XXXVI, pp. 394 ff.).

¹¹ Three of the last five passages quoted in the preceding three notes are mentioned in R. Hartmann, 'Nebi Mūsā', *MuNDPV*, 1910, p. 67 f.; Mujīr ad-dīn and 'Abd al-Ghanī in Vilnay, l.c.; Mujīr ad-dīn has been quoted by many others as well (Conder and Kitchener, Clermont-Ganneau, Abel, Spoer, ll. cc., *supra*).

¹² To the references quoted by Abel, l.c., p. 183, n. 3, the following should be added: de Noroff, Clermont-Ganneau, de Luynes, Survey of Western Palestine, Lievin, Spoer, Canaan, ll. cc., *supra*.

spot, and that the Arabs have turned it into the present shrine. This theory is untenable for a number of reasons. The words بأشاء أمر 'ordered the construction of' in line (A) are hardly ever used for anything but a new structure; such few fragments of earlier architecture as are to be found in the shrine are spolia similar to those we find in buildings of undoubted Muslim origin. In a text mentioning the tomb of Moses in the vicinity of Jericho before Baybars built the shrine the tomb is described as having no structure above it.¹

Jamāl ad-dīn Āqūsh² an-Najībī,³ originally a mamluk of al-Malik aṣ-Ṣāliḥ Ayyūb, later his major-domo, passed into the service of Baybars, on the 19th Dhu-l-Qa'da 658 (26th October 1260), appointed major-domo for a second time, in 660 Viceroy of Syria, dismissed from office in Rabī' I, 670, died the 5th Rabī' I,⁴ 677 (27th July 1278) as septuagenarian.

Line A. *Taslīm* instead of *salām* is to be explained as a rhyme-word to *kalīm*.

Lines C–H. The titles given to Baybars in this text are known from some of his other inscriptions,⁵ such as Damascus, 659 A.H.,⁶ Cairo 660,⁷ Cairo 665,⁸ Cairo 666,⁹ Ramleh 666,¹⁰ Homs, Rabī' I 666,¹¹ Ḥiṣn al-Akrād 669,¹² Lydda, Ramaḍān 671,¹³ Yebna, Rabī' I 673,¹⁴ Safad,¹⁵ and especially that of Kerak,¹⁶ in

¹ *Masālik al-abṣār*, ed. Zeki Pasha, I, p. 176, ll. 11 ff.

² Abu-l-Fidā', ed. Reiske, V. 30 (ed. Constantinople, IV, p. 7, l. 14 = Ibn al-Wardī, II, p. 220, l. ult.); Dhahabī, *Duwal al-islām*, Hyderabad, II, pp. 133, l. 10, 138, l. 2 f.; Mufaddal, ed. Blochet, pp. 104, 124, 184; Ibn Ḥabib, pp. 248, 264; Ṣalīḥ b. Yahyā (2nd ed.), pp. 57, 58, 66, 133 (in his commentary Cheikho mistook Ā. al-Najībī for Ā. al-Afrām); Quatremère, *Sultans Mamlouks*, I a, pp. 117, 188, I b, pp. 13, 26, 31, 74, 94, 167; Ibn Taghrībirdī, *Manhal*, s.v. (MS. Paris, Ar. 2069, fol. 5^r, v); Ibn Iyās, I, p. 99, l. 6; Sauvage, 'Description de Damas' (in *Journal Asiatique*, 9^e série, t. III, 1894), pp. 444 f., 499 f., nn. 339, 340 (quoting besides 'Ilmawī also Dhahabī, Ṣafadī, Saqqā'ī, and Ibn Kathīr); Zambaur, *Manuel de Généalogie et de Chronologie*, p. 30.

³ In Abu-l-Fidā', ll. cc., the nisba is spelt an-Najīmī; the correct form has been established by other authors quoted in the preceding note and by Dhahabī, *al-Moshtabih*, ed. de Jong, s.v., p. 70.

⁴ *Manhal*, l.c.: Rabi' II.

⁵ I wish to repeat here my thanks to Professor Wiet and M. J. Sauvaget who have most obligingly supplemented my list of inscriptions of Baybars, the former from the manuscript of his *Répertoire chronologique d'épigraphie arabe*, the latter by copying an unpublished text in Damascus.

⁶ van Berchem, *Inscriptions Arabes de Syrie*, pp. 49 ff., Pl. VI, 11.

⁷ *CIA. Égypte*, I, No. 74, pp. 118 ff.

⁸ *CIA. Égypte*, I, No. 76, p. 121; No. 128, p. 189 f.

⁹ *CIA. Égypte*, I, No. 79, p. 122 f.

¹⁰ van Berchem, *Inscriptions Arabes de Syrie*, pp. 57 ff., Pl. VII, 3.

¹¹ van Berchem, *Inscriptions Arabes de Syrie*, p. 55 f.

¹² Sobernheim, *CIA. Syrie du Nord*, Nos. 4, 5, 6.

¹³ Clermont-Ganneau, *Recueil d'Archéologie orientale*, I. 262 ff.; 'Notes d'épigraphie et d'histoire arabes', *J.A.* 8^e sér., t. XII, 1888, pp. 305 ff.; *Archaeological Researches in Palestine*, II. 110 ff.

¹⁴ Clermont-Ganneau, *Archaeological Researches in Palestine*, II. 177 ff.

¹⁵ Defrémy, *Mémoires d'histoire orientale*, II. 364; Quatremère, *SM.* I b, p. 48.

¹⁶ Sauvage in de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte*, II, p. 199.

which most of them occur. Two titles appear in a slightly different form, namely مالك القبلتين and سلطان العرب والجم والتراك which we find elsewhere as صاحب القبلتين and سيد العرب والجم والتراك. Of those not mentioned in the texts quoted above the following are known from other inscriptions of Bahri Mamluks.² ملك البحرين¹, اسكندر الزمان

Line J. Above the ر of ركابه there is a و which could be added to عود and read عودة, a form not uncommon in the literary Arabic of the Mamluks;³ in reality, however, it is probably a differentiating sign only. This journey to Jerusalem which Baybars undertook on the completion of his pilgrimage to Mecca is mentioned by many Arab historians, cf., e.g., *Husn al-manāqib* (MS. Paris, Ar. 1707, fo. 127^v-228^r); Abu-l-Fidā', s.a. 668 (ed. Reiske, Vol. V, p. 26=Ibn al-Wardī, II. 229, l. 4 b); Nuwairī, s.a. 668 (MS. Leyden, Or. 2 m., fo. 294^v, l. 8 f.); *SM.* I b, p. 75; Ibn Iyās, I. 207f. The wording of the passage in Mujīr ad-dīn (p. 433, ll. 17 ff.) is very different from the one on p. 93, and whereas the latter seems merely to reproduce the text of the inscription, the former shows that Mujīr ad-dīn had another, independent source of information.

Line N. The word in angular brackets, transcribed as من, looks in the inscription like a ر with a head-piece, which in the original text must have been a mīm.

We should expect the last word to be either *as-salām* or *at-taslīm*, the conventional end of this so common phrase, or else *at-tahiyya*, the latter being a rhyme-word to *an-nabawiyah*. None of these readings is justified by what is visible of the obliterated end of the line. Moreover—unless I am much mistaken—*at-tahiyya* does not occur except in phrases containing the full formula 'alā sāhibihā afḍal as-salāt wa-s-salām.

II

DAMRA a village in the district of Gaza, P.E.F. Map, Sheet XIX. E.w. *Tūmrah*.

THREE FRAGMENTS of marble found near the well at the northern end of the village, now in the Palestine Archaeological Museum (Nos. I 8727-8). Six lines of very clear provincial mamluk naskhi, full diacritical points, abundant vowel-marks, several differentiating signs. Maximum dimensions of fragments (A) and (B): 67 cm. in length, 43 cm. in height; frag-

¹ *CIA. Égypte*, I, No. 251, pp. 368, 710.

² *CIA. Égypte*, I, No. 95; Sobernheim, *Baalbek*, Nos. 11, 12.

³ Zetterstéen, *Beiträge*, p. 145, l. penult.



TWO INSCRIPTIONS OF BAYBARS



B

A



C

TWO INSCRIPTIONS OF BAYBARS

ment (c): 40 cm. in length, 40 cm. in height. The fragments cover the left half of lines 1-3, and the right third of lines 4-6. Unpublished, cf. Plate VI.

١ [بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ فَلَهُ خَيْرٌ مِّنْهَا وَهُمْ مِّنْ فَزَعٍ

يَوْمَئِذٍ

٢ [آمَنُوا] . . . الْإِسْلَامُ أَكْبَرُ مَالِكُ رَقَابِ الْأَمْمَ سَيِّدُ

٣ [مَلُوكُ الْعَرَبِ وَالْجَمْ] . . . خَادِمُ الْحَرَمَيْنِ الشَّرِيفَيْنِ الْمَالِكُ الظَّاهِرُ أَبُو الْفَتحِ

رَكْنُ الدِّينِ

٤ [.] . . بِبِ[رس الصالحي ق]-سِيمُ أمير المؤمنين . . . ونشر في الخافقين]

٥ أَلوَيْهِ وَأَعْلَامَهُ وَتَوْ[لى عمارتها]

٦ الحميدي وذلك [.]

... Qur'ān XXVII. 91 . . . the Most Powerful Sultan, the Lord of the Necks of the Nations, the Master . . . al-Malik az-Zāhir Abu-l-Fath Rukn ad-dunyā [wa-d-dī]n [Baybars] as-Şālihi, Associate of the Commander of the Faithful . . . and may he unfurl] his flags and banners [in East and West] . . . in char[ge of the work was . . .] al-Humaidi. And this [was done] . . .

Line 4. The honorific surnames as well as the *relatif d'appartenance* impose the suggestion that the name of the Sultan was Baybars. Traces of this can be recognized in the second and third letters visible in line 4, which form the *rā* and the ending paraph of the *sīn* in بِبِ[رس]. The first letter appearing on this fragment which looks on the photograph like a stylized 4 of a well-known type, is a final *nūn*, the hook to the right being due only to a portion of the marble having been chipped off. We are thus left with just enough space to fill the beginning of the line with the missing five letters, written in the broad character of the script of our text, and complete the word to والدين, above which the beginning of the name بِبِرس would have been written. If this assumption is right, there is nothing missing between the end of fragment b and the beginning of c.

L. A. MAYER.

STREET LEVELS IN THE TYROPOEON VALLEY. II¹

THE northern boundary line of the great Tyropoeon viaduct, as marked by Sir Charles Warren in Plate XXXVI of the Palestine Exploration Fund Jerusalem Excavations and annotated with the words 'Presumed Line of First Wall', if produced westward, cuts the present line of the Tariq el Wād at a point approximately 7·5 m. north of Tariq Bāb es Silsileh. Ten metres farther west it crosses the line of the El Wād sewer some 4·80 m. north of the same street.

At about this point the engineers engaged on the construction of the new sewer during the summer of 1931 encountered the face of a wall of rather rough masonry laid in courses 60 cm. high, the stones being up to 120 cm. long and laid as headers and stretchers. The core of the structure, through the top of which the sewer was cut, is composed of rubble and concrete: it proved, with the northern face, to have a thickness of 14 m. The face of the wall is precisely parallel to the line indicated on the Palestine Exploration Fund plan.

At the same point two changes were noted: (1) The lower street level which, followed from Shaft II, had been traced to within a few metres of the wall, disappeared. Had it continued without change of level it would have passed some 35 cm. below the top of the wall. (2) The sewer was deflected a few degrees to the east, its width and depth reduced, and its vaulted roof replaced by horizontal slabs. The course of the sewer from now on becomes irregular and its construction of an inferior quality.

It happens that the arch of the viaduct beneath which the sewer and ancient street passed at this point is still accessible through the lower part of a house a few metres east of the Khaldī Library on the south side of the Tariq Bāb es Silsileh. The arch, which lies partly below the present street, is filled up to the springing with rubbish. A sheer wall of debris blocks its northern end, forming a precarious foundation for the houses built above. In order to ascertain the connexion between the pavements, the viaduct, and the cross-wall, it was decided to make an excavation inside this arch, clear a section of the uppermost pavement, and, if possible, see the relation of the cross-wall to one of the piers of the viaduct.

A glance at the plan shows that the arch as it now stands is a composite structure. The total area is covered by at least four distinct vaults which vary

¹ Continued from Vol. I, p. 103 f.

not only in the character and quality of their construction, but also in width and alignment. (a) The first, A'ONC, spanning the northern end, is slightly pointed: the key course is narrow, and its axis inclined slightly eastward of that of the main structure. The voussoirs at the western springing are 60 cm. deep from soffit to extrados, those on the east only 30 cm. (b) The area B'M'LP has a semicircular barrel vault: the height of the courses, some 40 cm. on the soffit, is fairly uniform. (c) To the southern end of this section an extension PLG'D has at some time been added. The junction PL was originally concealed by bonding together the intrados of the two sections, but the builders did not allow for an unfortunate subsidence of the new structure, which has resulted in the fracture of the alternate bonded stones and disclosure of the straight joint within. The southern edge of this extension has further been supported by an apparently pointed arch KJH'D. (d) To the south of this a medley of small alterations and extensions brings the plan to an end at EF—a mean total length of 20 m.

It is clear that B'M'LP represents the original arch. The northern extension, however, is carefully constructed to fit in under its end so that the boundary M'B' is hidden and cannot be placed with certainty. AQRR' is a solid masonry pier built to support the termination of the arch on the east side. Since there is a gap of several centimetres between this pier and the inner side of the arch, the builders' aim seems to have been frustrated. Some of the stones have the diagonal dressing characteristic of Crusading work.

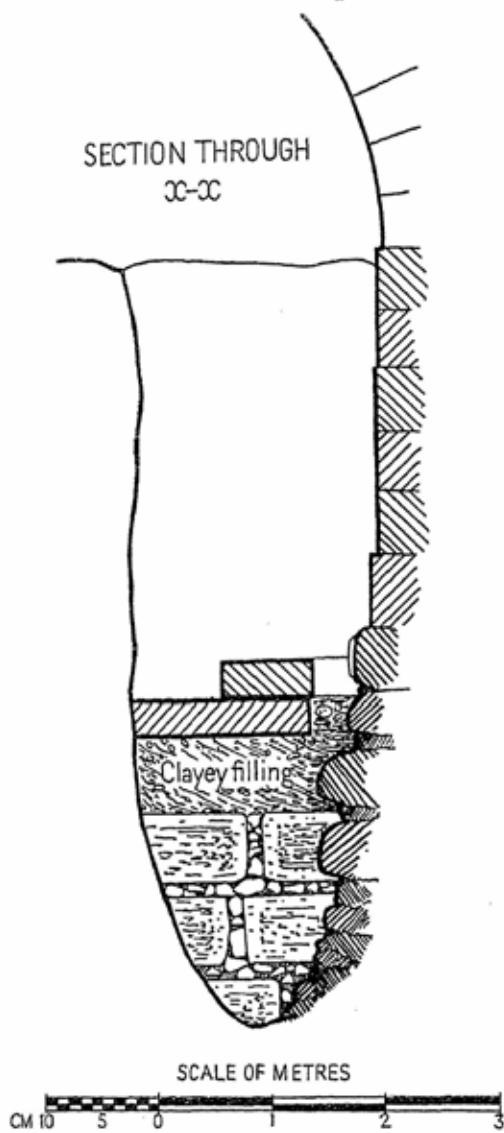
The excavation was made so as to clear the western pier of the northern extension, including its junction with the original arch. The springing course of this extension at its southern end is set back 10 cm. from the face of the pier on which it rests, forming a narrow shelf whose width is reduced to zero at O; the second and eighth courses from the top of the pier itself are similarly set back at the southern end but are flush at the north—thus effecting an appreciable change of axis between the foundation of the pier and the superimposed arch.

For 3·26 m. below the springing the pier is of hammer-dressed masonry set in courses averaging 54 cm. in height. The stones vary from 50 to 130 cm. in length. The sixth course is higher than the remainder and rests on a row of rougher and irregular stones projecting some 15 cm. from the face of the pier, and giving the impression of a foundation course. [See section through x-x, and Plate.]

At a depth of 3·50 m. below the springing a pavement 1·18 m. wide was uncovered. It proved to lie along the side of a street of diagonally laid flags, clearly identical with the upper of those seen in Shafts I and II. Some of these flags are striated at right angles to the line of the street: otherwise they are

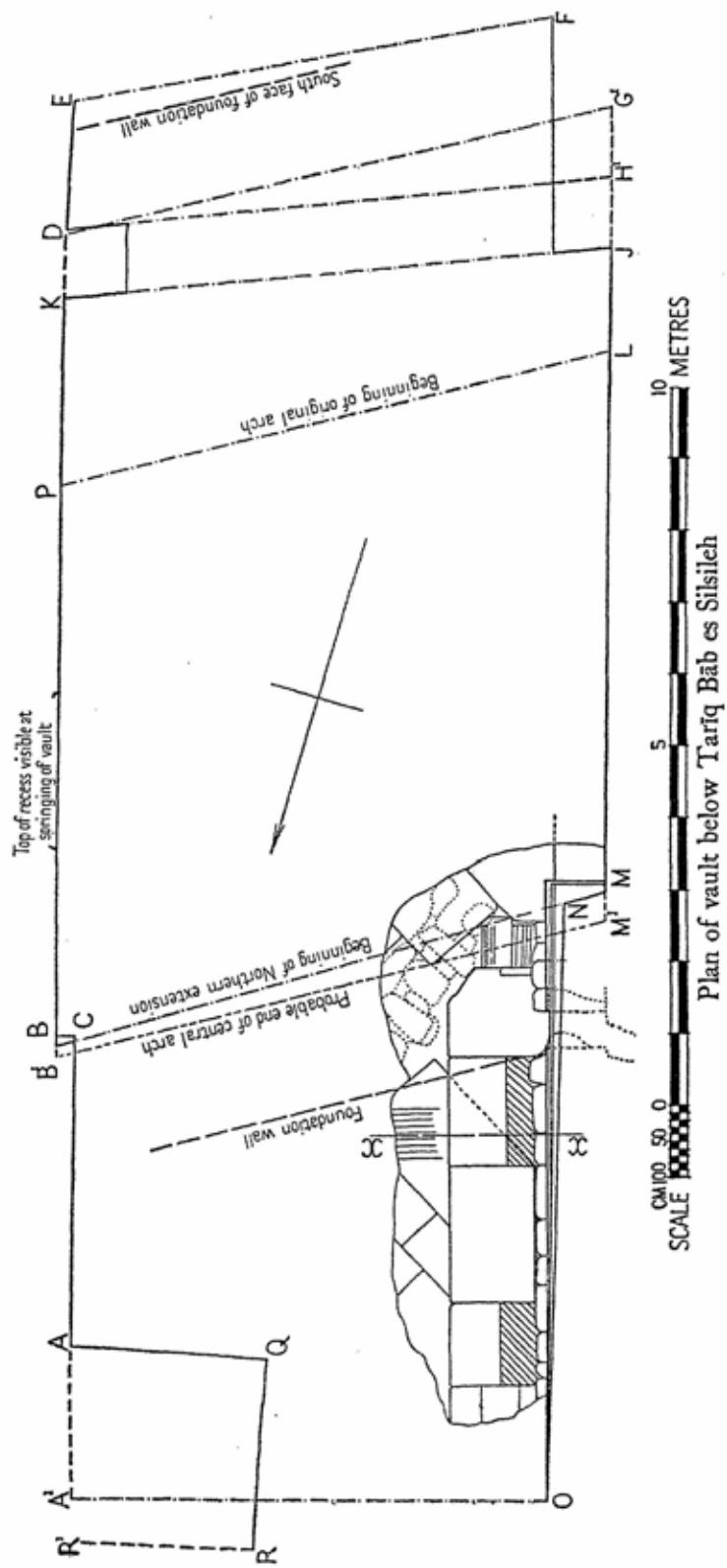
worn smooth by use, except where the surface has been deliberately roughened to provide a firm bed for the side pavement beneath which the street paving proper extends.

Certain features of the pavement and of the pier are noticeable: (a) the pavement is composed of alternately narrow and wide slabs; the former leave a hiatus of some 50 cm. between their inner edge and the foot of the pier. (b) The rough stone footing of the pier projects 25 cm. above the top of the side pavement. The stone visible in the photograph immediately beyond the opening in the pier rests upon the paving slab, whose inner edge lies 10 cm. within the line of the lowest regular course of the pier. (c) Beyond this slab the pavement ends. The street paving here extends to the foot of the pier but shows signs of derangement, being patched with fragments of striated flags laid longitudinally. Below the latter and the end slab of the pavement a channel runs diagonally south-east from the drainage opening visible in the pier. (d) The southern end of the pier rests on a bench which forms the lowest visible course of the pier ML and projects 71 cm. from its main face. The rough footing stones are here absent. It may be conjectured that their beginning marks the end of the bench and consequently gives the approximate northern edge at M' of the original arch.

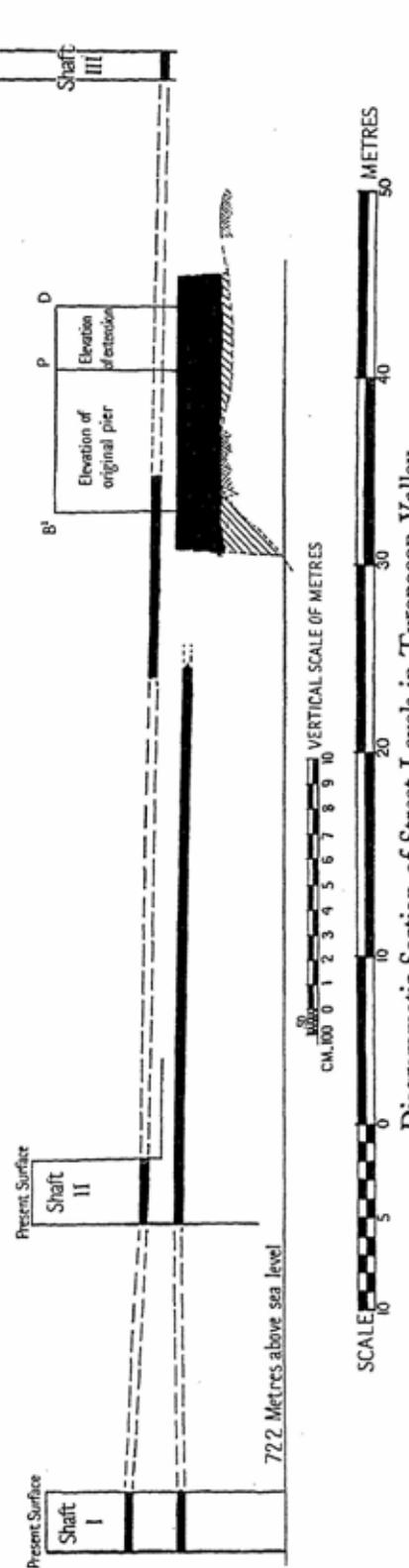


After the clearance shown in the photograph had been completed, the excavation was continued by raising the broken slab under the metre rod and sinking a shaft beside the foundation of the pier. The width of the shaft was restricted to a bare 150 cm. by the presence below the street of the new reinforced concrete sewer.

At a level 65 cm. below the street pavement the top of the north face of a



Plan of vault below Tarifq Bāb es Silsileh



Diagrammatic Section of Street Levels in Tyropeon Valley

wall was encountered and cleared to a depth of 1·60 m. The masonry is roughly dressed, with the suggestion of a marginal draft. The joints between courses and stones are 11 cm. wide and are filled with small rubble and mortar. Each course is set back 3 to 5 cm. on that below it. The foundations of the pier below the footing consist of three courses of undressed stones set in a powdery grey mortar of lime and ashes; below is a filling of rubble and earth.

Large quantities of potsherds were found both above and below the pavement. The value of the former for dating purposes is small owing to a partial disturbance of the debris above the street on the occasion of a minor repair to the sewer in recent years, so that datable sherds ranging from the Byzantine period to the present day are found distributed through all levels.

Below the pavement the filling consisted of a damp and clayey earth, homogeneous and undisturbed up to the grey mortar in which the pier foundations are laid. It yielded, in sifting, large quantities of sherds uniformly of hard fine ware, red and buff; none of these could be dated later than the Roman or earliest Byzantine period. Of six coins found below the pavement two are of the procurators [cf. *B.M. Cat. of Palestine Coins*, Pl. XXVIII, Nos. 4 and 7] dating A.D. 10 and 18 respectively; a third, though illegible, is probably of the same period. The remaining three coins break the chronological consistency of the material. One is an Arab imitation of Byzantine coinage inscribed فلسطين of the seventh century. The remaining two are badly defaced but can be assigned to the same century. A small fragment of a Greek fire grenade was also found; this too must be placed after the Arab conquest. It cannot definitely be stated whether these four objects derived from the clayey filling or from the rubble and mortar of the pier foundations. The pier itself with the arch upon it is indubitably Arab work, a fact that appears both from the form of the arch and from the masonry, a large part of which is re-used: one stone, in particular, in which a bronze revetment clamp happens to be visible, seems to derive from a Byzantine building. The appearance of this arch exactly resembles the inner section of the vaults opening onto the western side of Birket Israel.

With regard to the cross-wall and earlier parts of the vault, the probability is that they are contemporary with each other. It can be seen that the face of the wall is precisely parallel with the southern end of the original arch, PL. It happens, further, that the masonry of the Arab pier at C is partly broken away: by peering through the crevice between the two piers it is possible to make out what seems to be the northern end of the original arch pier—B'. Assuming that the northern and southern boundaries of the arch were parallel, and constructing B'M' accordingly, we find the face of the wall to be 1·60 m.

north of this line—a position consistent with the assumption that the wall is a continuous substructure bearing the piers of the original viaduct. The great width (14 m.) of the wall then requires explanation. Perhaps the relative position of its southern face and the line G'D may be taken to suggest a connexion with the first extension of the arch southward—an extension which, to judge from the character of the masonry, may have taken place not long after the construction of the original arch. It should be added that no regular masonry was found on the southern face of the wall during the Municipal work, nor was any change detected in the character of the rubble filling to indicate an original width or account for the subsidence of the newer structure.

The Street Levels. It has already been said that the lower of the two streets disappeared shortly before reaching the cross-wall. The inference is that it had already fallen into disuse when the viaduct in its present form was built, and was then cut through to allow the foundations of the latter to be sunk. It is not known whether it reappears on the south. The relation of the two streets to each other and to the viaduct is shown in the diagrammatic section on p. 37. The section shows in black those parts of the streets which have actually been seen. Since it is improbable that the lower street was laid before the reign of Herod the Great, the cross-wall must be post-Herodian, and, to judge by the rise in level, can scarcely be dated before the destruction of the City by Titus. Since the Temple area was in all probability abandoned for some centuries after the second revolt, it is difficult to account for the construction of a great bridge leading to it across the Tyropoeon valley before the reign of Constantine or Eudocia. If the upper street level was laid at the same time, it must be assumed that the Arabic coins slipped in with the foundation of the northern arch in the early Muslim period. The high level of the pier footing and the alternate gaps in the pavement are both explicable on the assumption that the street was no longer visible in the seventh century, and that a series of paving slabs forming the western edge of the side pavement, and bonded into those that survive, were raised by the builders of the pier to make way for their foundations. A rough drainage channel which was found laid diagonally across the street by the southern end of the pavement probably dates to this period.

While the exact relation of these vaults to that section of the Tyropoeon viaduct which was explored in the eighteen-sixties by Warren and Conder cannot be set out until a complete survey of the area about the lower end of Tariq Bāb es Silsileh has been made—it is worth remarking that our vault differs from those planned by Warren in that its axis is set 14° askew on a line drawn perpendicular to its northern boundary. Whether this is due to

conformity with a pre-existing line of street or to some other cause is a question which, like that of the motive of the periodical extensions north and south, may for the present be left undecided.

With regard to Sir Charles Warren's 'assumed line of the first wall', it should be noted that we have no evidence that the wall encountered by the Municipal engineers, and described above, is anything more than the foundation of the northern Tyropoeon viaduct; Sir Charles Warren's assumption is neither confirmed nor disproved by the discovery.

R. W. HAMILTON.



Part of the foundation of the viaduct seen from above, with rough stone foundation of the Arabic arch pier to the right



View of the pavement and street looking S. and downwards. The pier of the northern arch is seen to the right of the photograph





FIG. I. PILGRIMS' CASTLE ('ATLT) AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

EXCAVATIONS AT 'ATLIT (1930-1)

THE SOUTH-EASTERN CEMETERY

EVIDENCE of a hitherto unrecognized Phoenician settlement has come to light in the course of excavations on the site of the medieval seaport which lay under Pilgrims' Castle at 'Atlit. Under a fort at the south-east corner of the land-wall rock-hewn shaft graves of Phoenician type have been encountered, containing evidence of an occupation extending from the second phase of the Early Iron Age (beginning c. 900 B.C.) down to the Hellenistic period. A few intact burials could be dated by Phoenician coins and other means to the latter half of the Persian period, the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. Their culture was complex, an eclectic combination of Greek, Egyptian, and Oriental elements such as Attic vases, Egyptian amulets, and scarabs in mixed style. The skeletons were too decomposed to yield any anthropological material. The graves dealt with form only a portion of the whole cemetery; this report is issued pending further investigation and must therefore be regarded as provisional.

§ 1. *Situation and History*

In describing the demolition of the older Templar fort at Khirbat Dusrey which was to be superseded by the new castle upon the promontory at 'Atlit the chronicler drops an intriguing hint of the ancient remains which came to light.

'At length they reached the original foundation where an ancient wall appeared, long and compact. Money was found in a coinage unknown to us to-day, provided by gift of God for his sons the Knights to relieve them of expense and toil. Afterwards as they were excavating and removing sand in front of this another, shorter wall was found and in the level ground between the two a copious spring of fresh water bubbled up. So the Lord gave them stone and a good deal of cement for their use.'¹

Discoveries no less astonishing must have taken place at the south-east corner of the town when the watch-tower was built and a fosse hewn (Pl. XIII, Fig. 1). The tower stood upon the north end of a ridge of rock which had been the burying-ground of an older settlement upon the site of the medieval town and castle. The shaft graves of this cemetery were cut through by the fosse, by rock-hewn rooms at various levels west and north of the tower, and by the

¹ Jacques de Vitry, in *Gesta Dei per Francos*, ed. Bongars (Hanover, 1611), I, 1131.

conduit and cistern; and in two cases they were spanned with arches in order to carry the walls of the tower across them (Fig. 2).¹

These mutilated shafts were a clue which we first followed up during the clearance of the fort in 1930 and to which we gave undivided attention in the latter part of 1931. Fourteen graves were cleared, including some hundred burials. At least eleven more remain to be dug; these are shown without numbers on the plan. Others exist no doubt east and south of the fosse.

Of the graves which were examined in 1930-1 some had already been dug out by the Crusaders in the course of building. Both the shafts crossed by the walls of the tower, L 14 and L 20, had been dug, presumably to test their depth, since one of them, L 20, was abandoned before the lowest burial in the shaft was reached, although at 3-4 metres from the top the filling contained a Crusader coin, apparently of John of Ibelin, Lord of Beirut (1198-1236). The filling of the other, L 14, contained nothing but an ancient arrow-head (cf. Pl. XX, c) and a worn iron trowel dropped in by one of the masons (Pl. XVI). The rock ceiling of the western chamber (*b*) of L 20 happened to be broken by an enlargement of the adjoining cave, L 8, but the original burials were undisturbed. The two graves, L 7 and L 19, at the north-west corner of the fort on the other hand were made to conform to the rock-cut plan; the one, L 7, a cave approached from the lower terrace or from a break in the wall of L 2, the other, L 19, a shaft grave descending from the upper terrace; they were both enlarged and knocked into one. L 19 was swept clean but for a fragment of a blue-glazed Egyptian amulet found in a corner near the new door, but L 7 still contained an ancient burial in the slot at (*b*) somewhat upset but covered up again. The conduit leading to the cistern near the tower crossed two shafts, one of which, L 22, was considerably disturbed since the cistern had also broken into the shaft. Again, the shafts and underground chambers which lay in the path of the fosse were completely destroyed; thus L 35 lost its eastern chamber. Those which it just missed, L 23, L 23 b, and L 34, were nevertheless broken into during the scarping, probably out of curiosity, for the breaks were barely large enough to wriggle through. Near the breaks they seem to have been rummaged slightly, possibly when more recent burials were inserted from the fosse, but apart from these intrusions they had not been interfered with. One of the shafts on the western slope, L 13, contained nothing but broken rock, but as neither the shaft nor side-chamber had been completed, it may never have been used for burial.

¹ *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 113 ff.

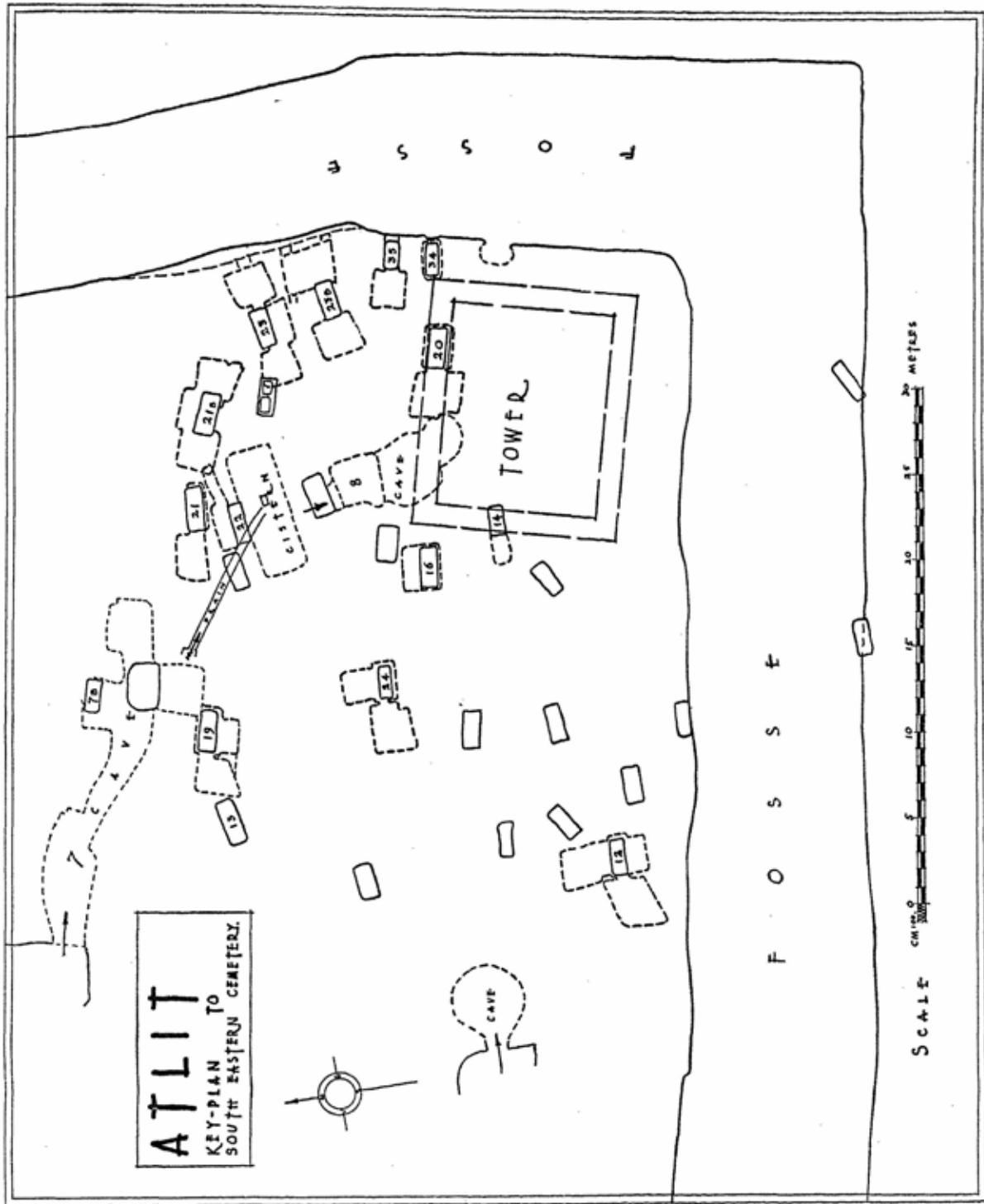


FIG. 2

Altogether some ten of the tombs examined had not been seriously disturbed since ancient times. But, with only one exception, L 16, where the two original burials were still intact, they had all been reopened from time to time for fresh interments, over a period which, to judge from the coins, covered hardly less than four hundred years: broadly speaking, the latter half of the Persian period and the early part of the Hellenistic. In origin they all go back to the Persian period; then they were cut for their original owners and then the settlement flourished to which they belonged. This, too, was perhaps the period of the walls of solid masonry referred to by Jacques de Vitry at Khirbat Dustrey, and of the coins 'unknown to us to-day'.

§ 2. *The Objects*

The contents of the tombs were predominantly Egyptian, but often Greek, and sometimes a mixture of either with Assyrian, Persian, or local elements, a complex of cultures typically Phoenician, which is shown at a glance by the scarabs on Pl. XIV. Like those in the British Museum from a Phoenician site in the Western Mediterranean, Tharros in Sardinia, they fall into three main classes:

- '(1) Scarabs of Egyptian manufacture;
- (2) Scarabs of Phoenician manufacture with Oriental subjects in "mixed" style;
- (3) Scarabs with Greek subjects.'¹

The Egyptian are represented by our No. 942, Ra² holding the *was* sceptre, a purely Egyptian type in carnelian; also by No. 412, in green jasper, Isis and Horus in the rushes;³ and by a number in paste or steatite, correctly inscribed in hieroglyphs, some with Egyptian names, Nos. 499, 553, 659, 709, 762, and 813. A Phoenician compound occurs in Nos. 366 and 649, where Isis suckles Horus on her lap, facing an object which in the case of No. 366 at least (Fig. 24) strongly suggests the censer or candelabrum of the Assyrian Nusku, and should be compared with a late Babylonian seal found by Rénan at Sidon (Fig. 94 a, tail-piece on p. 104).⁴ No. 935 is another Phoenician compound; the Egyptian dwarf Bes struggles with two lions arranged in the heraldic style characteristic of Achaemenian seal cylinders,⁴

¹ Catalogue of Engraved Gems and Cameos, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the British Museum (1926), Introduction, xxxi, Nos. 349-431.

² Ibid., Nos. 272 and 352 (Tharros).

³ Delaporte, Catalogue des Cylindres Orientaux, Musée du Louvre, I, Pl. 57, No. 20 (R. 2); II (Acquisitions), Pls. 91, 92. Cf. several in the Tharros group, B.M., Engraved Gems, Nos. 353, 356, 375, 376, 386.

⁴ Ward, Seal Cylinders of Western Asia (Washington, 1910), Chap. LX, No. 1108, &c.

a symmetrical arrangement with Bes which also occurs on local coins of the Persian period.¹ Oriental tradition also affects the treatment of Heracles, the favourite Greek subject at 'Atlit. In No. 552, a carnelian scarab inscribed with an Aramean name, he is of the type which became usual in archaic Greek art; an incongruous combination of Heracles-of-the-Bow with Heracles-of-the-Club.² Two legs of the lion-skin swing behind him, but it is not clear whether he wears the lion-cap or whether his head-dress is simply hair rolled into curls in the formal archaic style.³ In another attitude, No. 497, he recalls the kneeling-running figure on the Persian daric, as well as the Heracles of Aegina.⁴ But the type which is more distinctive of 'Atlit has a significant difference; in Nos. 496, 687, 705, all scarabs of green jasper, he clearly has the lion-skin fastened to his head, but he has discarded his bow in order to thrash a helpless lion which he lifts upside down by one of the hind legs in a fashion reminiscent of the Mesopotamian god Marduk or the hero Gilgamesh, a motive common on Achaemenian seals (Fig. 94 b, tail-piece on p. 104, Ward, No. 1065).⁵ There is a dog in the field behind him.

This is a form of Heracles-of-the-Club which seems to have been peculiarly Phoenician.⁶ It occurs on fifth- and fourth-century coins of Citium in Cyprus and on fifth-century coins of Tarsus in Cilicia, both closely connected with Phoenicia; also on three published scarabs,⁷ one from Cyprus, another possibly from Tharros; again in a series of statues in the Cesnola Collection,⁸ in the British Museum, and in the Louvre; and finally on a stele from Amrit in Phoenicia.⁹ In Cyprus, always an outpost of Hellenism, the local *baals* were Hellenized as Heracles even in Phoenician strongholds such as Citium and Amathus;¹⁰ the Greeks of Idalium on the other hand identified the *baal* with Apollo Amyklos, a popular etymology which betrays the Phoenician name, Mekal, of a lightning god, Bringer-of-rain, whom the Egyptians called Reshef.¹¹ He is perhaps the *baal* portrayed on the Amrit stele; although dressed in an Egyptian crown and tunic and riding circus-fashion on a lion's back like the

¹ *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, Pl. II, No. 45.

² Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection, Metropolitan Museum* (New York, 1914), p. 171.

³ Cf. B.M., *Engraved Gems*, No. 394, from Tharros.

⁴ Cf. Furtwängler, *Gemmen*, Taf. VIII, 38, supposed to be from Aegina. Also B.M., *Engraved Gems*, No. 499, c. 480 B.C., from the Castellani Collection.

⁵ Ward, *op. cit.*, Chaps. LIX, LX, and p. 388.

⁶ Roscher, *Lexikon der Griech. und Röm. Mythologie*, I, 2145 ff., where the various references are given.

⁷ Furtwängler, *Gemmen*, Taf. VII, 54.

⁸ Myres, *Handbook*, Nos. 1094 ff.

⁹ Contenau, *Manuel d'Archéologie Orientale* (Paris, 1931), III, Fig. 895, p. 1474.

¹⁰ British Museum Catalogue of Coins, Cyprus, Introduction, xxviii, xxix.

¹¹ Vincent, *Revue Biblique* (1928), pp. 524 ff., a propos the Mekal stele of Beisan mentioned below.

Hittite deities, yet he prepares to thrash a diminutive lion exactly as Heracles does on our scarabs, 'a motive identical', it has been remarked, 'with that which occurs so often in the great reliefs of the Assyrian palaces'.¹ A lion in this position is dealt with even more drastically on one of the Hittite reliefs from Djerabis.² But other local analogies are not lacking: for example, a bronze figurine (Palestine Museum, I. 9043, Pl. XV, *a*), which was found during the clearance of the medieval bath-house (Pl. XIII, Fig. 1). It has been a good deal damaged by corrosion, but so closely does it resemble in its attitude another and better preserved specimen of Phoenician provenance now in the British Museum, that a description of the latter may serve to supplement the details.³ It is dressed in a tall pointed cap, bound near the top below 'a flower-like termination', possibly because it was supposed to be made of reeds or straw. It wears the usual Egyptian loin-cloth crossing in front. The right arm is raised as with our figurine; the fist is clenched to hold a weapon square with the arm. Here it differs from our figurine where the right fist is made in the form of a ring to hold a weapon pointing either upwards behind the head or downwards away from the body. The left arm in both is extended in front of the left thigh as if holding something off, or else grasping a shield as in the Megiddo specimen (Pl. XV, *b*, Palestine Museum, M. 1083, assumed date c. 1300 B.C.).⁴ The crown is Reshef's and is also worn in a slightly different form by the deity on the Amrit stele, as well as by the seated god represented as Seth on a stele from one of the Temples of Tuthmosis III at Beisan which is expressly entitled 'Mekal, Lord of Beth-Shan'; there the *baal* was certainly represented as Reshef in a seal of some two centuries later.⁵ Our figure of Heracles as clearly resembles the North Syrian or Assyrian reliefs in its attributes as it does the figurines of Reshef-Mekal in its attitude, and it was conceivably this fighting god whom Heracles the Lion-slayer came to represent. An analogous development from Mesopotamian sources seems to have taken place in the case of the Persian king-slaying-the-lion, the type adopted for instance for Sidonian coins of the fourth century B.C., types of which were found in most of the graves at 'Atlit.

Besides the scarabs there are other groups of objects which illustrate the

¹ Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Phoenicia* (London, 1885), II, 12; cf. Contenau, *op. cit.* I, Fig. 147, p. 240.

² Carchemish (1914), Pl. B, 11.

³ F. L. Griffith, 'The God Set of Ramessu II and an Egypto-Syrian deity', *Proc. Soc. of Biblical Research*, 1894, p. 89 and plate; an even finer specimen has recently been found at Ras Shamra and is now in the Louvre, Contenau, *op. cit.* II, Fig. 740, p. 1071.

⁴ Other examples have been collected by Père Vincent, *Revue Biblique* (1928), Pl. XXV.

⁵ Rowe, *P.E.F.*, *Quarterly Statement* (1928), p. 79, Pl. V, and *Topography and History of Beth-Shan* (1930), p. 14; also Vincent, *Revue Biblique* (1928), pp. 528 ff.

meeting of Greek and Egyptian commerce on the Palestine coast, particularly during the Persian period. Along with archaic Greek scarabs such as Nos. 497 and 629, there are several Greek vases of painted pottery which must have been imported from Greece itself. Only one was found whole and in place; the others have been reconstructed from fragments found in the filling of shafts which had been disturbed by repeated interments. These examples cover the whole period of active export from Attic and other Greek factories beginning with the introduction of black-figure painting.¹ The earliest, such as Nos. 32. 528 and 32. 529 from tomb L 21 (Pl. XXI), are Attic black-figure lekythoi of the sixth century B.C., the details painted in white and incised;² presumably of the same date must be No. 32. 415 (Pl. XVIII), although it was found in an intact grave, L 16, containing a coin which could hardly be earlier than the fifth century B.C. (see below, p. 60). A good deal of an Attic red-figure lekythos of the early fifth century, No. 32. 307 (Pl. XXII), has been reconstructed from scattered fragments found in three different shafts, L 21, L 21 b, and L 23 (see below, pp. 74, 79, 83).³ From another shaft, L 35, comes the rim of a black-figure kylix, No. 32. 979, akin to the so-called Kabeiric class, originally an Attic product which conservative Boeotian potters continued to make until at least 400 B.C., fully a century after the Athenians had given up black-figure for red-figure technique. Though little known outside Greece, it has also been found in Southern Palestine, at Tall Jemma near Gaza, where it is dated to the late fifth century or possibly the opening of the fourth.⁴ Among a mass of sherds of plain black-varnished ware, a few kylixes have been partly built up; the delicate profile of one, No. 32. 685 (Fig. 57, p. 84), suggests the fifth century, the rest are fourth century or later (32. 590, Fig. 46, p. 78; 32. 684, Fig. 58, p. 84; 32. 978, Fig. 93, p. 103). Some of the sherds are distinctively Hellenistic, since they belonged to vessels stamped with a rouletted circle on the internal base, e.g. a plate from L 22, No. 32. 676; or with palmettes, six or twelve in a circle, e.g. a stemless kylix built up of fragments from L 21, No. 32. 513 (Fig. 36, p. 72). These again must have been imported from Greek lands. Hellenic influence appears again in one of the bronze mirrors, No. 32. 712 from L 23, c-v (Pl. XXVII), which is supported by a volute capital on the tang.⁵

No less distinctive are the Egyptian amulets of glazed paste which were

¹ Examples of Greek painted pottery of pre-Hellenistic date now extant in Palestine have been collected in this *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 15 ff.

² Ibid., p. 17 on Nos. 5-8; Pl. V (b), 1, 2, 4; Pl. VI (a), (b).

³ Ibid., p. 19 on No. 12; Pl. VIII (b).

⁴ Ibid., p. 16 f. and p. 25 f. on Nos. 33-7; Pl. IX (b).

⁵ Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection*, p. 491, where it is dated to the sixth or fifth century.

found with a number of womens' burials, evenly distributed through most of the tombs. Those with the lowest burials were in a state of crumbling and sometimes nothing but a lump of white gypsum showed that they had existed. Probably many more would have been preserved had the deepest parts of the shafts been less near water-level and consequently less damp. However, eight representative sets were recovered, and eighteen different types have been recognized with certainty, the majority of which are included in the largest set found with *c*-vi, one of the earliest burials in tomb L 23 (Pl. XXVIII (*a*), (*b*)).¹ These lay in a chain between the legs, stretching from waist to ankles. A smaller set with *d*-ii, a burial in another chamber of the same tomb, were at the head. In other cases they appeared to occupy no particular position, but as they were all perforated or provided with eyelets for threading they may have been included in necklaces, if any. Most of them have a glaze which varies between blue and green according to its thickness; others are of a buff paste which shows no trace of glazing. The commonest type of all is the sacred eye, usually in glazed paste but occasionally in black granite (Pl. XXXIII); very few of the womens' burials were without it. Then there is a group which recurs in six out of the eight sets (Pl. XXVIII (*a*), (*b*)):

- 721, the papyrus sceptre of the goddess Wadjet;
- 727-8, the scarab with legs;
- 729, 31, Shu, either human or grotesque in face;
- 733, Ptah-Seker-Osiris;
- 739, the standing ape (*Cercopithecus*);
- 749, Ta-urt or 'Ipt.

The papyrus sceptre, Shu (in paste), Thoth, and the standing ape are all distinctive of the Persian period, Dynasties XXVI-XXX.² Less frequent are:

- 734, Khnum;
- 735, Sekhmet;
- 742, the ram, couchant;
- 743, the hare, couchant;
- 745-8, the lion, couchant.

Khnum and the hare are again characteristic of the period.³ It is also represented once or twice by:

- 726, the white crown of Upper Egypt;
- 798, the red crown of Lower Egypt, from L 23 B, *b*-iv (Pl. XXX);
- 636, the sow and litter, from L 21 B, *c*-iv (Pl. XXV).⁴

¹ With the exception of the first and last, they are arranged in the order of Petrie's corpus, *Amulets*, London, 1914.

³ Ibid., Nos. 187, 213.

² Ibid., Nos. 20, 167, 202, 204.

⁴ Ibid., Nos. 48, 49, 234.

Further:

875, Anubis, from L 24, *a*-iv (Pl. XXXIII);
750, the bull of Apis or Mnevis (Pl. XXVIII, *b*);
which continue into the Roman period, provide the same *terminus a quo*,
Dynasty XXVI.¹ From L 24, *a*-v, comes a unique group in bronze (Pl. XXXIII).
Nos. 891-2 are a pair, one shown in full view, the other side view; and are
evidently Isis with the solar crown, since the other pair, Nos. 893-4, are
Horus the Child.² This group also contains a miniature jug of bronze
(Pl. XXIII, 897). A child's necklace from *a*-iv at the same level in this shaft
contains some unusual forms in addition to the commoner Egyptian figurines,
most of them bound with a loop of silver wire for hanging (Pl. XXXIII). No.
876, of blue paste, is not unlike a contemporary form of the forked lance,³ yet
may conceivably be connected with Nos. 877-8 which appear to be rough
forms of the open lotus-flower.⁴ It was a popular pendant in Phoenicia at this
period.⁵ Likewise the damaged gold pendant from L 21, *b*-v (Pl. XXIII, 549),
which appears to be a closed lotus bud; and from the same grave as the sow,
L 21 *b*, *c*-iv, another pendant in bronze (Pl. XXV, 644), which is either a lotus
bud or an acorn. Both figure on contemporary Phoenician statues and in
necklaces.⁶ Alabastrons proper, such as 32. 548 (Pl. XXII) from the same
grave as the gold lotus bud, and 32. 417 (Pl. XVIII), are also Egyptian, a luxury
product which the Phoenicians prized so highly that they copied it in fine
glass.⁷ So, too, the *kohl*-box (Pl. XXVII, 711); being of bronze, this one has
survived where others made of wood, the material usual in Egypt, have no
doubt perished.⁸ It came from the same chamber as the largest set of amulets;
and it is significant that it came from the same burial, L 23, *c*-v, as the mirror
of Hellenic style already referred to (p. 47, above) and a gold signet ring
engraved with a Persian figure. The lady who possessed these things had
a scarab inscribed with the Saite name, *Hor-men*, 'How steadfast is Horus'
(Pl. XIV, 709: p. 86, below).

The mass of the material—pottery, jewellery, and weapons—is not particularly
distinctive of any one foreign culture but was common to the whole littoral
from the Nile Delta to Phoenicia and to Cyprus, as re-united by the revival
of commerce in Saite times. Forms of jewellery, for instance, then common to
Cyprus, Phoenicia, and coastal Palestine can mostly be traced to Egypt. But
as in the manufacture of fine encrusted glass, e.g. 32. 416 (Pl. XVIII), there

¹ Ibid., Nos. 197, 207.

² Ibid., Nos. 145, 149.

³ Ibid., No. 38.

⁴ Ibid., No. 267; Pl. XLV, 267, *c*.

⁵ Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Phoenicia*, II, Fig. 312 on p. 383.

⁶ Ibid., Pl. X opposite p. 382; Fig. 310, &c.

⁷ Ibid., Pls. VIII, IX.

⁸ Catalogue Général, *Musée du Caire*, Objets de Toilette, I, Pls. XI, XVI, XVIII.

were crafts of Egyptian origin which Phoenicia and its dependencies had made their own. Thus the commonest pot at 'Atlit, a long jar or amphora, pointed at the base and almost hole-mouthed, is akin to forms of the Persian period found not only in the Egyptian Delta,¹ but at frontier stations between Egypt and Palestine,² and in Cyprus as well.³ At 'Atlit they were found in every shaft; they were usually in fragments, but from one intact tomb, L 16, they seem originally to have been arranged according to a definite plan, in this case four standing at either end of the shaft both above and below the cover-stones (see p. 60, below) and in ones and twos at head and feet of the burials. The ware is coarse and porous, showing that they were everyday water-pots. Although in the course of time most of the unbroken pots have fallen to bits if exposed to damp, they were well baked to a uniform drab white or buff, brown or dull red. The chief variations of the main type, Fig. 3, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, were well represented in tombs 16 and 24 (Pl. XIX). In a

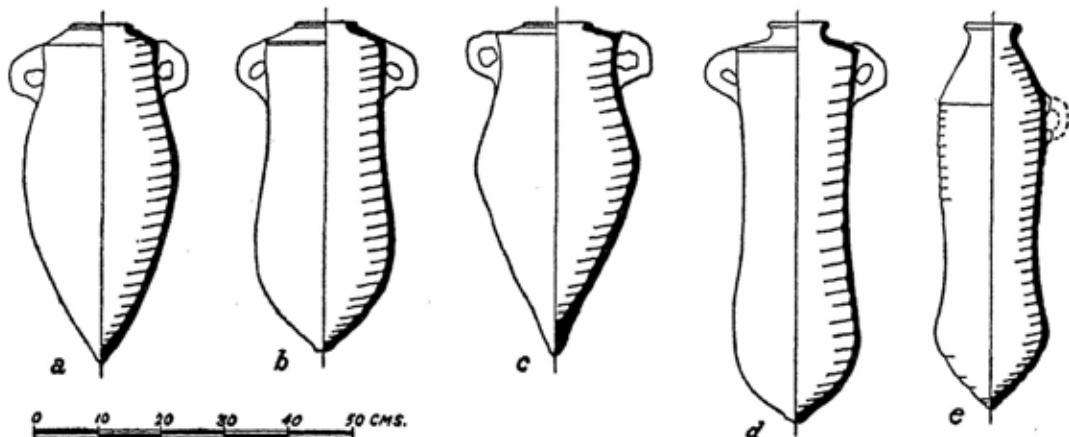


FIG. 3

few instances, loop handles and shaved bases were found, parts of a very heavy jar of type Fig. 4(*f*) needing two bearers to carry it, which can be restored from a complete example found in the Greek fort at Defenneh, the ancient Daphnae.⁴ With one or more burials in most of the shafts occurred a small pot of

¹ At Naukratis, E.E.F., *Naukratis*, I, London (1888), Pl. XVI, 3; and at Defenneh, E.E.F., *Nebesheh (Am)* and *Defenneh (Tahpanhes)*, II, London (1888), Pl. XXXIII, 4.

² At Tall Jemma and Tall Fari'a, collected in *Corpus of Palestine Pottery* (London, 1930), type 47, H, R, U.

³ In sixth- and fifth-century tombs at Larnaka (Citium), *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XVII (1897), p. 160, Fig. 13.

⁴ *Nebesheh, etc.*, II, p. 64, Pl. XXXIII, 6; *Naukratis*, I, Pl. XVII, 17; *Corpus*, type 47, v. Taken together, sixth to fourth centuries B.C.

type (g); this has a rebated lip to take a lid (Fig. 79, p. 97). Juglets or bottles of type (h) were not uncommon, nor dishes of type (j). These smaller types were of the same red ware, usually coated with a buff slip and sometimes decorated with horizontal bands of haematite red. There was a single oenochoe of the same ware (Pl. XXIX). Of the few lamps found, two were of the common ware, one of contemporary local shape (Pl. XXXI, Fig. 72),¹ the other rather akin to Greek shapes² (Pl. XXXVI, Fig. 92). Two others of Hellenistic moulded form were of an ashy grey fabric, apparently because the clay had been mixed with ash (Pls. XXVI, 619; XXXIV, 907). The latter occurred among a group of burials marked by tear bottles of common red ware. A little light yellow ware of a soft paste was found, e.g. a small juglet. Quite exceptional were several pieces of a smooth light red ware made of a clay as fine as the biscuit of Greek painted or black-varnished vases. There is a small amphora intended for unguents, from L 23, c-iv (Pl. XXIX). There are also some dishes or plates, e.g. one reconstructed from the shaft debris of L 21 (Fig. 37, p. 72), another with handles from L 34 (Fig. 88, p. 101), both on ring bases. They have all been smoothed or even burnished on the wheel; the dishes have been painted on the rim and inner base with horizontal bands in haematite red, which burns purple or black where it is thick. The fabric is by no means as fine or as bright a red as Cypriote geometric,³ of which a few odd sherds have been found (Pl. XX, 321, 962); nor as hard as another fabric, also represented by a few sherds (32. 510, 679), which have a very hard biscuit and a very smooth dull-red slip not far removed from *terra sigillata* proper, as yet unknown at 'Atlit. Indeed the form of one of the plates, found at the top of shaft L 24,

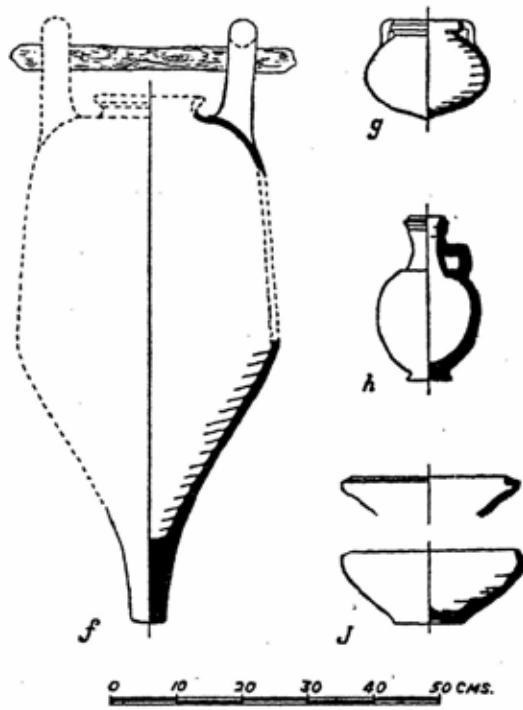


FIG. 4

¹ *Corpus*, type 91, M.

² Broneer, *Corinth*, IV. 2, *Terra Cotta Lamps* (Camb. Mass., 1930), type VII, p. 45 f., &c. Cf. *Corpus*, type 91, v.

³ Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection*, fabric xvii, pp. 105 ff.

is not unlike typical forms of *terra sigillata*; it has a ridge near the rim and a step where the body rises from the internal base; again it has a flat ring base (Pl. XXXII, 840; Fig. 77, p. 95). Should a foreign provenance be sought for this transitional fabric, possibly an extension of the Attic industry in Asia Minor, perhaps at Pergamum during the third century B.C.?

The women's ornaments, by far the greater part of the objects, may be summarized by a typical group. The minimum seems to have been an anklet, a pair of ear-rings, a finger-ring, a *kohl*-stick, and a necklace of beads and pendants sometimes including some figurines. The girls had a pair of anklets and a pair of bracelets each (Pl. XXVI, c-v). The anklet was always of bronze and very heavy. Like the bracelets it was made of a single rod of metal, bent so that the ends overlapped (Pl. XVII, 414). Almost invariably it



FIG. 5

was worn on the right ankle.¹ The ear-rings were usually of silver, a simple twist of one and a half turns (Pl. XXV, 640-1, Fig. 5), which, to judge from a Cypriote statue, was worn in the upper lobe of the ear.² For finger-rings iron was popular; in one case, 32. 355, a silver ring had been faced with iron on the bezel.

With only one exception, 32. 949, the rings had flat bezels, separately made and welded to the hoop; they vary in shape from lentoid to round, or rectangular with rounded corners (Pl. XXXVII). *Kohl*-sticks were of bronze, flattened at one end and swollen at the other (Pl. XXV, 650, &c.). The commoner necklaces were made up of frit and glass beads; the usual colours being shades of blue and green, white and black (Pls. XXV, 642; XXVI, 662). Many of the glass beads were impressed with a number of eyes made up



FIG. 6

of two or more strata of glass of a colour contrasting with the matrix and with intermediate strata of the same colour as the matrix, or else of two colours both contrasting with the matrix; e.g. dark blue and white on a matrix of light blue, all made flush with the bead (Section in Fig. 6).

In the Graeco-Persian period these stratified eye-beads, to adopt the term used in a recent classification, were common not only to Egypt and Phoenicia but to the whole Mediterranean area, spread no doubt through Phoenician agency.³ Most necklaces included a sacred eye amulet.

With a few more or less undisturbed burials, either in slots countersunk in

¹ Called *khulkhāl* in Arabic and still worn on the Phoenician coast in Rénan's day, *Mission de Phénicie*, I, p. 457.

² Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, No. 1083, pp. 167 ff., where they are regarded as distinctively Hellenic, being confined to the late fifth and early fourth century in Cyprus.

³ Beck, *Classification and Nomenclature of Beads and Pendants* (Oxford, 1928), pp. 63 ff.; Perrot and Chipiez, *op. cit.*, II, Pl. X, a necklace from Tharros, reproduced in colour.

the floors of the chambers, or on the floors themselves,¹ mirrors and richer ornaments were found. The mirrors were all of bronze, flat and circular; not oblate as their Egyptian prototypes. They had a short tang for insertion into a handle; one ivory handle has survived where more ordinary wooden ones have doubtless perished² (Pl. XXIII, 551; Fig. 7). The tangs were all plain

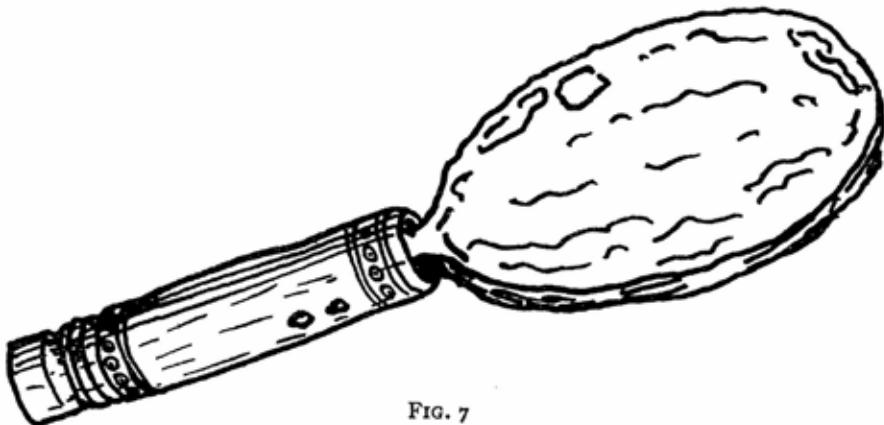


FIG. 7

except for one which was in the form of a volute capital supporting the mirror (Pl. XXVII, 712; see above, p. 47). Even this may ultimately be of Egyptian derivation; originating in handles which combine with the papyrus column of Lower Egypt a voluted capital representing the heraldic flower of Upper Egypt.³ But in form our mirrors are Hellenic rather than Egyptian.⁴ With these lower burials there were necklaces of carnelian and silver beads as well as glass (Pls. XVII, 411; XXV, 652). They included pendants, such as silver laurel leaves (Pls. XVII, 410; XXV, 646-7), lotus buds or acorns (Pls. XXIII, 549, Fig. 8; XXV, 644), or a paste figurine or simply a stratified eye-bead on a silver loop (Pls. XXXIII, XXXVI, 991). Scarabs, too, may have been included since they were all perforated for threading, while some were mounted on a swivel pendant (Pl. XXIV, 629). As well as the usual twist ear-rings of silver, these lower groups included gold ones of boat-shaped form (Pl. XXV, 637-8, Fig. 9). One has a pendant decorated in filigree (Pl. XXXVI, 990); another pair were bound in wire terminating in volutes (Pl. XVI, 369-70). The twisted ear-rings were often in gold-plated bronze instead of silver;⁵ and as well as the usual twist and a half (Pl. XXXI, 821, 2) there were



FIG. 8



FIG. 9

¹ L 16, b-i; 21, b-v; 21 B, c-iv; 23, c-iv, v, vi, vii; 23, d-ii; 23 B, c-vi; 24, c-i, ii; 35, b-ii, iv.

² Catalogue Général, Musée du Caire, Miroirs, Introduction, xxv.

³ Ibid., xix; Pl. III, No. 44. 016.

⁴ Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, p. 491.

⁵ As at Tharros, Perrot and Chipiez, *op. cit.*, II, p. 378.

helixes of four turns (Fig. 10, Pls. XVII, 408-9; XXV, 643). Were these earrings or ornaments for the hair?¹ Their position in the graves was ambiguous; but clumsy as they seem, ear-rings like this are represented upon a Cypriote statue as worn upon the upper lobe.² On the other hand there still remain a number of plain bronze rings, too large for finger-rings and too



FIG. 10



FIG. 11

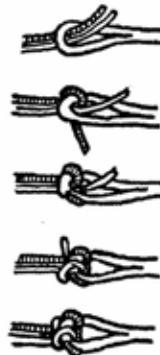


FIG. 12

small for bracelets, which were conceivably used for hairdressing.³ In the lower graves the finger-rings too are various. The popular iron form reappears in gold and silver (Pl. XXXVII, 713, 509, 651; Pl. XXV, 651; Pl. XVII, 413) and shows that it was the custom to engrave the bezels as signets. Rectangular bezels were supported on volutes at the ends of the hoop (Fig. 11). Wire rings of gold were not uncommon; they were made of a single strand, bent, the two free ends being woven through the bend in a reef knot or as shown in Fig. 12 (Pls. XXIII, 557; XXXI, 826). Did this slender form also exist in silver or iron wire, which would be extremely liable to corrosion and consequently would not survive? Rings with scarabs in swivel mountings were rare.⁴ One was found intact, with a plain scaraboid in a box-setting of electrum, mounted on a hoop of silver thickened at the back in the usual way (Pl. XXXI, 831). Another scarab was still in its silver setting (Pl. XVI, 366), but without the hoop; in another case, 32. 942, 3, an Egyptian scarab and a thickened silver hoop presumably went together. With a few of the lowest burials, cosmetic jars were found: e.g. in alabaster (Pl. XXII, 548) or glass (Pl. XVIII, 416). Another burial, L 21 b, c-iv, had a small bottle of thick transparent glass smashed into innumerable fragments which have so

¹ A question raised a propos of elaborate ornaments of this form from Sardinian tombs, *ibid.*, p. 376.

² Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, No. 1083, p. 167.

³ One from Sardinia bears the impression of hair and veil, Perrot and Chipiez, *op. cit.*, II. 376.

⁴ In Cyprus typical of the 'period of Oriental influences', preceding direct Hellenic influence in the fifth century. Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, pp. 411 ff.

far defied reconstruction. A group, *b-i*, in the only intact tomb, L 16, suggests that Greek vases served the same purpose as alabaster and glass (Pl. XVIII, 415).

Many burials, roughly a third of the total, had no objects beyond an iron finger-ring, some pottery, large nails, and other corroded fragments of metal; notably in crowded chambers such as 12 (*c*), 21 B (*b*), 24 (*b*), and in the filling of the shafts. Amulets were conspicuously absent. Were these men? For very few burials were marked by distinctively masculine equipment such as arrow-heads. A few fibulae were found, one definitely with a man's burial, 24 *a-iii* (Pl. XXXIV, 865), marked by arrow-heads (Pl. XX, 859, &c.) and two bronze strigils (Pl. XXXIV, 914-15). But fibulae were also used by women (Pl. XXXVI, 994). They were all of bronze, the pin being of one piece with the spring which was inserted into a socket at the end of the bow. On either side of the elbow the bow was thickened and lightly incised with rings, as if to represent a coil of wire (Fig. 13). This particular type was current in the country as early as the period of the Dual Monarchy and it persisted into Hellenistic times.¹ Pieces of bronze wire were often encountered which may have belonged to lighter fibulae of this or the semicircular form.² Various types of javelin- and arrow-heads are shown in Fig. 14 and Pl. XX. Of these, (*a*) and (*b*) occurred in iron; (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) in bronze, the latter evidently cast. Both the iron forms have tangs; all three bronze ones, tubular sockets. Of the two iron forms, (*a*) is flat, and, in spite of heavy corrosion, some specimens show a marked rib on the blade and a stop at the top of the tang; (*b*) is triangular and pyramid-shaped. Of the bronze ones, (*c*) has three blades or wings; (*d*) wings prolonged into barbs; (*e*) is solid and pyramid-shaped, and was possibly designed for piercing leather clothes especially.³ The iron heads (*a*) and (*b*), which were javelins rather than arrows, were found in clusters; e.g. seven of (*a*), three corroded together, 32. 843-6, 7-9 with 24 *a-i* (see below, p. 95), or again, five of (*a*) with two of (*b*), together with one of (*c*) and one of (*e*), 32. 486-90, 491-2 with 20 *b-iv* (see below, p. 70). Type (*d*) occurred exclusively in one group only, six together, 32. 859-64 with 24 *a-iii*; but with a higher burial in the same shaft, 24 *a-i*, there was a group of type (*a*). Thus all five kinds were contemporary, and, apart from one group of over forty heads of type (*e*) with the main burial at



FIG. 13

¹ Petrie, *Gerar* (London, 1928), p. 11 (*E*). From graves at 'Ein Shams, *P.E.F.*, *Annual*, II (1913-14), Pl. XLIII, &c.; Macalister, *Excavation of Gezer* (London, 1912), Pl. CXXXIV, 3, 26.

² *Gerar*, p. 11 (*F*); Pl. XVIII, 29, 30.

³ Petrie, *Gerar* (London, 1928), p. 16, on Pl. XXIX, No. 21.

the bottom of shaft L 20 (p. 70), no one type was more numerous than another. Like the fibulae they are also of European origin; they are derived from forms which reached Palestine from the north in the second phase of the Early Iron Age and persisted into the Hellenistic period.¹ The triangular

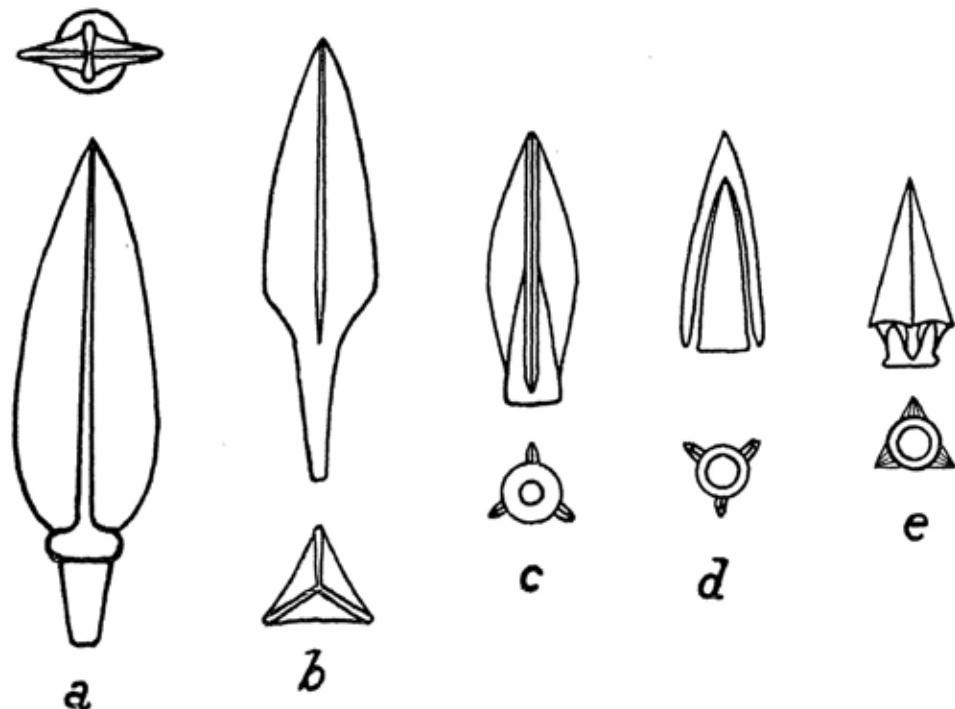


FIG. 14

type is evidently akin to Homer's 'three-tongued' arrow. Examples closely resembling our types (*c*) and (*e*) in particular have been recorded not only from lowland sites such as Gezer² and Tall Jemma, which had a strong Greek community during the early Persian period and may have been an Egyptian frontier fort under the XXVIth Dynasty,³ but also from Defenneh (Daphnae) and Memphis,⁴ the two camps successively occupied by the Greek 'men of bronze' whom Psammetichus and Amasis enlisted, as Herodotus says, to protect them from the Egyptians.⁵

Were the warriors at 'Atlit also Greek mercenaries? Egyptianizing material is conspicuously absent from the few men's burials so far identified by

¹ Petrie, *Gerar*, p. 15, Pl. XXIX; Macalister, *Gezer*, II. 372; III, Pl. CCXV.

² Macalister, *loc. cit.* 'Strictly confined to the Hellenistic period.'

³ Petrie, *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 16, 20.

⁴ Petrie, *Tools and Weapons* (London, 1917), p. 34, Pl. XLII, especially Nos. 218–19, 226–7, 247, 248–51.

⁵ Herodotus, II. 152 ff.

weapons; the two scarabs found with one of them, 20 *b*-iv, both represented Heracles, one in mixed style (cf. p. 45, above), the other in archaic Greek style (Pl. XIV, 496, 7; p. 45). But the women's equipment is predominantly Egyptian or Phoenician, although there are some Greek elements to be accounted for. Trade was doubtless an important factor; 'Atlit has a fair natural harbour and might have had a connexion with various Greek settlements such as Naukratis in the Delta, or colonies in Cyprus and possibly others nearer at hand on the Phoenician coast. At the same time there are indications from coins that the coastal population contained a Macedonian element, presumably soldiers;¹ thus from the filling of shaft 12 at 'Atlit came a coin of Aegae which may be identified with Alexander I of Macedon, c. 480 B.C. Now the bulk of the coins from the graves that are in a state to be identified are Tyrian and Sidonian types which appear to belong to the early fourth century B.C., precisely the period when both the Persians and Egyptians were employing Greeks in increasing numbers to fight their battles. Iphicrates' peltasts accompanied Pharnabazus on his abortive Egyptian expedition of 374; Athenian and Spartan troops foiled Artaxerxes Ochus' first attack upon Egypt in 357; Greeks were the mainstay of both sides when he renewed his attempt in 344–343 B.C. 'The native troops on either side, Persian and Egyptian, hardly count for anything now; all the real fighting is done by Greek mercenaries on both sides.'² Perhaps the survivors of these campaigns settled in Egyptianized communities at places on the Phoenician coast such as 'Atlit, marrying local wives much as Ibrahim Pasha's veterans are said to have done at the neighbouring village of Tantura a hundred years ago.

§ 3. *The Tombs in Detail*

The detailed description of the tombs which follows tomb by tomb directly represents the record of excavation. Hence, on the accompanying sections and plans the burials are numbered downwards, the first being the highest and most recent. In the well or shaft they are listed under (*a*); in the various chambers under (*b*), (*c*), and so on. Wherever the arrangement of the burials was at all intelligible, a plan is given showing the position of each object; anything recovered from the sieve being marked in the doorway, individual beads and sherds excepted.³ In many cases the original arrangement of the

¹ *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 2, n. 2.

² Hall, *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. VI (1927), p. 151; Chap. VI, ii.

³ The numbers refer to the Palestine Museum Catalogue where the objects are entered in consecutive tomb groups. The year's prefix, 32., is omitted. Unpublished plans and photographs are also kept at the Museum.

burials was confused by a succession of burials, first in the chambers and afterwards in the shaft. As in other Phoenician tombs elsewhere,¹ the chambers were not really meant to accommodate more than one, two, or three burials. Our intact grave, L 16, had only two, one in the chamber and another at the bottom of the shaft. Other chambers had from one to three slots countersunk in the floor, each intended for one occupant as two sealed slots showed, L 21, *b-vii* (p. 76) and L 23, *c-vi* (p. 94); here the burial lay on the rock covered by a very light layer of sand and broken rock. Most of the slots had a curious feature that implies that they were originally prepared for a single burial lying on the rock: about the middle of the slot a hump of rock was reserved to support the pelvis.² Our evidence shows that head and feet were probably supported at the same level by jars filling the trough at either end of the grave (p. 60). The shaft was the only means of access to chambers opening off its sides at the bottom, 4 or 5 metres underground. It could be descended by staggered footholds. That it was intended to be no more than a means of access is clear, because the chambers were deliberately protected from the filling by a series of flat cover-stones which rested on ledges above the lintels of their doors (Fig. 15, p. 61). If a slot was cut in the floor of the shaft (Fig. 28, p. 69), another ledge was provided to take another set of cover-stones. Whenever a new burial was made in the chambers, the shaft had to be emptied, the cover-stones lifted and afterwards replaced before the shaft was filled in again. But at 'Atlit, in every tomb except one which contained only two burials, this tedious process seems to have been neglected after a number of interments had taken place. The local rock is weak, a coarsely laminated sand- or limestone which is liable to break off along the laminations. Perhaps the cover-stones broke and were not replaced; indeed, if an overhanging ledge broke, as in L 16 (Fig. 15, Pl. 61), they could not be replaced. Then the shaft was hastily filled in, the fragments being left in the filling, or used to cover a recent burial, or to block the doors so as to check the talus running into the chambers from the shaft. Eventually no one bothered to clear a way into the chambers, and burials were made in the shaft filling one above the other. Naturally the succession of burials in any one chamber was not as clear-cut as in the shaft. Again, the order in which the chambers were used may have been quite arbitrary; they may have been occupied one by one or they may all have been in use at the same time. For

¹ Examples from Sidon, and from Cagliari and Tharros in Sardinia, Perrot and Chipiez, *op. cit.*, I, Figs. 102, 3, 4; 169–71, 176.

² At Sidon, although confined to slots, it was sometimes imitated on flat rock outside by a neat pile of pebbles. Rénan, *Mission de Phénicie* (Paris, 1874), I, p. 457.

purposes of dating, burials in the shaft which were level with the lintels or above are evidently subsequent to burials in the chambers. But apart from any positive indication to the contrary, any group of chambers side by side must be taken together.

Repeated burials in the chambers would have tended anyhow to damage the objects and confuse their ownership; but the general untidiness was increased still more by careless filling of the shaft after the cover-stones had gone. In making room for a fresh burial in one of the chambers, intruders may have dealt clumsily with what they found. Pottery might be broken and the sherds removed to the top along with sand and broken rock. The resulting debris might be tipped into two or three neighbouring shafts if they happened to be open at the same time; and if the doors were only partly blocked a talus would run into the chambers. Hence, objects that occurred in the shaft-filling and taluses might have been foreign not only to the shaft burials but to the chambers as well. Hence, the taluses had to be distinguished from the original surface in the chambers, no easy matter where burials were covered by no more than a few centimetres of sand. The red-figure lekythos (Pl. XXII, 307) was a conspicuous case; sherds of this lekythos were specifically recorded from the filling and taluses of three neighbouring shafts, L 21, L 21 B, and L 23. Again, two Attic black-figure lekythoi (Pl. XXI, 528, 9), as well as a Hellenistic kylix and other late pieces, were reconstructed from fragments found throughout shaft L 21; some had been lifted and re-deposited with each successive burial. Covering as they do a period of at least two centuries, it is unlikely that they belonged to one burial in the first instance. The sherds of other kylixes were mixed up in L 21 B and L 23, and even when combined they were sufficient only for a partial reconstruction. Where the disturbance had been aggravated by medieval building operations, evidence has emerged of burials earlier than the Persian period; the sherds shown on Pl. XX, b, are Cypriote sub-Mycenean, and Geometric. As they were found in half-emptied shafts near the fosse, L 20, 34, and 35, they probably represent the debris of some older tomb destroyed in the scarping. If pottery was upset in this way, it stands to reason that the distribution of coins may also have been affected, especially as they were mostly very small Phoenician types, not a centimetre across. It is not surprising that in the filling of L 12 a coin of the fifth and a coin of the second century B.C. were encountered scarcely half a centimetre apart (p. 65). Such considerations help to explain inconsistencies in the contents of the graves; and they should impose caution in dating individual burials or groups of burials unless there is good reason to believe that the original arrangement still held. The one intact tomb, L 16,

is a case by itself (see below). In other tombs the only absolutely intact burials were in slots sealed with cover-stones, such as 21, b-vii (p. 76), and 23 B, c-vi (p. 94). In open slots, such as 21 b and 21 B, c, the lower burials were probably intact since they were covered by the upper ones (pp. 74, 80 respectively). Elsewhere, even when the arrangement was fairly clear as in 23 c or 35 b (pp. 85, 102 respectively), the possibility of loss or confusion cannot be entirely eliminated.

TOMB L 16

Fig. 15. Although intact the burials had been disturbed by the collapse of the ledge overhanging the side chamber (b). At the west end the cover-stones had slipped down, so disarranging the deposit of jars in the shaft and breaking many of them. But it was clear that they had originally stood four at each end, both above and below the cover-stones (384-91, 392-9 respectively). The various types are shown in Fig. 16; Pl. XIX.

There were five like (k); three like (l); seven like (m); while (n) was unique. They were all made of a coarse, porous ware, burning from light brown to bright red right through.

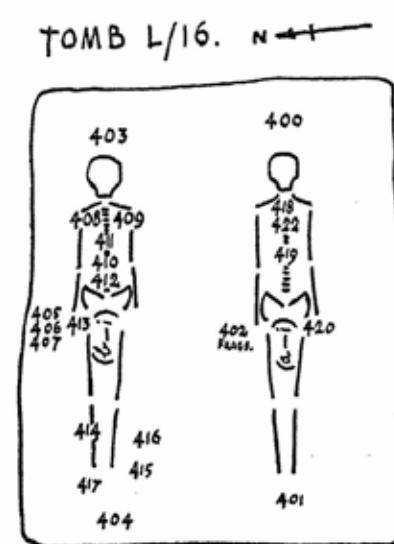


FIG. 17

Jars generally resembling (k) were placed in the troughs at either end of grave (a-i), 400, 401, and of grave (b-i), 403, 404. With (a-i) there was also 402 of type (n); with (b-i) two more jars resembling (k), 405, 406, and the two loop handles only of a heavy amphora like Fig. 4 (f), p. 51.

Objects with (a-i), Pl. XVII, fig. 17:

418, silver pendant, consisting of a loop probably terminating in a flower, threaded with a bronze ring for hanging.

419, sacred eye amulet, perforated, of faded green-glazed paste.

420, bronze finger-ring.

C. 1184, silver coin, obscure but apparently of the so-called Philisto-Arabian class¹ ranging from the fifth century B.C. to the time of Alexander. A.R. 9 mm. 0.37 grm.

422, carnelian beads, standard triangular, convex.²

¹ British Museum, Catalogue of Greek Coins, Palestine, Pl. XIX.

² Beck, Classification and Nomenclature, Pls. II, III.

TOMB L/16.

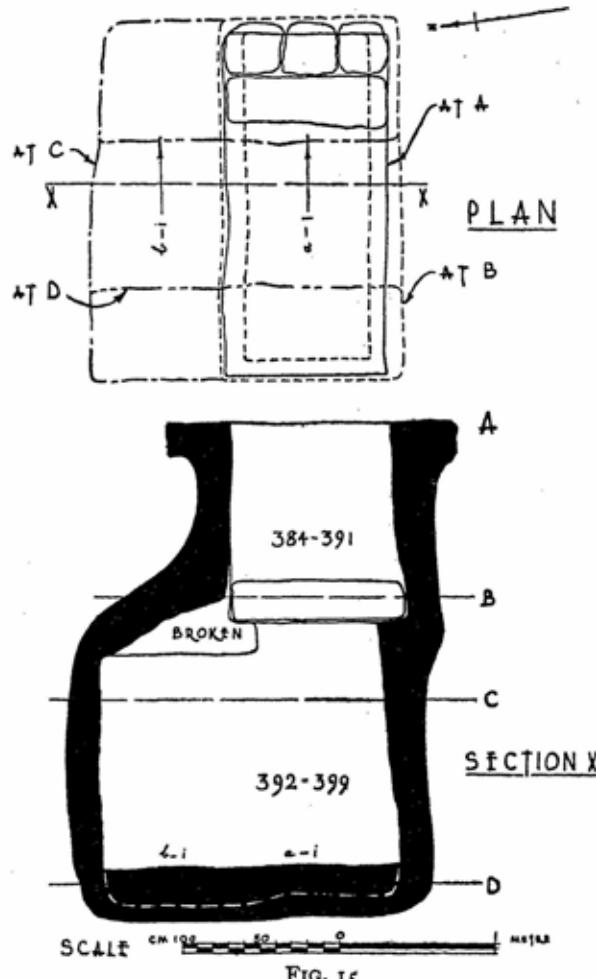


FIG. 15

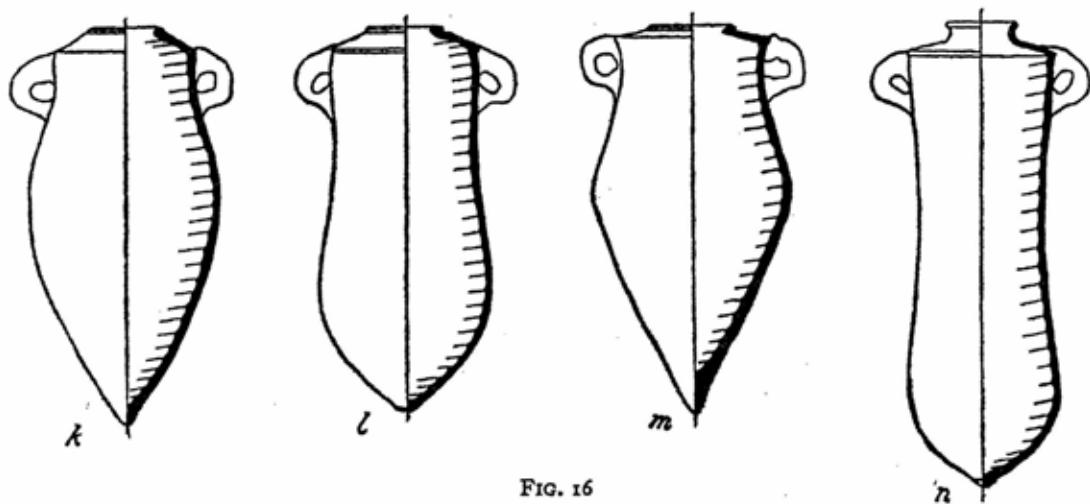


FIG. 16

Objects with (b-i), Pls. XVII, XVIII:

408-9, pair of ear-rings or hair ornaments of electrum, each a helix of four turns ending in a decorated terminal now unrecognizable.

410, silver pendant representing laurel leaves.

411, necklace of beads:

(a) silver beads of six granules.

(b) beads of banded onyx and rock crystal, barrel-shape.

(c) carnelian beads, standard circular and short truncated bicones.

(d) one stratified eye-bead, blue eyes, white matrix.¹

412, jasper scarab (Fig. 18, full-size; Pl. XVII, 412), Isis suckling Horus in the papyrus marshes of Buto.²

413, silver finger-ring, rectangular bezel probably supported on volutes at ends of loop (cf. Fig. 11, p. 54); bezel crudely engraved in style of 32.651 (Pl. XXV).

414, bronze anklet.

415, lekythos, black-figure palmettes, incised and painted above in white.

416, amphora of blue glass, sides gadrooned and encrusted with wavy bands of white.³

417, fragments of alabastron, restored as in Fig. 19.

TOMB L 7

Fig. 2, p. 43. Originally a tomb of four chambers approached through a window in the roof, it was enlarged by a medieval tunnel communicating with the lower range of stables on the west. The cave and tunnel were almost full of sand, on top of which lay some recent Moslem burials. At the same

¹ Beck, *Classification and Nomenclature*, p. 63.

² British Museum, *Engraved Gems*, cf. Nos. 272 from Chiusi; 352 from Tharros.

³ Cf. coloured reproduction in Perrot and Chipiez, *Phoenicia*, II, Pl. VII, 1.

time doors were made into a neighbouring tomb L 19 and into the lower rooms on the north. This entrance crossed slot (b), Fig. 20, which contained the only surviving ancient burial. This had been turned over and covered up again with flag-stones. Sherds of medieval glazed slip and painted ware were found between the stones and on the floor of the cave.

Objects with (b-i), Pl. XV:

- 321, Sherds. Thin red ware, imperfectly baked inside, painted black bands and circles on red slip; drab ware, burnished red slip, including ring base and side of bottle; drab ware, side of bowl painted black lines on rim and from rim to base, also top of bottle painted black bands.
- 322, bronze bracelet, overlapping ends, flange opposite joint; iron strip twisted round it.
- 323, bronze *kohl*-stick, two fragments, together 130 mm. long.
- 324, bronze fragments, possibly ring and bow of fibula.
- 325, bronze fragments, ornamented with knobs, probably belonging to small fibula.
- 326, silver fragments, corroded.
- 327, bronze ear-ring.
- 328, steatite scarab, Fig. 21; Pl. XIV, 328. A man grasping the horns of an ibex or goat, which looks backwards, winged solar disk above; *neb* sign in exergue. Cable border.¹
- 329, necklace of beads:
 - (a) silver of six granules, three beads in one, two in one, one single.
 - (b) carnelian, short circular and long barrel.
 - (c) crystal, standard circular.
 - (d) coral, cylinder beads, chiefly long.
 - (e) ivory, hexagonal, long.
 - (f) stratified eye-beads of various sizes, blue eyes, white matrix, standard circular.
 - (g) glazed paste beads, white; blue glaze gone yellow, standard circular; one green bicone.

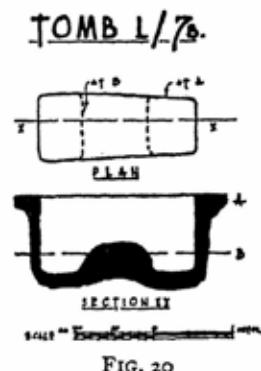


FIG. 20



FIG. 21

¹ For a similar motif cf. British Museum, *Engraved Gems*, No. 233, 'Geometric', in Assyrian style; 303, 'Orientalizing', from Latakia. Delaporte, *Catalogue des Cylindres Orientaux, Musée du Louvre, Acquisitions*, A. 894, Syro-Cappadocien; Ward, *Seal Cylinders*, No. 840, 'Assyrian'.

(h) Also very small circular disk or ring-shaped beads, sometimes three or four together, blue glaze gone yellow.

330, sacred eye amulet, perforated, blue-glazed paste.

³³¹, shells (*Nerita crassilabrum*) as amulets.¹

332, flint waste chips.

TOMB L 12

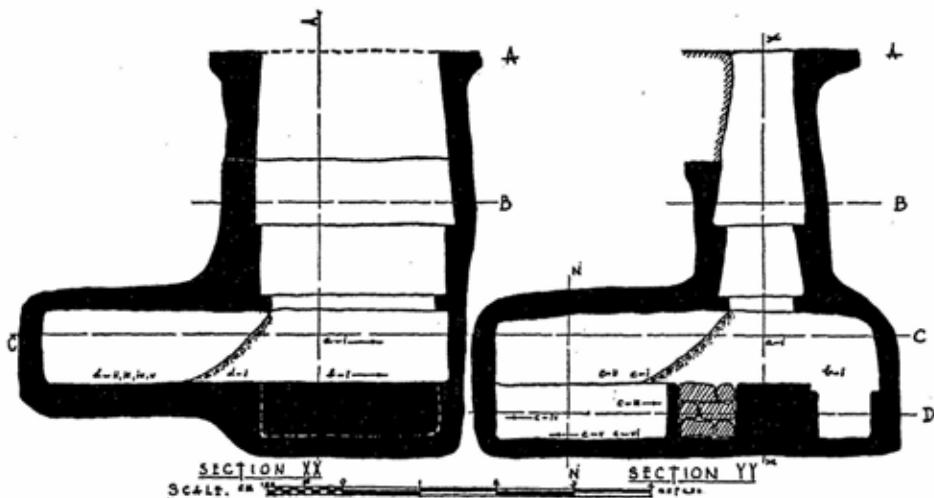
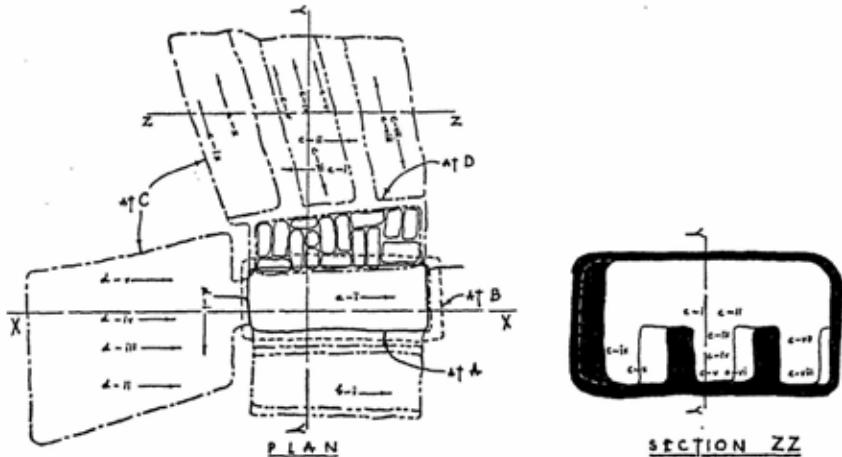


FIG. 22

Fig. 2, p. 43. The top metre and a half of the shaft was cut away to make a room (L 12) up against the town wall, one of the lower western range of rooms belonging to the medieval fort. The surface-filling of the existing shaft

¹ Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 108.

consisted of medieval floor-sweepings, such as sherds of salt-glazed cooking pots.

Fig. 22. No cover-stones remained on either of the ledges between b and c. Consequently the filling was disturbed; level with burial (a-i) a silver coin of the fifth century B.C. occurred; on the rock floor scarcely half a metre away, a bronze coin of the second or first century B.C. A bronze *kohl*-stick was found near (a-i); also an iron finger-ring (Pl. XXXVII, a, b, 337), with a setting which may have held a carnelian circular bead found close by, and another with a square bezel (Pl. XXXVII, a, b, 339). But neither can be ascribed with certainty to (a-i) because a medieval bronze buckle (Fig. 23) also occurred here. The coins referred to are:

C. 1185, Aegae.

Goat kneeling to r. on one knee, looking back, above, traces of [•]; dotted exergual line.

Rev. Incuse square in four divisions.

Æ. 12 mm. 0.74 grm.

Although not much worn, it must have lost considerably in weight through corrosion.

Dated to 480 B.C. and attributed to Alexander I of Macedon.¹

C. 1186, Sidon?

Bust of city-goddess r. wearing turreted crown and veil; dotted border.

Rev. Indistinct; apparently galley with some traces of Phoenician inscription below.

Æ. 22 mm. 3.91 grm. Second or first century B.C.²

The slot in (b) was full of debris; (b-i) lay partly on this filling, partly on the rock step. It was a typical girl's burial with a bronze anklet, a pair of bronze bracelets, a pair of silver ear-rings of a twist and a half, and a miniature pot of type (g), Fig. 4, p. 51. The slot contained nothing but sherds of the usual hole-mouth jars.

The corresponding slot in (c) also contained no burial; it was filled with three courses of building stones laid dry on their thinnest face, two headers to a stretcher, the courses alternating. All the slots in (c) were in some disorder; they had formerly been covered, but the stones were found either broken or buried on end in the slots. Among the debris were odd sherds from hole-mouth jars and a few sherds of a black-varnished kylix.

¹ British Museum, Catalogue of Coins, Macedon, p. 38. It may be later, but not much, if the views of Babelon are followed; see *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*, II, 1, p. 1098.

² B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, p. 161, No. 118, &c.



FIG. 23

Across slots:

- (c-i) adult, extended.
- (c-ii) juvenile, extended.

Middle slot:

- (c-iii) child:
 - pair of plain silver rings as ear-rings,
 - silver finger-ring with curved lentoid bezel. (Cf. Pl. XXXIII, 866.)
- (c-iv) adult, disordered:
 - pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half,
 - silver button, hemi-spherical, loop flush with back,
 - iron finger-ring, lentoid bezel only,
 - scarab, haematite, base plain, head broken, $12 \times 10 \times 4$ cm.,
 - one or two sherds of a black-varnished kylix.
- (c-v) had apparently been displaced by
- (c-vi) an extended burial.

East slot:

- (c-vii) adult, extended:
 - outside right arm, a bone tube (Pl. XVI, 354) resembling a mirror handle (cf. Pl. XXIII, 551),
 - at right hand, fragments of a silver finger-ring including the flat lentoid bezel faced with iron,
 - iron finger-ring with similar bezel,
 - bronze wire finger-ring.
- (c-viii) much disordered, probably by (c-vii);
 - the skull was placed on a stone at the middle of the slot and the femurs were standing on end. The ear-rings were both out of place,
 - gold ear-ring, boat-shaped,
 - silver ear-ring, also boat-shaped,
 - bronze *kohl*-stick, 120 mm. long,
 - carnelian circular bead,
 - paste figurines, one probably Sekhmet perforated at the back, others crumbling and unidentified,
 - mouth of bottle, buff ware, dark red wash,
 - small dish or cover of miniature pot (cf. Fig. 79, p. 97), buff ware,
 - two small silver coins, unidentified.

West slot:

- (c-ix) adult, apparently extended; the remains were wedged between four cover-stones which stood endwise, probably belonging to the middle slot.

Scarab of blue paste, in a band setting of silver with pivot holes at either end to receive loop of finger-ring (Pl. XVI, 366).

Isis suckling Horus on her lap (Fig. 24).¹ Her head-dress suggests the vulture head-dress (Fig. 25), crowned by the solar disk. The stand in front resembles the older fire altar of the Babylonian god Nusku (see tail-piece, Fig. 94 a, on p. 104).²

(c-ix) continued (Pl. XVI):

369, 370, gold ear-rings, boat-shaped, bound with gold wire finishing in volutes,

371, gold brooch or hair ornament, coils welded at the back to take a clasp or pin,

circular beads; one silver, one carnelian, one onyx, one green paste, and some stratified eye-beads, blue eyes on a white matrix, bone pin-head.

The west chamber (*d*) had a cill of two worked stones as in the slot in (*c*). The door had been invaded by a talus from the shaft. The floor was formerly covered with sand to a depth of about 30 cm. only. On the surface about the middle of the chamber were fragments of cross-cut cedar wood.³

(d-i) adult, extended:

near right shoulder fragments of iron nails over 12 mm. thick, sherd of buff ware, rouletted band.

(d-ii) adult, extended:

two silver coins unidentified.

(d-iii, iv, v) adults, extended.



FIG. 24
(twice original size)



FIG. 25

TOMB L 13

This shaft was never finished; it was cut to a depth of 3 m. 85 with the usual ledge above the side chamber. The latter had been picked out in outline, and in the floor of the shaft a slot had been half cut. Perhaps the work was abandoned for fear of breaking into the adjoining chamber of L 19 (Fig. 2, p. 43). No trace of any burial occurred in the filling.

¹ Cf. *B.M., Engraved Gems*, No. 353 from Tharros.

² p. 44 and note 3.

³ Identified by courtesy of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

TOMB L 14

Fig. 2, p. 43. Before bridging this shaft so as to carry the west wall of the tower across it the Crusaders cleared it, probably in order to investigate its depth. Some medieval brown-glazed slip-ware was found in the filling, and at the bottom of the shaft a worn mason's trowel belonging to one of the

TOMB L 14

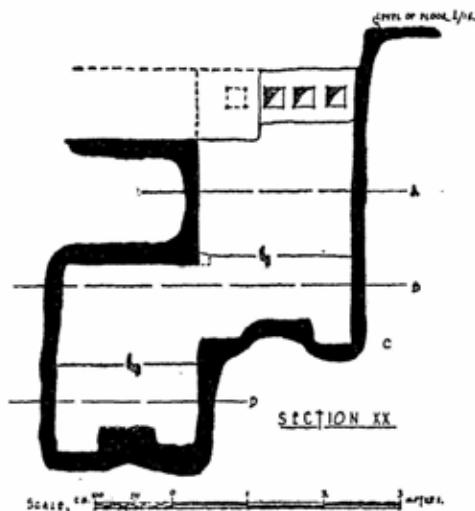
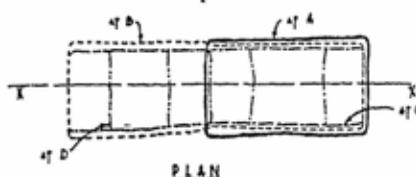


FIG. 26

TOMB L 19

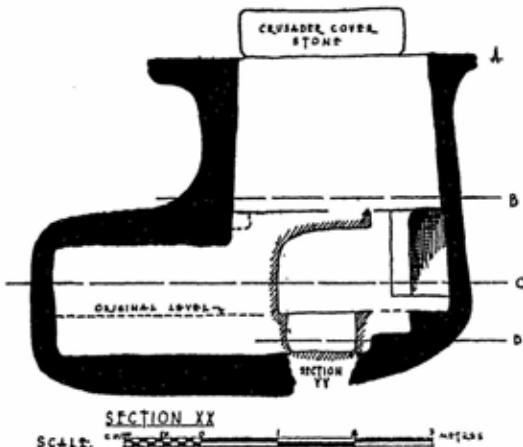
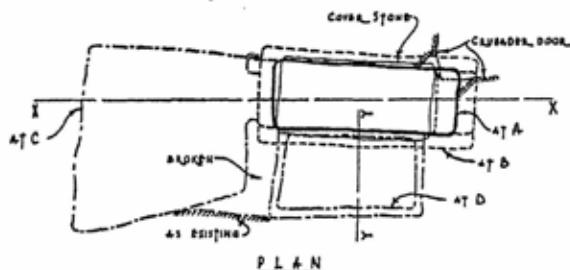


FIG. 27

builders (Pl. XVI, 382). The only relic of ancient burials was a bronze arrow-head of type (c), Fig. 14, p. 56, and Pl. XX. In scarping an esplanade on the west side of the tower the medieval builders cut away the west end of the shaft, so destroying the fourth of a line of cubical niches on the north side, to judge from the fact that there are still four on the east and south. It is unlikely that they were made to support a centring for the arch; presumably they were ancient offering niches. The top of the shaft was paved level with the esplanade.

TOMB L 19

Fig. 2, p. 43. As it closely adjoined L 7 the Crusaders utilized this tomb as part of the same *souterrain*.

By making a door at the north-east corner to communicate with L 7, by cutting away the rock wall between the south and west chambers, and by deepening the floor-level with a slot that they found in the south chamber, they converted it into a roomy cellar (Fig. 27). At the same time they covered the shaft with a massive slab, marked by their characteristic diagonal dressing. Swept into a corner near the door were the last remains of an ancient burial: some blue-glazed beads and part of a similar figurine, possibly Ta-urt.

TOMB L 20

Fig. 2, p. 43. This shaft was crossed by the north wall of the tower, and, like L 14, it had been investigated by the medieval builders. To a depth of 4 metres the filling was chiefly sand containing a mixture of ancient and medieval objects, such as black-varnished sherds and two Crusader coins; one of them has been identified with John of Ibelin, Lord of Beirut (1198-1236). At 4 metres and below the original filling of broken rock remains; the builders could now get into the side chamber (*b*), hence they did no more excavation. Cover-stones which fitted the ledge in (*a*) were found in (*b*) and have been replaced.

The slot countersunk in the floor of the shaft may originally have had

TOMB L/20.

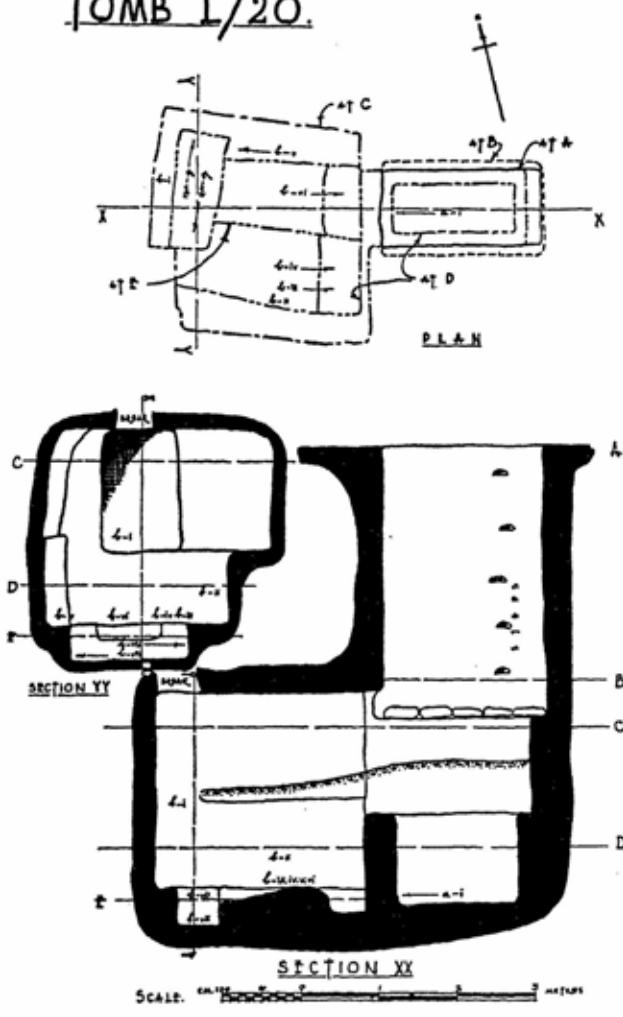


FIG. 28

another set of cover-stones; actually it was full of broken rock. Just above the ledge was a bronze arrow-head, three-bladed of type (c), Fig. 14, p. 56; Pl. XX, 435. Below the ledges at each corner of the grave stood a hole-mouth jar. On the rock floor lay an undisturbed burial (*a-i*), the skeleton clearly distinguishable in spite of the crumbling state of the bones, and evidently

a man's, nearly 6 feet tall. Outside the right leg and also between the legs was a group of forty-three arrow-heads, all triangular, of type (e), Fig. 14, p. 56; Pl. XX, 436, &c.

The side chamber (*b*) was irregular. The floor was first cut more or less level with the step, then deepened, except for narrow benches at either side, and finally left uneven. When enlarging a cave adjoining the west end (L 8, Fig. 2, p. 43) the medieval builders broke into the chambers; some of their sweepings, glazed sherds, and a Crusader coin were found on the surface. Consequently (*b-i*) was disturbed, but the fragments of a broken jar

remained on the south bench, below it (*b-ii*), a child burial. The main group were all on the rock or in the slot, Fig. 29.

Objects with (*b-iii*):

483, bronze anklet, the two ends wrenched apart.

484, silver finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

485, part of a bronze nail or bolt.

Objects with (*b-iv*):

486-90, iron javelin-heads, leaf-shaped as type (*a*), Fig. 14, p. 56; Pl. XX, 504.

491-2, iron javelin-heads, triangular as type (*b*), Fig. 14; Pl. XX, 491.

493, bronze arrow-head, three-bladed as type (c), Fig. 14; Pl. XX.

494, bronze arrow-head as type (e), Fig. 14; Pl. XX.

495, part of iron finger-ring.

496, scarab, green jasper (Fig. 30; Pl. XIV, 496). Heracles with club and

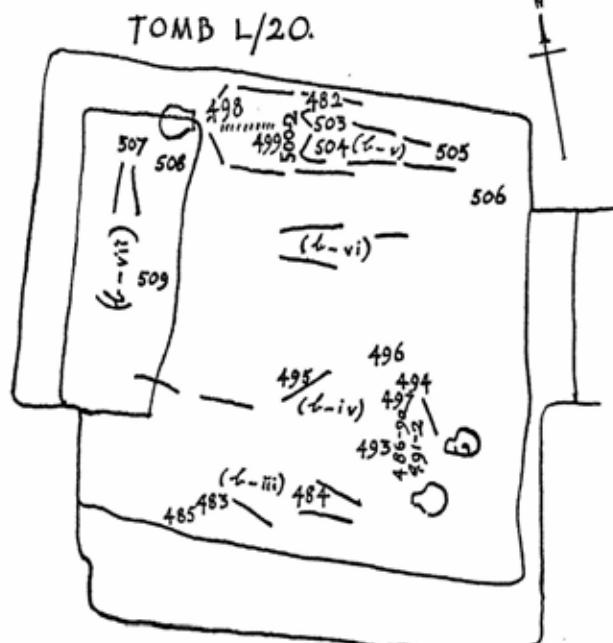


FIG. 29

lion-skin, about to thrash a lion which he holds upside down by a hind leg; dog in the field behind.¹



FIG. 30



FIG. 31



497, scarab, green jasper (Fig. 31; Pl. XIV, 497). Heracles with bow and club in the kneeling-running position, quiver behind his back, his hair rolled in archaic curls.²

Objects with (b-v):

498, scarab, haematite, face plain, $9 \times 6 \times 4.5$ mm.

499, scarab, steatite (Fig. 32; Pl. XIV, 499): originally inscribed with three columns of hieroglyphs³; the middle appears to read Šbn-Hor.⁴



FIG. 32



FIG. 33

500, jasper pendant, 13 mm. long.

501, haematite bead, long rectangular.

502, carnelian bead, circular, short barrel.

503, fragments of iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

504, iron javelin-head, leaf-shaped (Pl. XX, 504).

505, bronze anklet.

481, juglet, red ware, found above (Fig. 34).

482, dish, red ware, buff slip, as type (j), Fig. 4, p. 51.

506, base only of scarab or scaraboid, steatite (Fig. 33; Pl. XIV, 506).

Objects with (b-vii), upper burial in slot:

507, bronze anklet.

508, fragments of iron nails.

Objects with (b-viii), on rock floor of slot:

¹ See above, p. 45; Furtwängler, *Gemmen*, Taf. VII, 54, at Cagliari, probably from Tharros.

² Cf. Furtwängler, *Gemmen*, Taf. VIII, 38, from Aegina? Also, B.M., *Engraved Gems*, No. 499, late archaic Greek.

³ For a Saite example of similar style see Petrie, *Scarabs* (London, 1917), Pl. LIII, 25 b, c.

⁴ Lieblein, *Dictionnaire des Noms Hiéroglyphiques*, III, p. 1130; cf. nos. 2488, *Sheben-Isis*, 2411, *Sheben Sothis*, both feminine as our 499.



FIG. 34 [2]

- 509, iron finger-ring plated with silver, flat lentoid bezel (Pl. XXXVII, 509).
 510, odd sherds from black-varnished kylix and lekythos; also base of bowl,
 very hard red ware, smooth bright-red slip (see above, p. 51).
 511, fragments of bronze *kohl*-stick.

TOMB L 21

There was a remarkable confusion of sherds in this shaft: Hellenistic throughout, but chiefly with the upper three burials (*a-i*, *ii*, *iii*); Hellenic below and

TOMB L/21.

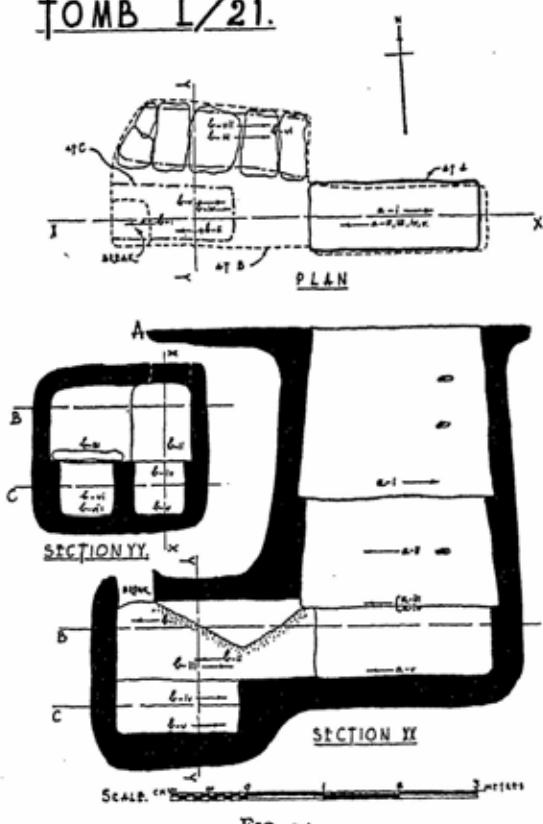


FIG. 35

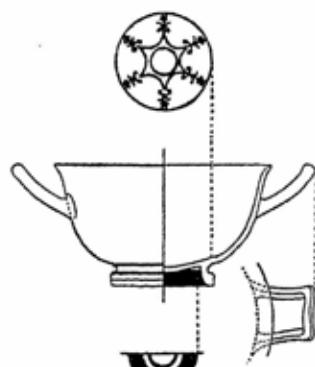


FIG. 36 [§]

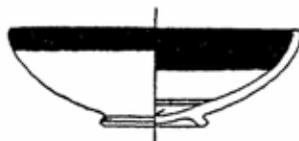


FIG. 37 [§]

in the side chamber (*b*), probably deposited there by the talus. There were also occasional Early Iron sherds, such as a wish-bone handle, cream slip-ware painted with ladders in black, orange slip-ware with a band of red (Pl. XXI). Near (*a-i*, *ii*, *iii*, *iv*, *v*) sherds of varnished ware:

513, varnish burnt brown;

stemless kylix, stamped on internal base (Fig. 36).

514, plate with moulded rim, black varnished (Pl. XXI).

525, bowl of the same fine clay as the black-varnished sherds, smoothed or burnished on the wheel, painted with a wash burning from red to purple or black (Fig. 37). See above, p. 51.

520, top of lamp, ashy-grey ware;
base of dish, black varnished, showing last letter, O, of a graffito.

Near (a-iv, v) and in door of (b):

528, Attic black-figure lekythos, palmettes incised and encircled in white paint (Pl. XXI).

529, Attic black-figure lekythos, with chariot scene incised (Pl. XXI).
The objects properly belonging to the shaft burials were few.

With (a-i), adult, extended:

silver ear-ring, boat-shaped,
bronze *kohl*-stick, probably 110 mm. long,
bronze wire finger-ring, fragments,
beads; one circular carnelian, one barrel bead of glazed paste, circular ditto, one stratified eye-bead.

With (a-ii), adult extended:

paste figurine, Ta-urt, glaze gone,
iron finger-ring, fragments.

With (a-iii), small adult, extended:

fragment of plated silver coin, apparently a Sidonian type, first half of fourth century B.C. (cf. C. 1195, p. 84),
iron knife, fragment of blade,
flint saw, 20 mm. long.

With (a-iv):

part of bronze pin, 32 mm. long,
iron nail, 95 mm. long,
flint saw, 15 mm. long.

With (a-v):

bronze anklet, much corroded by damp.

The door of the chamber (b) was blocked by a talus of debris containing sherds of nearly all the Hellenistic and Hellenic pieces already mentioned. The chamber itself was largely filled by another talus, this time of sand falling from a break in the ceiling, possibly made by an adjoining tomb. The sand could easily be distinguished from the original filling of broken rock, on which lay (b-i, ii, iii).

Objects with (b-i), adult, extended:

sherds of hole-mouth jars and of a ribbed cooking pot, coarse red ware,
quartz grits.

At feet:

black-varnished dish (Fig. 38),
crude juglet, light-red ware,
dish of similar fabric, as Fig. 4(j), p. 51, diameter 123 mm.



FIG. 38 [‡]

Near head:

fragment of silver coin, apparently a Sidonian type, first half of fourth century B.C. (cf. C. 1195, p. 84),
bronze *kohl*-stick, probably 160 mm. long.

At chest:

blue-glazed paste figurines,
papyrus sceptre, 32 mm. long,
and Thoth, 19 mm. long,
beads; two coral cylindrical, one black glass, short truncated bicone.

Between (b-ii) and (b-iii), both extended burials:

544, fragments of a black-varnished bottle with fluted sides, neck and foot missing, red biscuit (Pl. XXII).

Near the shoulders of (b-iii) on cover-stones of slot:

307, sherds of an Attic red-figured lekythos, dated c. 480–475 B.C.¹ (Fig. 39, Pl. XXII), viz. the untarnished part of the figure, head, left shoulder and leg, together with the handle and base and part of the shoulder, which is painted with palmettes connected by wavy stems in black on a red ground,
also bronze pendant,
and part of a paste of figurine representing one of the Egyptian animal-headed gods standing.



FIG. 39 [‡]

South slot:

(b-iv), adult, extended with head propped up against one end of the slot.

(b-i), adult, extended and laid above two cover-stones on the rock.

Objects such as the alabastron (548) had been broken and the bracelets (588–9) displaced, hence it is possible that other objects such as the Attic vases had been removed from this grave.

Objects with (b-v), Pl. XXII:

548, alabastron, one side shattered.

¹ *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 19, Pl. VIII b.

549, gold pendant, possibly lotus bud; the eyelet had been wrenched off.

550, silver ring, possibly a pendant,
the eyelet having corroded.

551, bronze mirror, straight tang for
insertion into a bone handle,
decorated with incised rings
and riveted with bronze pins.

552, scarab, carnelian, perforated
(Fig. 41; Pl. XIV, 552); base
engraved with Heracles bearded,
wearing the lion-skin and
carrying bow and club. His
head-dress suggests formal
curls rather than the lion's
mane. In the field beginning

behind his back an Aramaic inscription.¹

553, silver pendant, holding paste scarab in swivel band-setting (Fig. 42,
Pl. XIV).

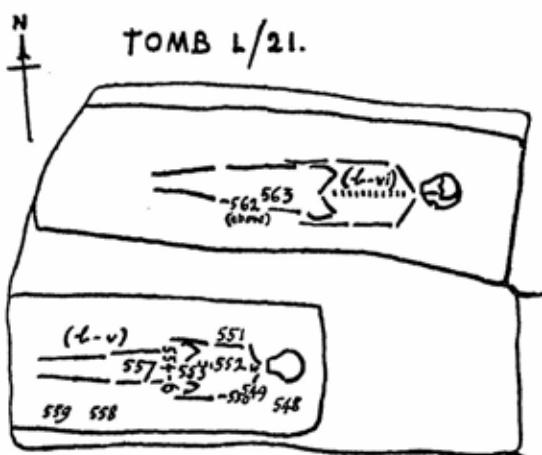


FIG. 40



FIG. 41



FIG. 42

The back is cracked but was evidently inscribed: 𐎿 𐎿 'Ipt-men,²
'How steadfast is 'Ipt (or Ta-urt), the hippopotamus goddess'.³

554, pendant of iron, with a bronze point at the bottom, bound with silver
wire with a loop for hanging (Fig. 43).

557, gold finger-ring, made by weaving two free ends of wire through a
bend as Fig. 12, p. 54.

558-9, bronze bracelets.

A sherd of 525, another of 528 or 529 (p. 73), also three silver coins, one
a Sidonian type, presumably of the early fourth century:

¹ The regular archaic Greek type. Cf. one from Tharros, *B.M., Engraved Gems*, No. 394.

² Leiblein, *Dictionnaire de Noms Hieroglyphiques*, III. 1016, No. 2186; I. 1137 — Stele C. 101
in the Louvre, 661 B.C.

³ See above, pp. 48, 69, 73.

C. 1189, Galley lying before fortress having towers (two on flan); in ex. (? lion l.); dotted border.



FIG. 43

Rev. (type partly erased, but apparently) King of Persia standing right shooting with bow; in incuse square.

AR. 8 mm. 0·48 grm.¹

North slot:

It had originally been covered, but only the middle two stones were found in place; thus it was full of sand, which contained one or two sherds of 525 (p. 73).

(b-vi) was crouched at one end of the slot.

With (b-vi):

562, bronze anklet.

(b-vii) an adult extended burial lying on damp rock.

With (b-vii):

563, silver finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel (cf. Pl. XXXVII, 509), three silver coins, one unidentifiable.

C. 1190, seems to resemble a Sidonian² type of the end of the fifth century B.C.

C. 1191, apparently similar to C. 1189 above, a Sidonian type of the early fourth century.

TOMB L 21 B

The cover-stones had been removed from the ledges and were found either above the top burial (a-i), where one was broken into halves, or blocking the door of (c). Consequently fragments of one and the same object, e.g. a fragmentary black-varnished kylix (590, Fig. 46), occurred both in the filling and in a talus running into the open door of (b). Again a fourth-century coin (C. 1192) occurred level with (a-ii), although the burial blocked the door into (c) which contained Hellenistic objects such as the moulded lamp on Pl. XXVI, an apparent contradiction also due to refilling. There were also a few Early Iron sherds in the filling resembling those from shaft L 21, a sherd from the shoulder of a white-ground lekythos (fifth century B.C.), and a piece of a Phoenician bottle of blue glass encrusted with yellow.

(a-i, ii), near these burials but not necessarily belonging to them:

fragments of bronze binding intended for a wooden object some 7 cm. long and, to judge from the rivets, 5–6 mm. thick, also, scattered fragments of iron nails (cf. Pl. XXIV, 575).

¹ Cf. British Museum Catalogue of Coins, Phoenicia, p. 142, No. 14, &c., there dated c. 400–384 B.C.

² B.M.C., Phoenicia, Pl. XVII, No. 14.

C. 1192, silver coin, apparently a Sidonian type, first half of the fourth century B.C. (cf. C. 1195, p. 84).

(a-iii) consisted chiefly of a broken skull and femur and had probably been displaced to make room for (a-iv); nearly level with (a-iii) was an iron spike and clamped nail (Pl. XXIV, 573, 4).

(a-iv) was an extended adult with no objects except a bronze fish-hook.

(a-v), an adult side by side with (a-iv):

near the head, a black-varnished dish, decorated with reserved rings on the red ground on the external base (Fig. 45),

at the chest, paste figurines, formerly glazed blue: papyrus sceptre, sacred eye, Shu, Ptah, Sekhmet,

Thoth or ape, Ta-urt, up to 37 mm. long,
silver pendant consisting of a loop continued in two claws to hold
a stone or carnelian bead,

iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

C. 1193, silver coin, of the same type as bronze coins attributed to Sidon and presumably of the fourth century B.C.¹

Galley l. with oars, over two zigzag lines of waves;
above, traces of [9]; border, if any, not visible.

↑Rev. King of Persia kneeling (running) right with bow in left

¹ Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*, Pl. CXXI, Nos. 8-11; *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 6f.

TOMB L/21b.

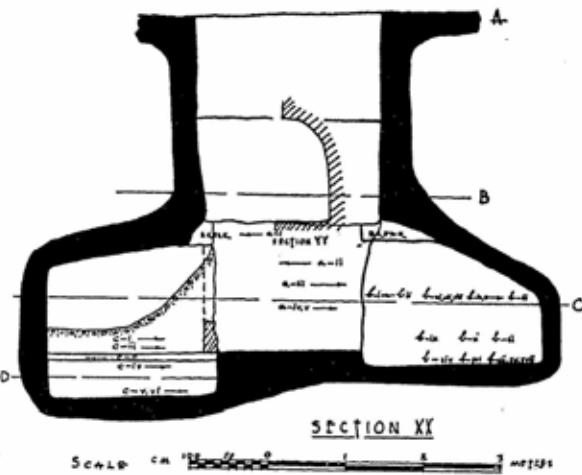
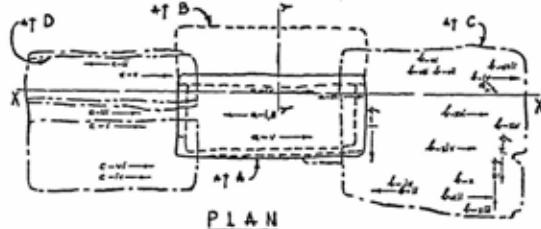


FIG. 44

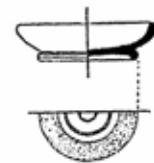


FIG. 45 [1]

hand and spear in right (as on siglo); in shallow incuse square.

Æ. 7 mm. 0.15 grm.

In the talus were more fragments of a black-varnished kylix, 32. 590 (Fig. 46), and of a black-varnished bowl with a beaded rim; still more were found in (c). There were also sherds of hole-mouth jars, the base of a heavy jar of type (f) (Fig. 4, p. 51), and a sherd of a thin red cooking pot, probably of the same form as the miniature pots, type (g). Flint flakes also occurred, mostly waste chips, but some possibly worked. In the chamber were as many as seventeen burials, difficult to trace and poorly equipped.



FIG. 46 [b]

With (b-i), bronze *kohl*-stick.

With (b-xi), bottle, red ware, haematite band on lip (Fig. 47).

With (b-xiii), a child buried with its mother:

a silver pendant of the form ♀ belonging to a necklace of beads, consisting of sixty-five small carnelian disk beads, three silver beads of six granules, a hollow, spherical bead of gold and pendant amulets, e.g. papyrus sceptre, on silver loops, one of which may have held a stratified eye-bead (cf. 24, a-iv), another child burial (Pl. XXXIII, 871-5).

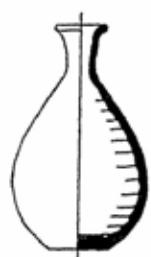


FIG. 47 [b]

The other chamber (c) was protected from the shaft-filling by a blocking of two disused cover-stones. The cutting of the medieval cistern caused a small break at the south-west corner, but this was too small to permit intrusion.

Burials (c-i) and (c-iii) were close on top of each other and confused.

Objects apparently belonging to (c-i):

613, bronze fibula, elbow incised at each end to represent a coil of wire, spring inserted in socket at one end, turnover catch at the other (Pl. XXIV, 613).

614, bronze ring, overlapping ends; internal diameter, 9 mm.; possibly a hair ornament.

615, fragments of bronze finger-ring.

616, beads; one barrel of transparent glass, four regular circular beads of various sizes in black glass, one with a layer of white through the middle, one short gadrooned bead of blue glass, one regular circular gadrooned bead of drab paste, wedge-shaped pendant of coral, &c.

617, silver ear-ring, boat-shaped (Pl. XXIV).

618, nut of sulphur.

619, lamp, top only, ashy-grey ware (Pl. XXVI).¹

Under (c-i), scattered sherds:

590, fragments of black-varnished kylix (Fig. 46, p. 78).

620, body of pear-shaped bottle,

black-varnished ware (cf. Pl. XXII, 544) divided by bands at middle,
stamped palmettes on either side,
approximately 80 mm. high.

621, sherds of small jug, soft yellow
ware.

Also, fragments of hole-mouth jars and
a heavy blunt base of a jar of
type (f).

(c-ii) was covered with broken cover-
stones but was confused.

Objects with (c-ii), Fig. 48:

623, black-varnished lekythos, mouth
missing, painted palmettes on
shoulder connected by wavy
stems, in black on the red
ground. A mouth found near by appears to belong to the red-
figure kylix, 32. 307, rather than to this one.

624, beside 623, terra-cotta statuette of a recumbent lady, hollow inside and
evidently cast; the slip has gone (Pl. XXVI).

625, bronze finger-ring (Pl. XXIV).

Also, two bronze rings and an iron ring, only 10 mm. internal diameter,
perhaps hair ornaments.

See p. 54, above.

633, silver ear-ring, or hair orna-
ment helix of two turns.

(c-iii) lay almost on the rib
dividing the two slots.

Objects apparently belonging to
(c-iii); Fig. 49:

629, carnelian scarab perforated in swivel mounting of bronze with silver
pins, loop for hanging (Pl. XXIV, 629); on base, intaglio in
archaic Greek style (Pl. XIV, 629), Fig. 49.

¹ Cf. *Harvard Excavations at Samaria* (Cambridge, Mass., 1924), p. 320, Hellenistic lamps.

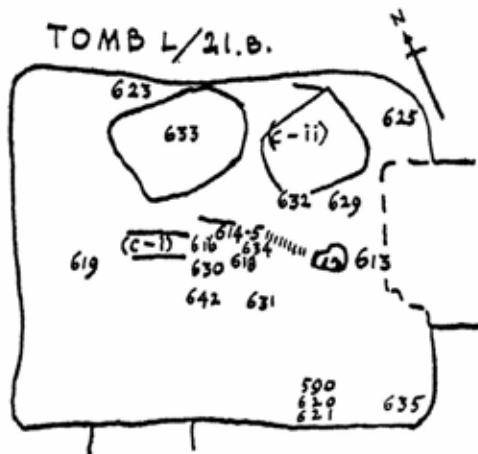


FIG. 48



FIG. 49

630, scarab, yellow paste, perforated; on base, intaglio, *ra'-p-them*,¹ the last syllable being an epithet of Horus of Edfu which is included in the name of the Saite Pharaohs, P-tham-tek² (Pl. XIV, 630), Fig. 50.



631, silver loop probably belonging to 630 since it resembles 629.



632, bronze fibula, broken but complete, the bow incised with rings at either end, the pin formerly in one piece with the spring (Pl. XXIV).



FIG. 52

634-5, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

(c-iv) Though rebated to take cover-stones, the south slot was open and full of broken rock. As (c-iii) lay partly over it and (c-iv), the top burial, only a few centimetres below the top of the central rib, it is possible that some objects, especially beads, have been assigned to (c-iv) instead of (c-iii). It is even possible that the objects assigned to (c-iv) represent two

different burials in the slot, because although one set of silver ear-rings and a necklace of paste beads together with some teeth, all under a broken cover-stone, seemed to show that the burial lay head west, another skull with one of a pair of gold ear-rings was found

near the feet surrounded by carnelian and silver beads which were also found towards the north side of the slot.

Objects assumed to belong to (c-iv), Fig. 51, Pl. XXV:

636, paste amulet, blue glazed, eyelet on back: sow and litter.³

637-8, pair of gold ear-rings, boat-shaped.

639, bronze anklet.

640-1, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

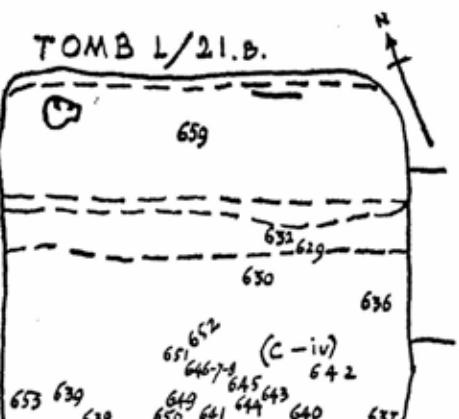


FIG. 51

642, necklace of paste beads; short circular beads of white, green, and blue paste, and stratified eye-beads: (a) dark-blue eyes on a light-blue matrix, (b) dark-blue eyes on a yellow matrix.

¹ Cf. Petrie, *Scarabs*, Pl. LV, 4; Newberry, *Timmins Collection*, Pl. XLI, 31.

² Erman and Grapow, *Wörterbuch*, V. 355.

³ Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 234.

643, gold-plated bronze helix, ribbed ends, possibly a hair ornament (see p. 54, above).

644, bronze pendant; closed lotus bud or acorn,
also, another bronze fragment.

646-7, silver pendants; laurel leaves,
also, hook of another silver pendant.

649, scarab, green jasper, perforated; on base: Isis enthroned, suckling
Horus on her lap; in front, an
altar, cf. 32. 366, p. 67,¹ and Fig.
94a (Fig. 52, Pl. XIV, 649).

650, bronze *kohl*-stick, swollen at one end
and flattened at the other.



FIG. 52

651, silver finger-ring, rectangular bezel supported on volutes at either end
of loop (Fig. 11, p. 54); intaglio, five captives bound together
(Pl. XXV).

652, necklace of beads: silver beads of six granules, onyx barrel bead (found
near 630), and carnelian regular and short circular beads and
truncated bicones.

653, fragments of a clear glass bottle; the body was smashed but the neck
has been built up; it is straight
and measured 41 mm. in external, 26 mm. internal diameter.

(c-vi), adult, extended, lying on the
rock.

Objects with (c-vi), Fig. 53:

654, necklace consisting of a few paste
beads, four white short circular
and one stratified eye-bead;
two silver beads of six granules,
and some carnelian, two regular
circular and nineteen triangular
convex beads.

655, silver bezel, oblong, 10 mm. long,
pendant figurines, blue or green glaze.

656, scarab with legs, eyelet at back.

657, Shu.

¹ B.M., *Engraved Gems*, especially Nos. 282-3, scarabs with pseudo-Assyrian subjects, probably from Tharros.

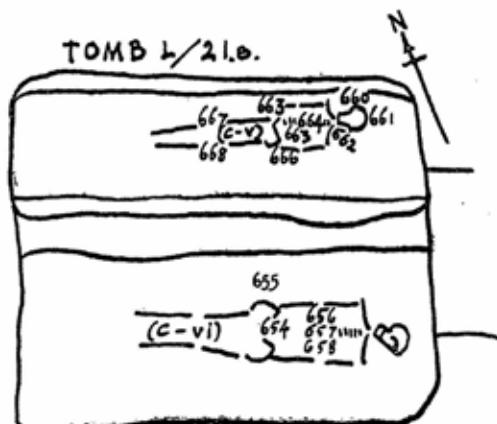


FIG. 53

658, ram couchant.

The north slot was also open and full of broken rock and sand. At the top was (*c*-ii); on rock bottom (*c*-v). At 20 cm. from the top there was a scaraboid which might have belonged to either:

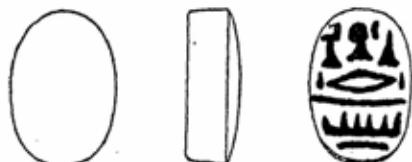


FIG. 54

659, scaraboid of yellow paste, perforated; on base incised  (♀) on either side, i.e. *Hor-men*, a personal name of the Saite period¹ (Fig. 54 and Pl. XIV). Cf. 32. 709, p. 86.

(*c*-v) was a child, extended over-all length 80 cm., a most clearly marked burial showing the ornaments in position, including beads.

Objects with (*c*-v), Fig. 53, Pl. XXVI:

Around the neck:

660-1, necklace of beads, chiefly paste, in white, green, and light blue, together with some stratified eye-beads, dark-blue on a light-blue matrix; also seven silver beads of six granules.

663, fragments of a silver pendant for the necklace.

664, sacred eye, faded green glaze.

On the wrists:

665-6, bronze bracelets, overlapping ends.

On the ankles:

667-8, bronze anklets, ends meeting.

TOMB L 22

Fig. 2, p. 43, and Fig. 55. The south side of the shaft was partly destroyed by the cutting of the medieval cistern (L 22); the conduit crossed the top of the shaft. Hence it had been completely cleared. The side chamber, however, still contained traces of burials. It consisted of an open slot or loculus (*b*) with a square tunnel or *kukh* to the side (*c*). Although rebated to take cover-stones, the slot was open and full of broken rock. At the top were three pointed hole-mouth jars; below them a child burial (*b*-i), and on rock bottom an extended adult (*b*-ii). Throughout the filling were sherds of black-varnished ware belonging to a kylix, and a dish with a high ring base decorated on the internal base with a double circle of stamped palmettes inside and outside of a rouletted circle. There was also a single sherd of Early Iron Age thin grey fabric, burning red, polished, and painted with concentric circles in black.

¹ Leiblein, *Dictionnaire de Noms Hiéroglyphiques*, I. 1137, from Stele C. 101 in the Louvre, dated 661 B.C.; Fraser, *A Catalogue of Scarabs* (1900), p. 51, No. 432, among unclassified names of Dynasties XXII-XXX.

With (b-i):

bronze-ware bracelet, overlapping ends, diameter 43 mm., coral bead, cylindrical, fragment of alabastron.

With (b-ii):

flint flakes, some worked, hole-mouth amphora at feet.

The slot contained one burial (c-i), laid right inside, the head covered by the top of a hole-mouth jar or amphora. In the covering were more fragments of the black-varnished ware already described, together with pieces of a fragmentary black-varnished plate with a rouletted circle on the internal base.

Other objects with (c-i):

bronze fish-hook and other fragments, sacred eye, green glazed paste.

TOMB L 23

Fig. 2, p. 43, and Fig. 56. A break through from the medieval fosse into the eastern chamber (c) betrayed this tomb, but in spite of such easy access this chamber proved to be comparatively undisturbed and to contain a valuable association of objects underneath one intrusive Moslem burial. In the shaft the usual confusion reigned, and for lack of cover-stones it was prolonged into the chambers, both of which were only half closed. From the filling and slopes came some more sherds of the red-figure lekythos, 32. 307, first encountered in tomb L 21 (d): viz. the tarnished part of the figure, the right hand, shoulder, and leg, together with sections of the meander on the shoulder (Pl. XXII, 307) and a few sherds from the stemless kylix, 32. 513, also encountered in L 21. There was one sherd of a white-ground lekythos of roughly the same period (Pl. XX, 679), and a fragmentary black-varnished kylix (Fig. 57), which also suggests the fifth century. The other pieces were later: e.g. a black-varnished stemless kylix (Fig. 58); sherds of another

TOMB L/22.

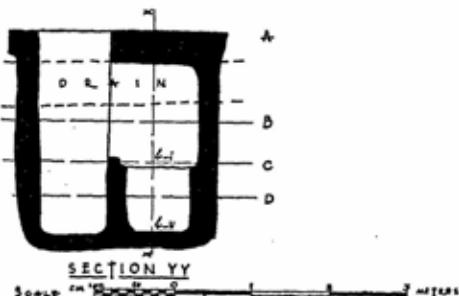
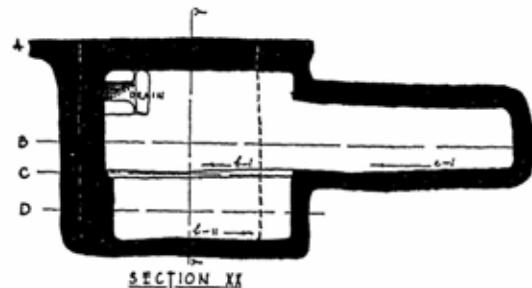
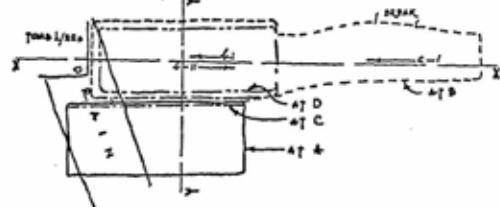
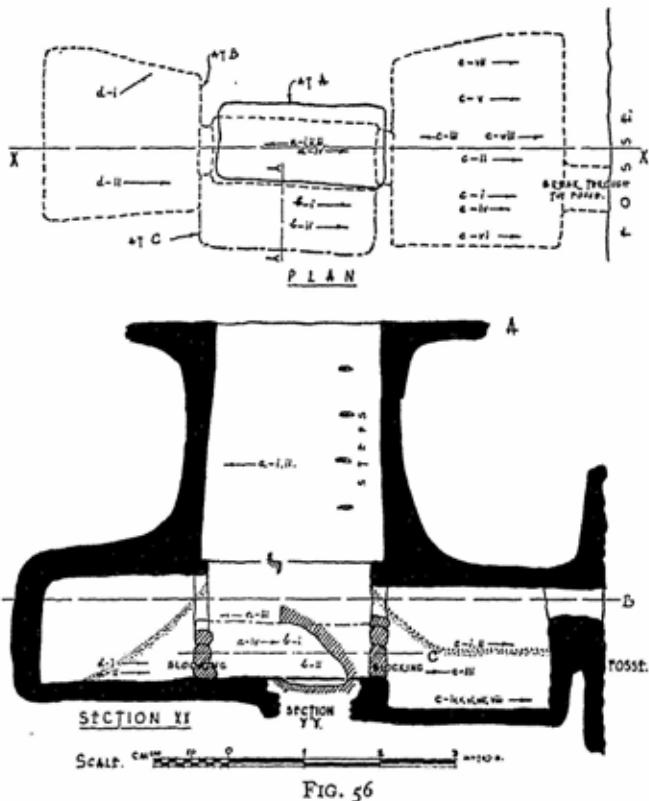


FIG. 55

stamped with palmettes on the internal base and covered with poorer varnish

TOMB L/23.



with black-varnished sherds, &c. (307, 573, 679, 684-5).

With (a-iv), Fig. 59:

686, bronze anklet,

two coins occurred in the taluses running into (b) and (c):

C. 1195, Sidonian type, variously dated within the fourth century:¹

Galley 1.: (waves off flan); above, [9];
dotted border.

↑Rev. King of Persia slaying lion; in centre,
o [y]; in shallow incuse square.



FIG. 57 [b]



FIG. 58 [1]

A. 9 mm. 0.63 grm.

Much corroded but little worn.

¹ Cf. B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, p. 146, No. 36, &c. There dated 370–358 B.C.; by Babelon to period before 373 B.C., see *Traité*, II. 2, pp. 566 ff.; Babelon was formerly of the opinion that the coins of this group were later than 343 B.C. and that they were struck at Acre.

C. 1196, Tyrian type, earlier part of the fourth century B.C., possibly the end of the fifth.¹

Hippocamp right; dolphin below; cable border.

↑Rev. Owl right; behind (diagonally across field), crook and flail; cable border, in shallow circular incuse.

AR. 10 mm. 0.57 grm.

Little worn.



FIG. 59

In the south niche (*b*) burial (*b-i*) lay on a slope of broken rock mixed with fallen flakes from the overhang which had disordered the skeleton. The jars at the head and feet were of type (*e*), Fig. 3, p. 50. Black-varnished sherds occurred as in the shaft.

Objects with (*b-i*), Fig. 60:

687, scarab, green jasper, perforated; on base intaglio, Heracles with club striking a lion which he holds upside down by a hind leg; dog crudely indicated in the field behind, cf. 32.496, p. 70 f. (Fig. 59; Pl. XIV, 687).

689, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

(*b-ii*) lay lower down the slope, with similar jars at head and feet.

Objects with (*b-ii*), Fig. 60:

690, fragment of iron finger-ring.

691, bronze anklet.

692, bronze crescent, as amulet,² also, bronze nail.

The blocking of (*c*) was not sufficient to keep out a talus of debris from the shaft containing many of the black-varnished sherds already referred to. On clearing this away two burials (*c-i*, *ii*) were found on the original surface; although they had no distinctive objects they were probably ancient because they lay on the original rock debris. At the middle of the chamber, however, the filling changed to black earth in which lay a recent Moslem burial, very much better preserved than any of the ancient skeletons and marked by two bronze buckles (cf. Fig. 23, p. 65). This interment upset the middle one of a line of five ancient burials lying on the rock (*c-iv*, *v*, *vi*, *vii*, *viii*).

¹ Cf. B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, p. 230, No. 23, &c.

² Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 85.

Though all the skeletons were very much decayed they could be identified quite readily by their objects, especially the anklets; all except (c-viii) seem to have escaped disturbance.

TOMB L/23

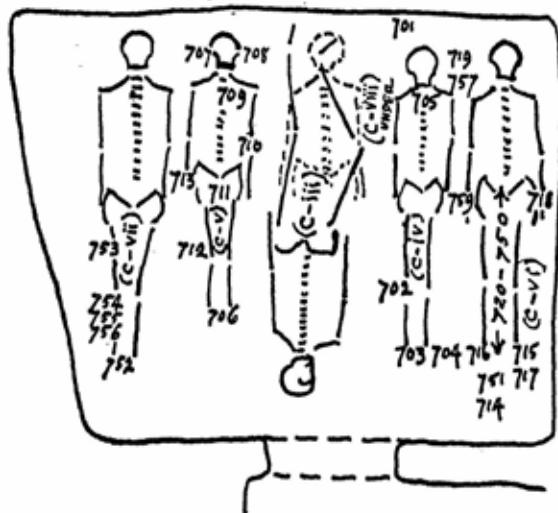


FIG. 61

dog in the field behind, cf. 32. 496, p. 70 f. (Fig. 62; Pl. XIV, 705).
Objects with (c-v), Fig. 61:

706, bronze anklet.

707-8, pair of gold-plated bronze helixes, either ear-rings or hair-ornaments (cf. Pl. XXV, 643); now heavily corroded.



FIG. 62



FIG. 63



709, scarab, green-jasper, perforated; on base, intaglio, Heracles with club striking a lion which he holds upside down by a hind leg; personal name of the Saite period, cf. 32. 659, p. 82 (Fig. 63; Pl. XIV, 709).

710, fragment of iron, 65 mm. long.

711, held in the right hand:

bronze *kohl*-box of four tubes arranged around a central pillar fixed in a square base-plate; the canopy had to be twisted in order to get at the tubes; the whole was probably tied together with a strip of linen, the rods resting between the tubes¹ (Fig. 64; Pl. XXVII, 711).

¹ Cf. Catalogue Général, Musée du Caire, Objets de Toilette, I, Pl. XI.

712, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 140 mm.; tang, 50 mm. long, ending in volutes which support the mirror, see above, p. 53 (Pl. XXVII, 712).

713, gold finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel, engraved with the figure of a bearded man, dressed in a tunic falling to the calves and wearing a flat cap, his hair caught up in a knot behind the neck; he moves left offering a flower held in both hands¹ (Pl. XXVII, 713).

Objects with (c-vi), Fig. 61:

714, bronze bracelet, found on a stone above the feet; maximum internal diameter 75 mm.

715, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 125 mm.; tang, 54 mm. long, ending in square capital to support mirror.

716, bronze anklet.

717, bronze *kohl*-stick, 150 mm. long.

718, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

719, group of *kohl*-sticks in container, perhaps wood or bone.

720-50, figurines of blue-glazed paste, found between the legs in a chain stretching from the waist to ankles, Pl. XXVIII:

720, sacred eye, perforated.

721, papyrus sceptre.

722-4 as 721; 725, 16 mm. long.

726, crown of Upper Egypt.

727, scarab with legs and eyelet underneath, cf. 728.

729, Shu, human-headed, eyelet on back.

730, as 729 but 21 mm. high.

731, Shu, grotesque, perforated behind head.

732, Ptah-Seker-Osiris, perforated behind head.

733, as 732.

734, Khnum, perforated at back.

735, Sekhmet, perforated at back.

736, as 735.

737, Thoth, perforated at back.

738, as 737.

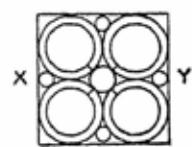
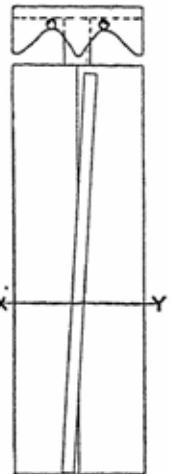


FIG. 64 [‡]

¹ The head-dress and costume resembles that of the Persian king or rider of the hippocamp on Phoenician coins: see *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, Pls. I-II, Nos. 36, 39, 43; also *B.M., Engraved Gems*, Nos. 432, 436, both Graeco-Persian work of the fifth century B.C.

- 739, dog-faced ape, sitting upright.
 740, dog-faced ape?, kilted.
 741, dog-faced ape or monkey, squatting.
 742, ram couchant.
 743, hare.
 744, as 743.
 745-8, lion couchant.
 749, Ta-urt.
 750, bull, left forefoot advanced.
 751, fragments of silver pendant.

Objects with (c-vii), Fig. 61:

- 752, bronze anklet.
 753, iron finger-ring, fragments only.
 754-6, figurines of green-glazed paste:
 754, sacred eye,
 755, lion couchant,
 756, Ta-urt.

Unassigned objects; possibly belonging to (c-viii):

- 757, gold ear-ring, boat-shaped.
 758, gold bead,
 759, silver ring, flat round, bezel faced with iron (Pl. XXXVII).
 760, silver bead-spreader, a ring 27 mm. in diameter, with coils 12 mm.
 long welded on opposite sides.

761, carnelian beads, regular circular.

762, fragmentary scarab, white paste; on base, seated figure right facing
nefer sign and flower with long stalk,
 possibly a corruption of *rnp̄t-nfr*,
 'a happy year',¹ Fig. 65; Pl. XIV,
 762.



FIG. 65

At the door of (d) the blocking was low and consequently was covered with a slope of debris from the shaft, which contained one jar of type (d) (Fig. 3, p. 50) and four of the more usual type, together with black-varnished sherds. The slope barely covered the two burials, both lying on the rock floor.

- (d-i) was an adult, extended across the chamber, to which belonged:
 764, an iron javelin-head, leaf-shaped, of type (a) (Fig. 14, p. 56); length,
 60 mm. without tang.
 (d-ii), extended adult, to which the rest of the objects appear to have belonged:

¹ Newberry, *Scarabs*, Pl. XXI, No. 2; but cf. also Pl. XXV, Nos. 1, 12.

763, bronze wire ring, overlapping ends, maximum internal diameter, 35 mm.

765-6, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

767-74, paste figurines, green glazed:

767, sacred eye, eyelet on top.

768, papyrus sceptre, eyelet at top.

769, as 768, top only.

770, Shu, pierced at back.

771, Ptah-Seker-Osiris, pierced behind head.

772, Thoth, pierced behind head.

773, ape standing.

774, Ta-urt, pierced behind head.

775, top of a turned wooden object.

776, bronze ring, as 763.

777, bronze *kohl*-stick, 127 mm. long.

778, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 95 mm., plain tang 50 mm. long.

779, bronze *kohl*-stick, about 140 mm. long.

780, silver finger-ring, plain.

781, Oenochoe, trefoil top and ring base; light-red ware, buff slip, heavily encrusted (Pl. XXIX).

also, silver and bronze fragments belonging to small pendants or fibulae, and some beads:

carnelian truncated bicone,

circular stratified eye-bead, &c.

TOMB L 23 B

Like the last tomb, L 23, this one was accessible from the medieval fosse. Consequently the surface burials of the eastern chamber (*b*) had been disturbed. The western (*c*), however, was protected from recent intrusion by the shaft-filling, and contained one absolutely intact burial in a covered slot (*c-vi*).

The three burials at the bottom of the shaft, two adults and a child all perished by damp, were made after the door into (*c*) was blocked with broken cover-stones from the ledge. Underneath them were sherds of three or four hole-mouth jars, a few stray sherds of black-varnished ware, and a silver coin:

C. 1197, Sidonian type, dated within the first half of the fourth century B.C.,
cf. C. 1195, p. 84, letters effaced.

AR. 8 mm. 0.53 grm.

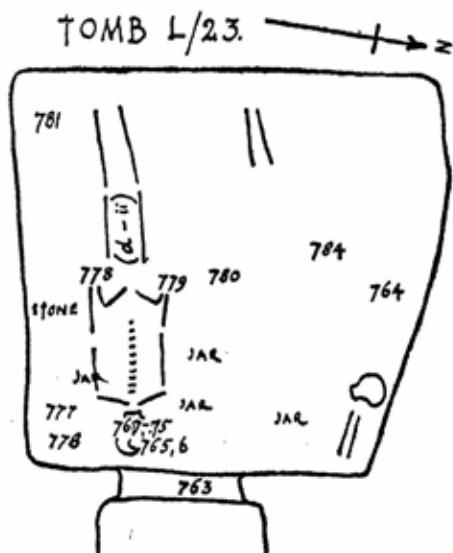


FIG. 66

There were also:

fragments of a half-tube of iron, 200 mm. long and 6 mm. in diameter,

part of a bronze haft or ferrule, possibly 25 mm. in diameter,

a large canine tooth pierced at the root for threading as an amulet, several beads, three circular and one truncated bicone of green

TOMB L/23b.

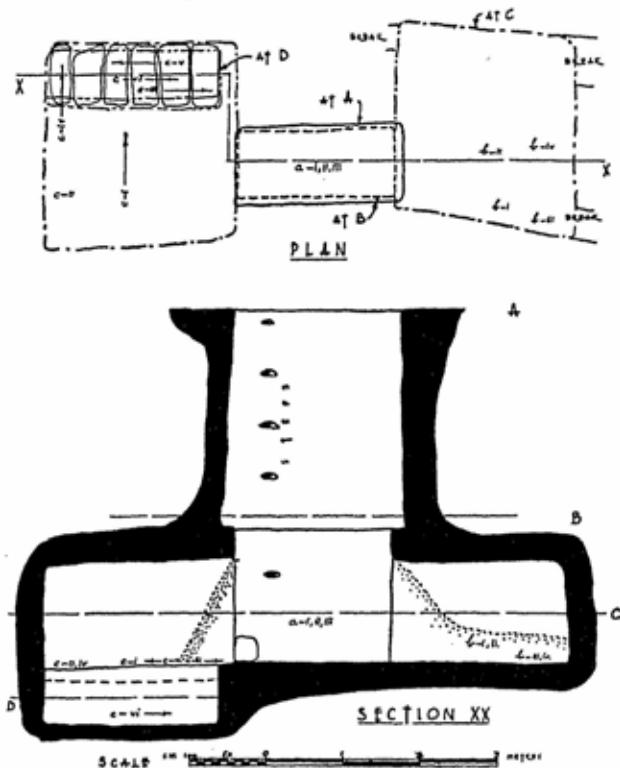


FIG. 67

paste, one circular of blue glass, one stratified eye-bead, blue on yellow matrix, and one truncated bicone in haematite, and a fragment of a polished granite vessel.

In chamber (*b*) below, two disordered burials of uncertain date (*b-i, ii*); two extended adult burials were traced on the rock floor (*b-iii, iv*). From the filling three small silver coins were recovered, two of which have been identified:

C. 1198, Sidonian type tentatively attributed to Tennes, c. 352 B.C.¹

¹ Cf. Babelon, *Traité*, II. 2, p. 579, No. 933.

Galley left with oars; stern rounded; over waves (one undulating line on flan); above, 111 (year 3); dotted border.

↑Rev. King of Persia slaying lion; in centre, $\sigma\tau(\gamma\eta)$ in incuse square.
AR. 9 mm. 0·40 grm.

C. 1199, apparently Sidonian, dated within first half of fourth century B.C.,
cf. C. 1195, p. 84, but obverse effaced.

AR. 10 mm. 0·28 grm.

Objects with (b-iii), Fig. 68:

792, bronze bracelet, open ends, internal diameter 32 mm.

793-4, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

795, beads: one regular circular bead of white paste, apparently glazed green; one short bicone, blue glass.

796, fragments of iron, perhaps belonging to thick nails.

Objects with (b-iv), Fig. 68:

797-807, paste figurines, drab paste without glaze (Pl. XXX):

797, papyrus sceptre, top broken off.

798, crown of Lower Egypt.

799, scarab with legs, eyelet underneath.

800, sacred eye, perforated.

801, Shu, pierced at back.

802, Khnum, feet broken off.

803, ape, standing, hands on thighs.

804, ram (?), couchant.

805, hare, couchant.

806, lion.

807, Ta-urt.

808, iron finger-ring, flat oval bezel.

809, bronze *kohl*-stick, 165 mm. long, bent.

810, bronze bead, regular circular, 14 mm. diameter.

811, part of bronze ear-ring, boat-shaped.

812, handle of black-varnished kylix.

Found near surface:

791, juglet, light-red ware, 125 mm. high (Fig. 4 (h), p. 51; Pl. XXI).

813, scaraboid, greenish-yellow paste, perforated; inscribed as on negative: $\Delta\ddot{\pi}\ddot{\lambda}$, *spdt*, Sothis or Sirius, the dog star, often attributed to

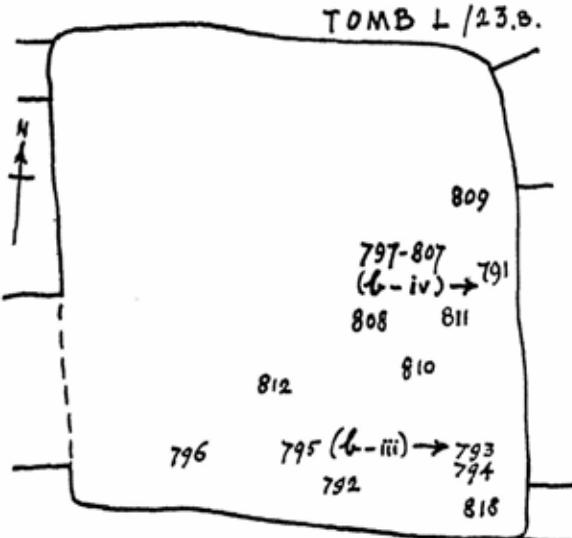


FIG. 68

Isis,¹ followed by a conventional form of the protecting vulture² (Fig. 69; Pl. XIV, 813).

814, iron finger-ring, flat oval bezel.

815-16, bone pin-heads.

817, stratified eye-bead, blue eyes on white matrix.

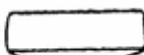


FIG. 69

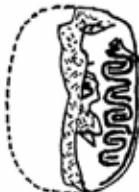
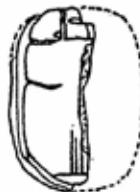


FIG. 70

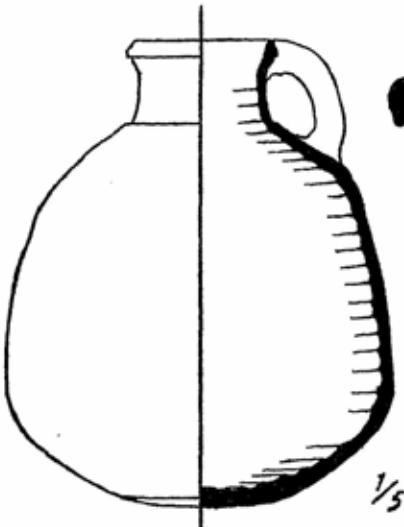


FIG. 71



FIG. 72 [1]

818, fragmentary scarab, steatite, perforated; the border is difficult to trace but seems to be made up of interlocking 'S's (Fig. 70; Pl. XIV, 818). The blocking of broken cover-stones at the door of (c) did not entirely keep out the shaft debris, but on the left (Fig. 73) a jar was still in place (Fig. 71;

¹ Erman and Grapow, *Wörterbuch*, IV. 111.

² Cf. B.M., *Catalogue of Scarabs, &c.*, No. 1408.

Pl. XXXI, 819), and on the right a fold-over lamp (Fig. 72; Pl. XXXI, 820); both of coarse red ware.

Fragments of another jar as Fig. 71, and sherds of hole-mouth jars also occurred. Near (c-i), not far from the talus, was the mouth of a lekythos, painted in black.

Inside some confusion was caused by new burials having displaced older ones such as (c-ii, iv). From right inside near (c-ii) two silver coins were recovered, both of the same type, e.g.:

C. 1200, Sidonian type, dated within the first half of the fourth century B.C.,
cf. C. 1195, p. 84.

Galley left, on two zigzag lines of waves; above, ♀ (ゞ); dotted border.

↑Rev. King of Persia slaying lion; in centre, ♂ (ゞ); in shallow incuse square.

AR. 8 mm. 0.74 grm.

Rather worn.

Objects with (c-i), Fig. 73:

821-2, pair of ear-rings, gold-plated bronze, twist and a half, ribbed at ends (Pl. XXXI).

823, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

824, beads: stratified eye-beads, blue on white matrix, one with gold eyes on white matrix, all circular.

825, bronze angle, longer arm 5 cm.

Objects with (c-iii), Fig. 73:

826, gold finger-ring, made of a double strand of wire tied in a reef knot (Fig. 74; Pl. XXXI).

827, iron finger-ring, thin flat lentoid bezel.

828, bone finger-ring.

Objects with (c-iv), Fig. 73:

829, iron finger-ring, flat circular bezel (Pl. XXXVII).

830, juglet, light-red ware, red wash on mouth, as 32. 791, 9 (Fig. 4 (h), p. 51).

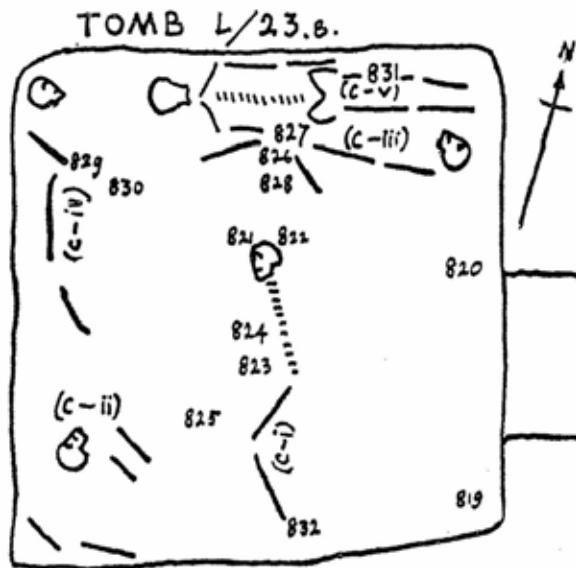


FIG. 73

With (c-v), Fig. 73:



FIG. 74

831, silver finger-ring, thickened loop and swivel mounting holding a plain paste scaraboid in a box-setting of electrum (Pl. XXXI).

The slot was covered by cover-stones; except for a light covering of sand and broken rock over the burial it was empty. The skeleton had entirely perished, but the distribution of objects shows its direction.

Objects with (c-vi), Fig. 75; Pl. XXX:

833, bronze *kohl*-stick, one end still in a serrated container, of paste.

TOMB L/23.B.

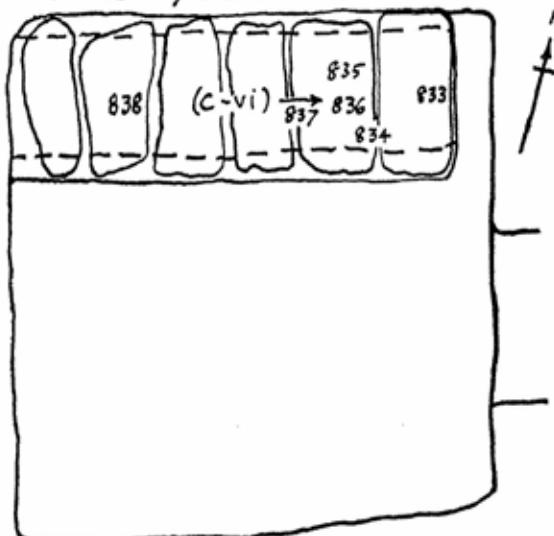


FIG. 75

834, gold ear-ring, boat-shaped.

835, broken gold finger-ring made of two strands of wire, used as ear-ring.

836, necklace of beads: silver hollow circular beads; carnelian beads, regular and short circular, short truncated bicones, regular and short hexagonal truncated bicones; barrel-bead of banded onyx, gold cap for one end only.

837, bronze needle.

838, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 157 mm.; plain tang, 55 mm. long.

Crumbling lumps of green and white gypsum may indicate that there were figurines.

TOMB L 24

This shaft was crossed by a medieval wall carried on one huge stone, but before deciding to bridge it in this way the builders appear to have dug out the first metre of filling to see how deep it went. Thus medieval rubbish and ancient sherds were tipped back with ordinary earth instead of the original rock debris which was useful for building. From this debris, besides the common coarse red ware and a few black-varnished sherds, fragments of two dishes of a fine red clay were recovered. The one restored in Fig. 77 (32. 840) has a hard biscuit almost of 'sealing-wax' red, is slip-smoothed, and painted with a wash that burns from red to purple according to thickness. The flat ring base and the step on the inside of the body half-way up both recall

characteristic forms of *terra sigillata* (Pl. XXXII, 840).

The disturbance did not extend as far as two hole-mouth jars which were found standing at either corner of the east end just above the first burial (*a-i*), Fig. 76. Another lay on the right of the head of the burial. It was a man's, extended; on his chest was a cluster of seven iron javelin-heads of type (*a*) (Fig. 14, p. 56; Pl. XX), which were from 80 to 100 mm. long. He wore an iron finger-ring with a flat lentoid bezel (Pl. XXXVII, 936).

The next burial (*a-ii*) was similarly arranged but with the jars standing on either side of the feet and the base belonging to a heavy amphora of type (*f*) (Fig. 4, p. 51) at the head. It was a woman's or girl's burial, with the usual silver twisted ear-rings and bronze bracelets, also a bronze pendant 4 mm. square with the eyelet welded diagonally on one of the flat faces. Level with the burial, but not necessarily in place, was a silver coin:

C. 1201, Tyrian type, dated to the late fifth or early fourth century B.C.¹

Dolphin right; cable border.

Rev. Owl right, behind (diagonally across field), crook and flail; cable border in incuse circle.

AR. 8 mm. 0.43 grm.

Almost in mint state.

¹ B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, p. 227, No. 4, &c.

TOMB L/24.

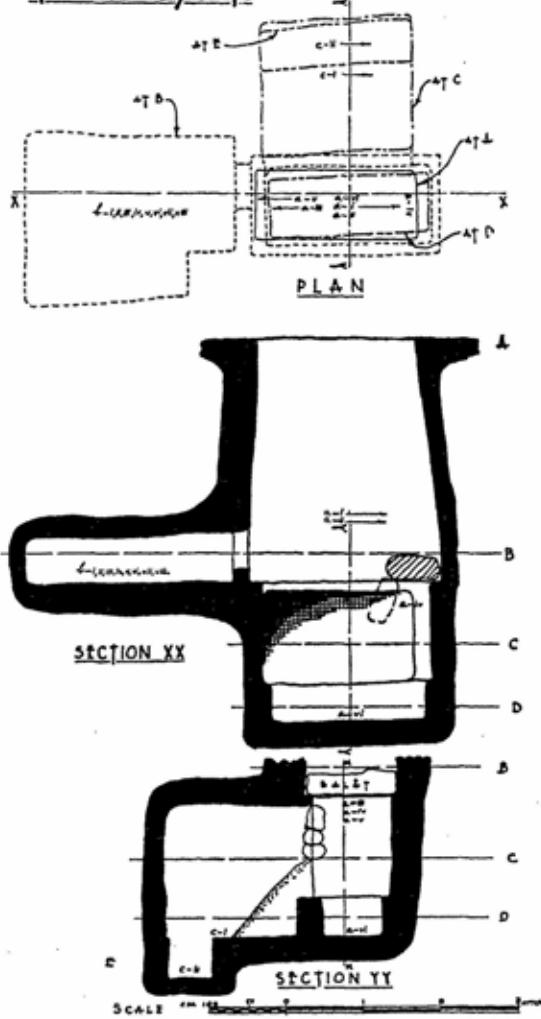


FIG. 76

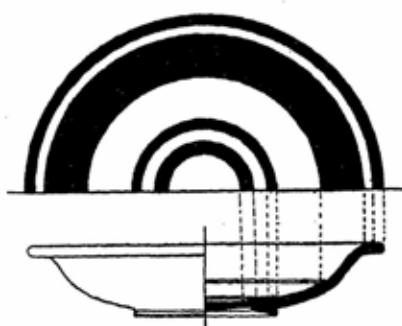


FIG. 77 [‡]

Below this, one cover-stone (*balāt*) was still in position on the upper ledge and another had been leant up against it to enclose a child burial (*a-iv*). The others were found lying haphazard in the shaft, one whole, the others in halves. Amongst them were sherds of six or seven broken hole-mouth jars, the bases and handles of two heavy amphorae of type (*f*), Pl. XXXII, 858, and a 'button' base of another heavy jar, Pl. XXXII, 857. On removing all this two

extended burials were discovered side by side, a man's (*a-iii*) and a girl's (*a-v*), both roughly level with the ledge, the latter with her head actually on the ledge in the middle of the sill of the side chamber (*b*).

Objects with (*a-iii*), Fig. 80:



on the chest, six bronze arrow-heads, three-winged and barbed, on tubular sockets (Fig. 78), also a bronze fibula, broken but complete (Fig. 13, p. 55, and Pl. XXXIV, 865).

Objects with (*a-iv*), Pl. XXXIII:



866, silver finger-ring, lentoid bezel.

867, silver quoit pendant.

FIG. 78 868, silver cat, eyelet on back.¹

869, silver plaque, eyelet at top.

870, another.

871-5, figurines of buff paste, bound with silver loop for hanging:

871, Ptah-Seker-Osiris.

872, another, broken.

873, Shu, broken.

874, ape.

875, Anubis.

876, lotus or forked lance,² blue paste, bound with silver loop.

877, lotus-flower, mother-of-pearl, with silver loop.

878, another.

879, shell hanging on silver loop.

880, beads: black glass, short circular; short stratified eye-beads, white eyes on blue matrix; coral long cylindrical; carnelian regular barrel.

881, granite sacred eye, perforated.

882, also another.

883-7, figurines in green-glazed paste:

883, Ape or Sekhmet seated.

884, Shu.

885, Ptah-Seker-Osiris, fragmentary.

¹ Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 224.

² Ibid., No. 38.

886, Thoth (?), fragmentary.

887, Ta-urt, fragmentary.

Objects with (α -v), Fig. 8o:

On either side of the head were two hole-mouth jars, and outside (*a-iii*):

888, a miniature pot and cover, both of common light-red ware, buff slip (Fig. 79).

On either side of the legs, a pair of bronze figurines, Pl. XXXIII:

889-90, Isis crowned with the solar disk.

891-2, Horus the Child, right hand to mouth.

On the hands and feet:

893-4, pair of bronze bracelets.

895-6, pair of bronze anklets.

On the chest, necklace of beads, &c.,
Pl. XXXIII:

897, bronze miniature mug.

898, beads: carnelian regular circular and long barrel; plain paste beads, yellow and green truncated bicones; stratified eye-beads, blue eyes on white matrix, blue and white on yellow matrix, white eyes and yellow crumbs on dark-blue matrix.

899, 900, paste figurines, green glazed:
sacred eye and Sekhmet (?), c. 35 m.
long.

901, granite sacred eye.

Found lower down, probably from (α -v):

903, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

(a-vi) lay on the rock in an uncovered slot

at the bottom of the shaft, but there was nothing to show that there had been a burial except a bronze anklet, *kohl*-stick, and iron finger-ring.

The upper side-chamber (*b*), Fig. 76, p. 95, would have been accessible when the cover-stones were in position on the ledge below *B*, and even after they had been raised to make room for burials (*a-iii, iv, v*), which would not have been disturbed since they were buried under the displaced stones. The door was open and had been invaded by the shaft-filling; under the talus just



FIG. 79 [†]

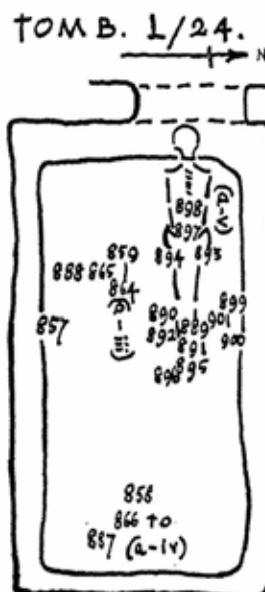


FIG. 89

inside the door were fragments of two bronze strigils (Pl. XXXIV, 914-15; restored in Fig. 81). Inside the chamber was a whole family of burials lying on the rock under a light covering of sand; the only indications to show where they had been were skulls and tear-bottles. The latter were of common red ware, one with traces of red wash, another with a design in black (Fig. 82). There was also a dish of type (j), Fig. 4, p. 51, with inverted rim. On the surface was a moulded lamp of ashy-grey ware (Fig. 83; Pl. XXXIV, 907), with relief decoration and traces of a black slip, red where thin.¹

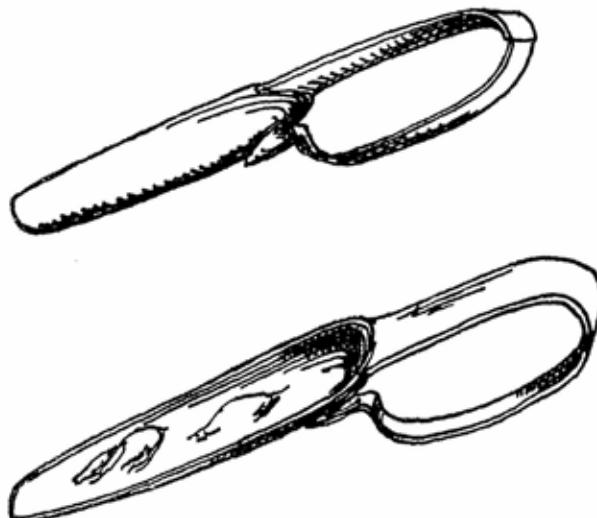


FIG. 81 [§]



FIG. 82 [§]



FIG. 83 [§]

A few beads should also be noted: silver circular and black, blue, or green glass, chiefly circular, one or two gadrooned. In one case stratified eye-beads, white on a blue matrix, were used to ornament a bronze pendant.

Fragments of iron and bronze finger-rings were also found. The lower chamber (*c*), Fig. 84, p. 99, was partly filled with a talus of debris which must have fallen when one or other of the burials (*a*-*iii*, *iv*, *v*) was made; a greater fall was fortunately prevented by a rough blocking. Thus the slope barely reached (*c-i*), which was extended on the rock floor beside the slot, while (*c-ii*) in the slot was intact. Both were only lightly covered when buried.

Objects with (*c-i*), Fig. 84:

922, jar with one handle, dark-red ware (Fig. 4 (*e*), p. 51; Pl. XIX, 922).

923-34, paste figurines, glazed green (cf. set on Pl. XXVIII):

923, papyrus sceptre, eyelet at top, 17 mm. long.

¹ Cf. *Harvard Excavations at Samaria*, p. 320, Hellenistic lamps, especially I. 3 *a* and I. 9 *a*. At Corinth, moulded lamps do not begin before 200 B.C., Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, 2, p. 7.

924, crown of Upper Egypt, fragments probably 30 mm. long.
925, scarab with legs, eyelet underneath,
 24 mm. long.

926, sacred eye, eyelet on top, 17 mm.
 long.

927, Shu, grotesque, pierced at back,
 20 mm. long.

928, Sekhmet, eyelet behind neck, pro-
 bably about 36 mm. long.

929, Thoth, eyelet broken off, 41 mm.
 long.

930, ram, couchant, probably about
 20 mm. long.

931, hare, pierced below ears, probably
 about 22 mm. long.

932, lion couchant, eyelet on top of back,
 broken but probably about 22 mm. long.

933, bull, broken but probably 22 mm. long.

934, Ta-urt, eyelet behind neck, 44 mm. long.

935, scarab, green jasper, perforated: on the base, intaglio, Bes wrestling
 with two lions; he wears the five-
 plumes head-dress; on either side
 of his head a six-pointed star,¹
 Fig. 85; Pl. XIV, 935.

936, iron finger-ring, flat oval bezel
 (Pl. XXXVII, 936).

937, bronze anklet.

938, bronze ring, overlapping ends, internal diameter 33 mm.

Objects with (c-ii), Fig. 84:

939, miniature pot as 888 above.

940-1, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

942, scarab, carnelian, perforated; formerly mounted on

943, silver loop, thickened at back. The scarab is typical Egyptian work
 and was probably chipped when it was mounted.

On the base: Ra', l., hawk-headed, wearing solar disk and holding *was* sceptre.²
944, bronze anklet.

¹ B.M., *Engraved Gems*, No. 368, from Tharros.

² Cf. B.M., *Engraved Gems*, No. 275, 'imitation of Egyptian work in the style of the Tharros
 gems'.

TOMB L/24.

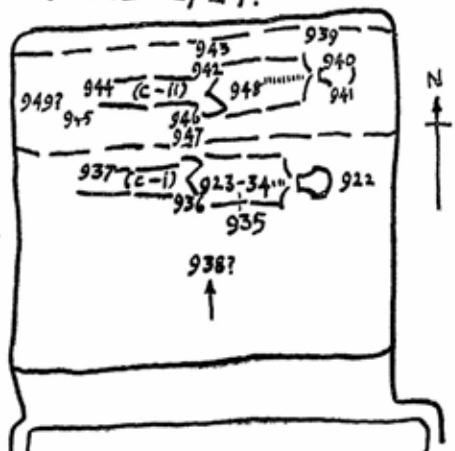


FIG. 84



FIG. 85

- 945, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 105 mm.; plain tang, 45 mm. long.
 946, bronze buckle (?) 14 mm. long.
 947, fragments of silver pendant.
 948, beads: stratified eye-beads, white eyes on blue matrix, blue eyes on white matrix.

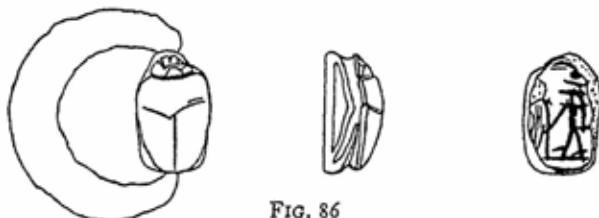


FIG. 86

Possibly from talus:

- 949, iron finger-ring, widened in front (Pl. XXXVII, 949).
 C. 1202, Silver coin, Sidonian type, dated within first half of the fourth century, cf. C. 1195, p. 84.
 A.R. 7 mm. 0.43 grm.

TOMB L 34

Fig. 2, p. 43. Being situated very close to the medieval fosse, the shaft was broken through during the scarping and emptied down to the break. Below this the debris included sherds of several hole-mouth jars, part of the base of a black-varnished dish decorated internally with a rouletted circle, and at the same time some Early Iron sherds (Pl. XX), probably the debris from some older tomb completely destroyed by the scarping of the fosse. Among them were such typical Cypriote sub-Mycenean forms as the side and handle of a cup, smooth orange slip-ware, painted with a marine motive in red; the neck of a bottle with one handle, white slip-ware painted with bands of red and black; and sherds of a 'milk' bowl, the metopes hatched or stippled in black.

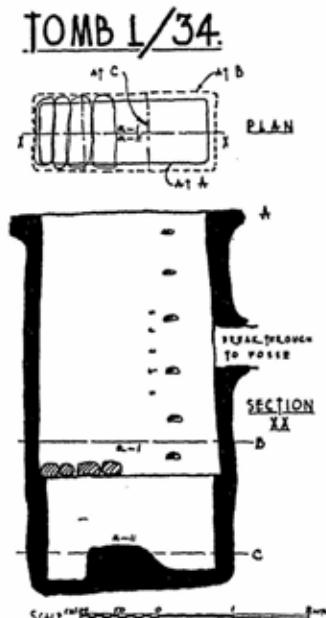


FIG. 87

Two cover-stones were still in place on the ledge; the others had been lifted off and two were found in the shaft below. Above and below the ledges were objects belonging to one or more disturbed burials, (a-i), Fig. 87, &c.:

Kylix of fine red clay, covered with a smooth light-red slip and painted in

black (Fig. 88), two or three saucers of common red ware, six bronze arrow-heads of type (*e*) (Fig. 14, p. 56, and Pl. XX). Sacred eye, green-glazed paste, a few circular carnelian beads, a flint saw, and waste chips.

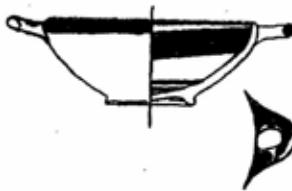


FIG. 88 [§]

TOMB L 35

Fig. 2, p. 43, and Fig. 89. Like the neighbouring tomb, L 34, this one was damaged by the medieval fosse; it lost its eastern chamber and the shaft its filling. On the slope of what remained were three recent burials (*a-i*, *ii*, *iii*) inserted through the break, and below them the debris of at least one ancient burial (*a-iv*), possibly more. There were sherds of several hole-mouth jars and the base of a heavy jar of type (*f*); some stratified eye-beads; a bronze arrow-head, three-bladed, of type (*c*); and two iron fragments (Pl. XXXV, 963-4), which may have been javelin spear-heads with tangs.

There was also a small conical seal of steatite (Fig. 90), the only one so far found in the cemetery. The base is intaglio; the impression seems to show a cow and calf, with perhaps a star in the field above¹ (Pl. XIV, 989).

The door of the western chamber

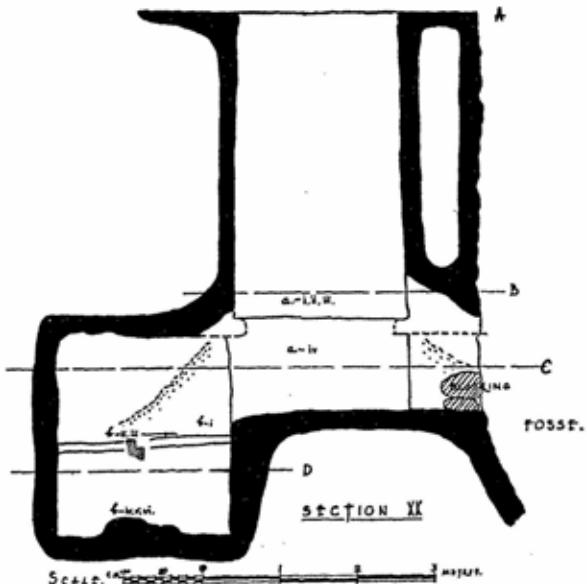
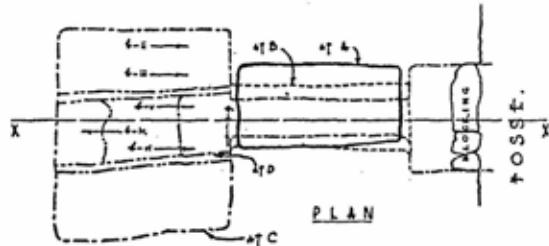


FIG. 89

¹ B.M., *Engraved Gems*, No. 308, &c., from Tharros.

(b) was encumbered with a talus of debris from the shaft under which were six hole-mouth jars of type (c) and one of type (e) (Fig. 4, p. 51), lying side by side, mouth or foot towards the door. Across the door, level with the sill, lay a burial (b-i) to which presumably belonged, Fig. 91: 971-7, paste figurines, glazed green (cf. set on Pl. XXVIII):

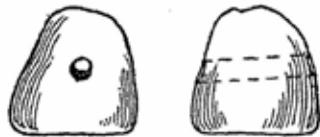


FIG. 90

971, papyrus sceptre, fragments only.

972, crown of Upper Egypt.

TOMB L/35.

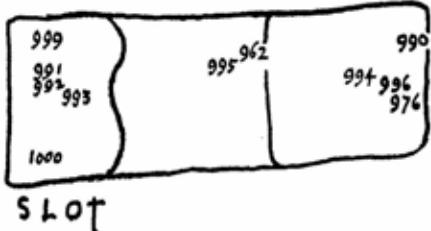
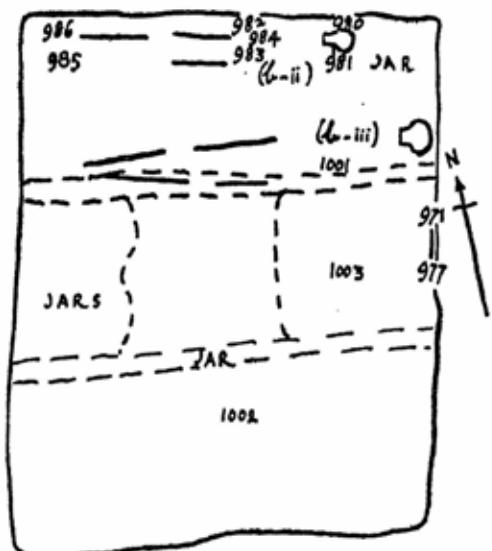


FIG. 91

were on the south bench formed by the central slot. Close to (b-ii) and outside the talus were two silver coins, one of which can be identified:

C. 1203, Sidonian type, perhaps early fourth century B.C., cf. C. 1193 above, p. 84. AR. 9 mm. 0.54 grm.

¹ Cf. Broneer, *Corinth, Terra-cotta Lamps*, types VII, p. 45 f., IX, pp. 47 ff., very early Hellenistic.

973, Sekhmet, head only.

974, Thoth, broken.

975, dog-faced ape, head only.

976, lion couchant, eyelet on back.

977, Ta-urt, legs only.

1001, bronze anklet.

1002, lamp, light-red ware, heavily encrusted with lime, Fig. 92; Pl. XXXVI.¹

1003, iron finger-ring.

1005, riveted iron plates, 20 mm. long, perhaps belonging to some leather article,

also, fragments of a bronze *kohl*-stick. Scattered under the talus inside the door were sherds of

(a) a lekythos, black-varnished, painted with radiating lines in black on shoulder, grey biscuit;

(b) a plain black-varnished kylix, bright-red biscuit, Fig. 93;

(c) a black-figure kylix, akin to the so-called Kabeiric class, see above, p. 47 (Pl. XXXV, 979).

Two burials lay on the rock floor, as it

Objects with (*b*-ii), Fig. 91, Pl. XXXVI:

- 980-1, silver ear-rings, helixes of four turns.
- 982-3, silver bracelets, hollow, ends open.
- 984, iron finger-ring, fragments only.
- 985-6, bronze anklets, overlapping ends.

Although rebated to take cover-stones, the centre was open and packed with

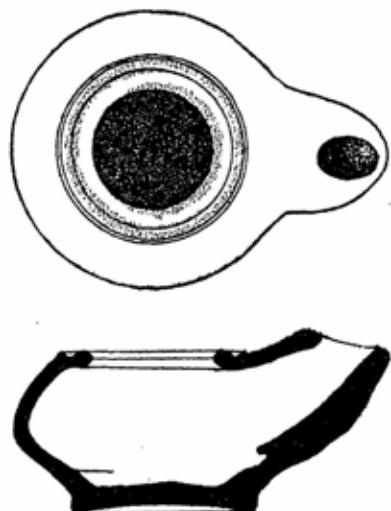


FIG. 92 [1/2]



FIG. 93 [1/2]

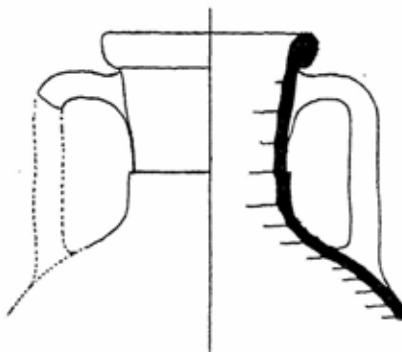


FIG. 94 [1/2]

the usual pointed hole-mouth jars, together with the top of a large amphora, Fig. 94, Pl. XXXII.

About half-way down, Fig. 89:

990, a gold ear-ring, boat-shaped, with an ivy-leaf pendant (Pl. XXXVI).

On the floor of the slot were three burials marked by their anklets (*b*-iv, 996) lying between (*b*-v, 999) and (*b*-vi, 1000).

To (*b*-iv) may be assigned, Fig. 91, Pl. XXXVI:

991, silver pendant, holding a stratified eye-bead, blue eyes on white matrix.

992, fragment of a similar pendant.

993, a few beads: stratified eye-beads, dark-blue eyes on blue matrix, blue eyes on white matrix; plain green paste beads.

994, bronze fibula.

995, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel only.

996, bronze anklet.

The slot also contained a sherd of thin red ware painted with concentric circles in black (Pl. XXXV, 962); some sherds of a black-varnished kylix (Fig. 92); a flint arrow-head with cross straight-edge; and a silver coin:

C. 1204, apparently a Tyrian type of the late fifth or early fourth century

B.C., cf. C. 1201, p. 95.

∅R. 6 mm. 0.22 grm.

Badly struck and rather worn.

C. N. JOHNS.



FIG. 94 a (much enlarged)



FIG. 94 b



328+ 366— 412— 496+ 497+



499+ 506+ 552— 553+



629— 630+ 649—



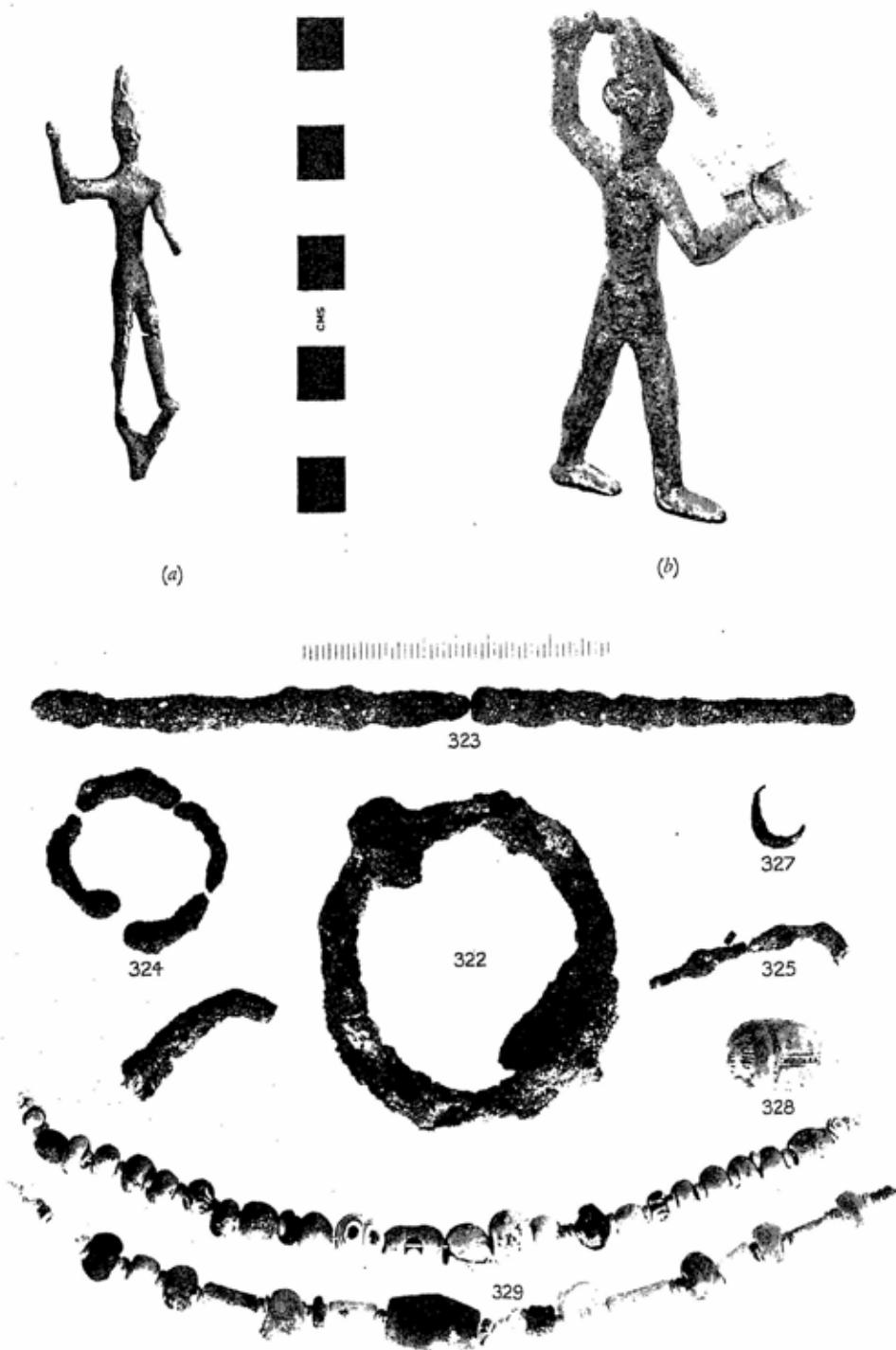
659+ 687— 705— 709+ 762+



813+ 818+ 935— 942— 989—

SCARABS AND SCARABÆOIDS

Originals marked + Impressions —



TOMB 7. BURIAL (b-i), p. 63



354



366



369



371



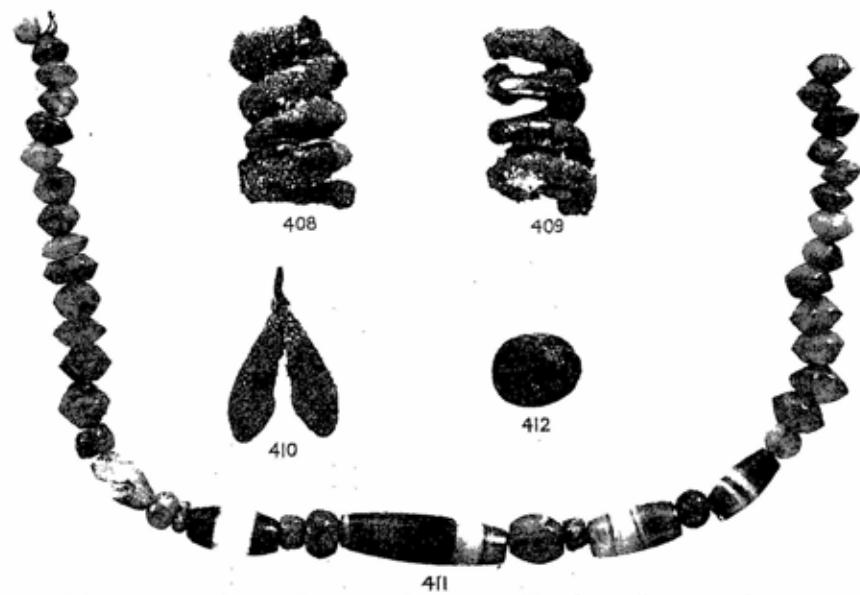
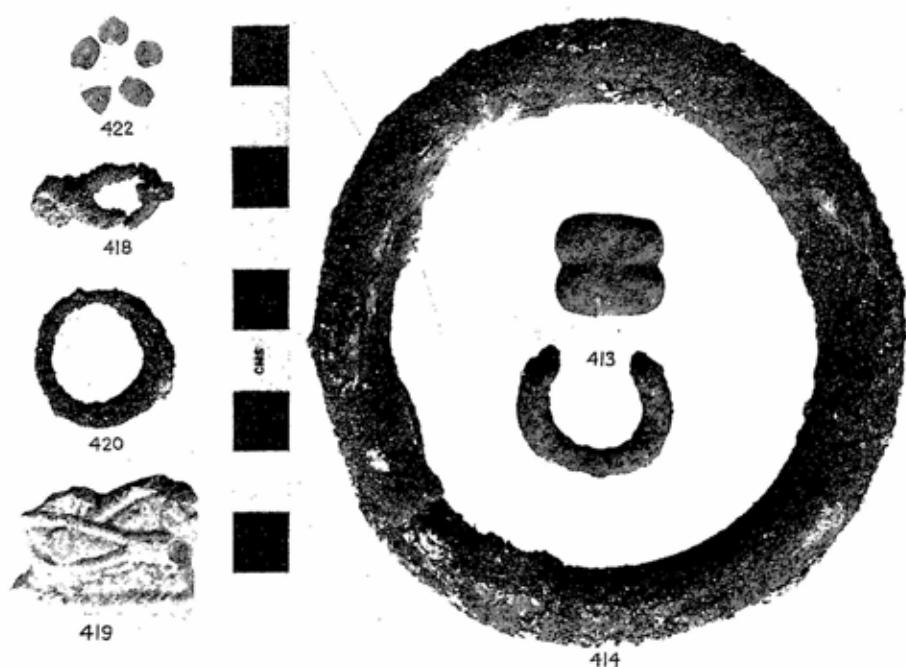
370

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 12 C, p. 66 f.

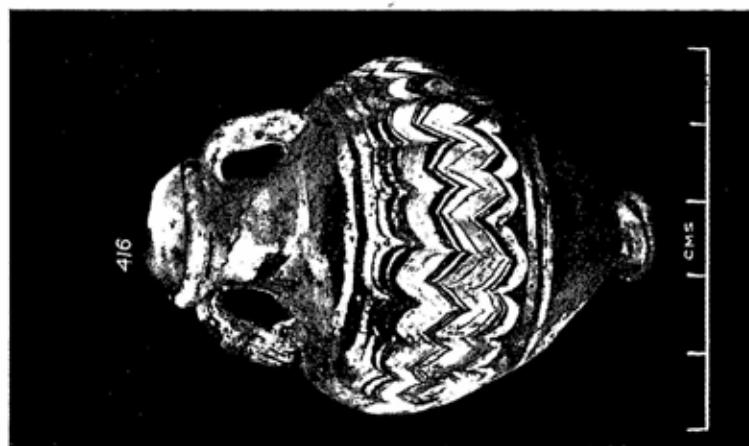
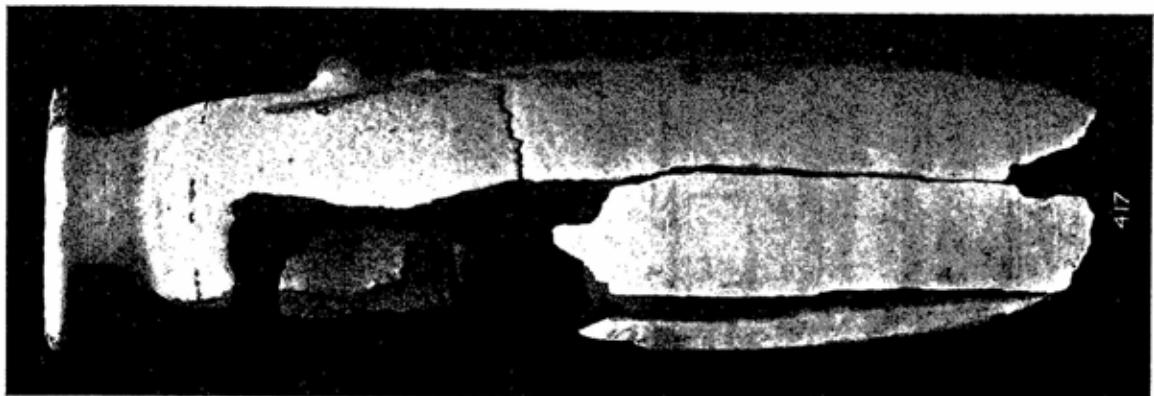


382

MEDIEVAL TROWEL FROM TOMB 14, p. 68

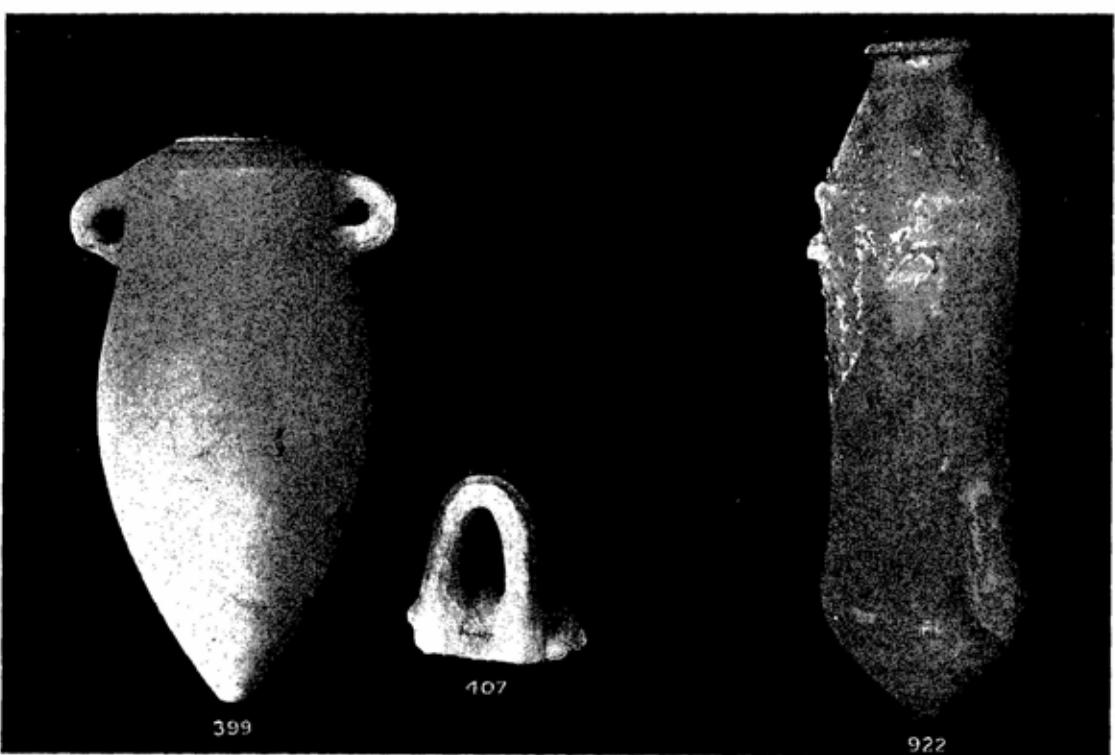
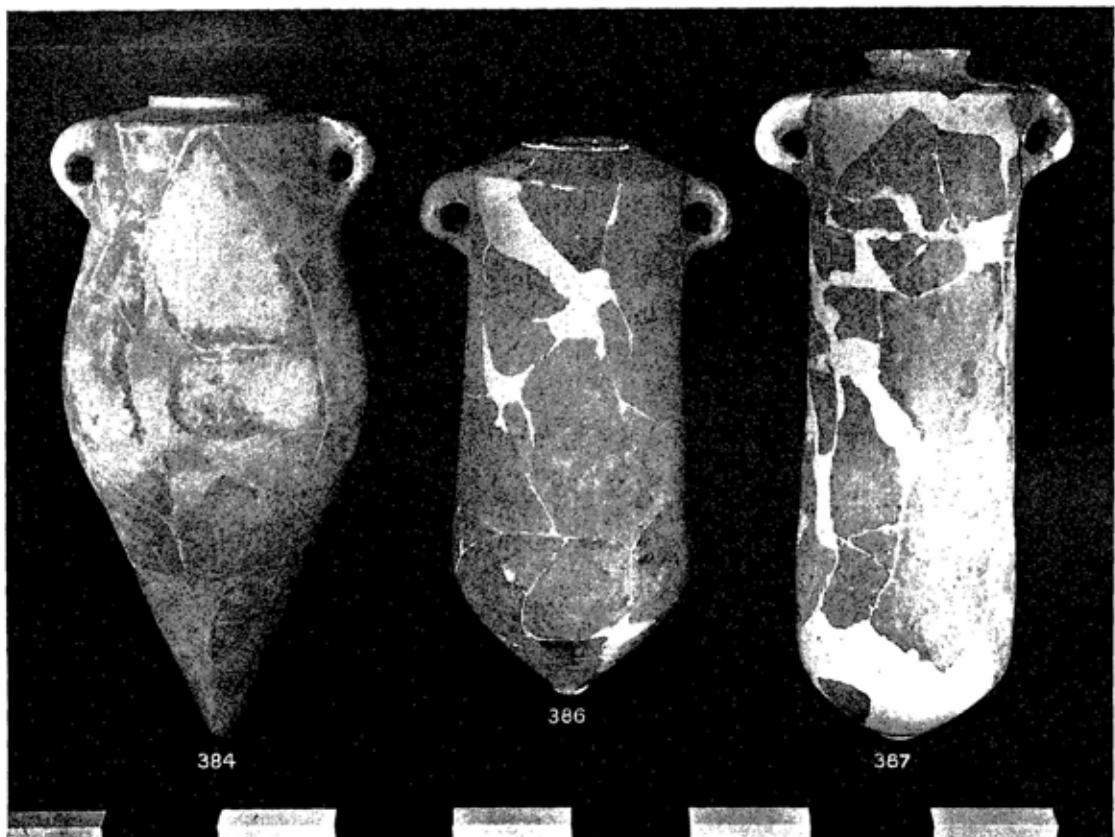


TOMB 16: (a-i), nos. 418-20, 422, p. 60
(b-i), nos. 408-13, pp. 60 ff.

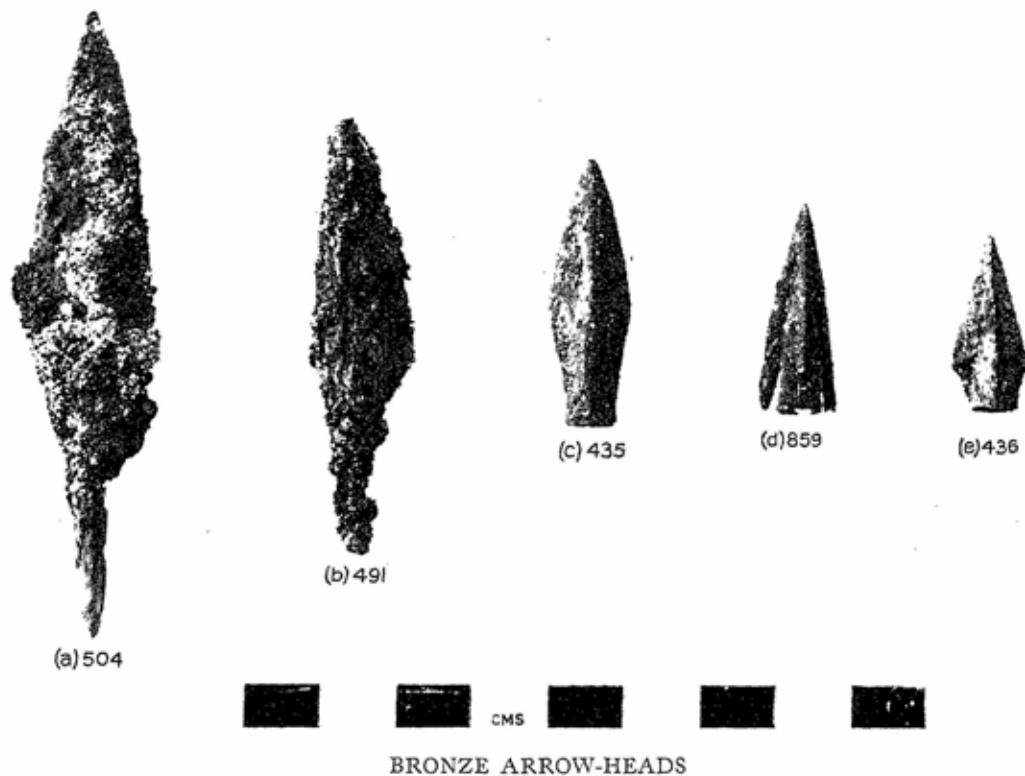


FROM TOMB 16 (*b-i*), p. 62





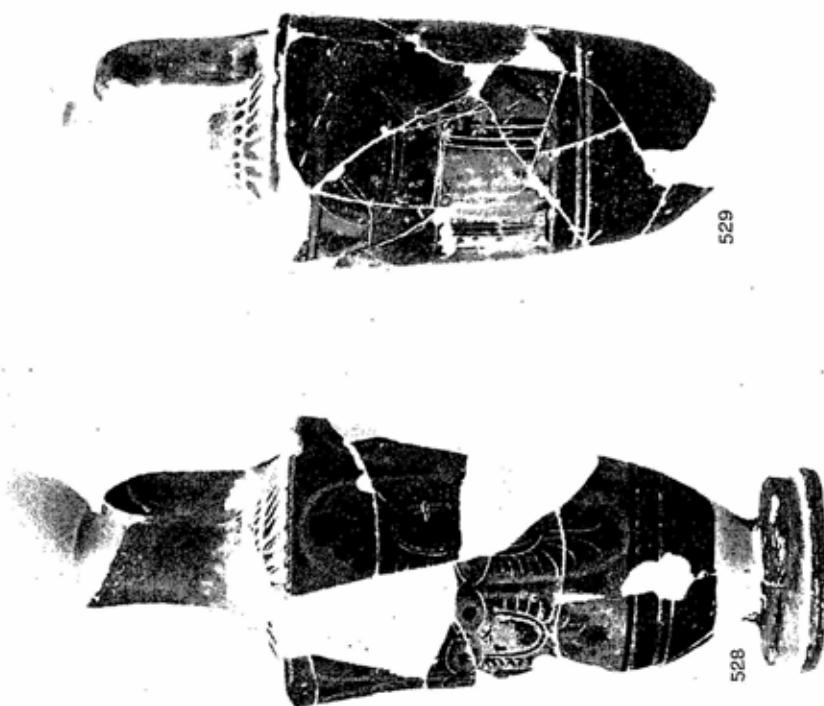
JARS FROM TOMB 16 (384, 386, 387, 399, 407), p. 60 f.
FROM TOMB 24 (922), p. 98

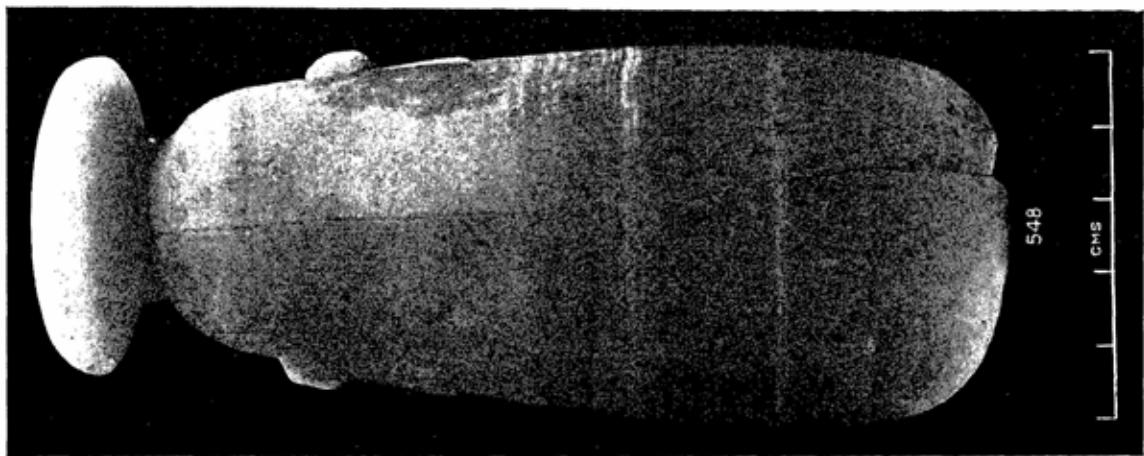


SHERDS FROM VARIOUS TOMBS



RECONSTRUCTED LEKYTHOI AND SHERDS FROM TOMB 21, p. 73





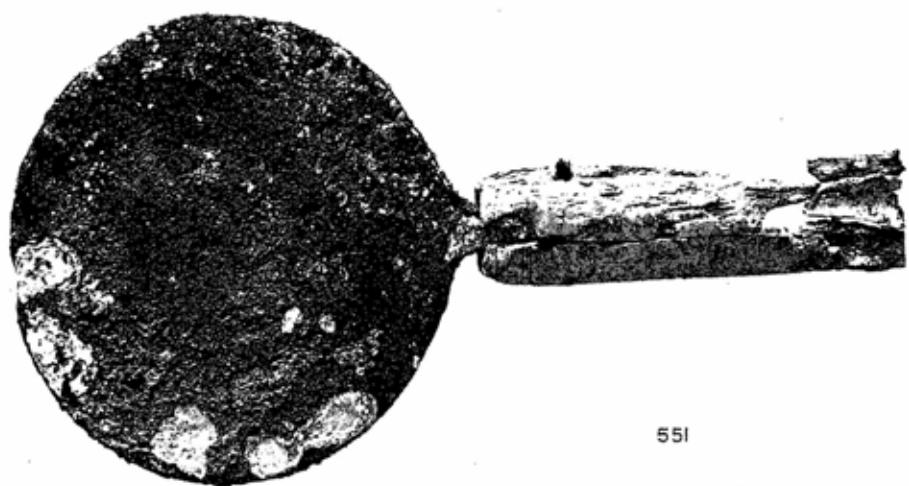
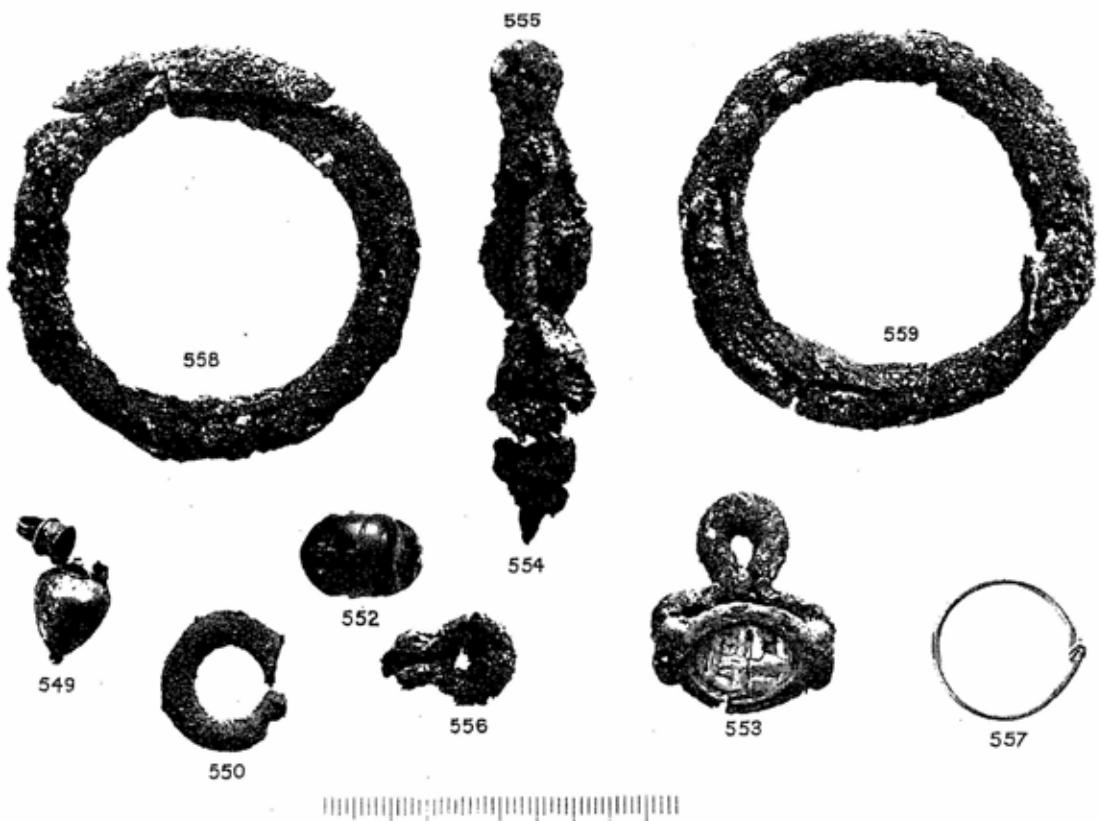
FROM L. 21, b-v, p. 74



FROM L. 21 (b), P. 74



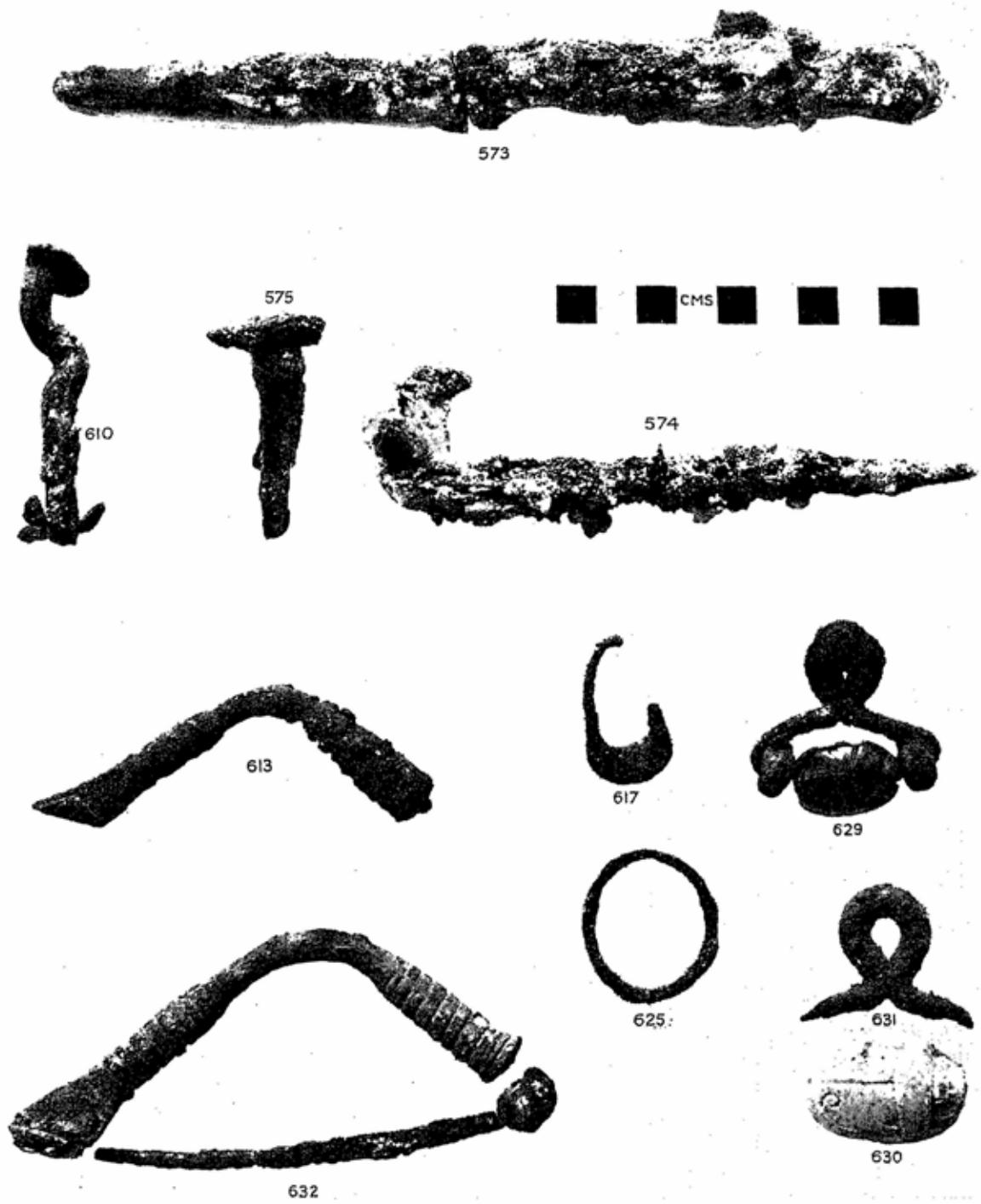
FROM SHAFTS L. 21, L. 21 B and L. 23,
p. 74



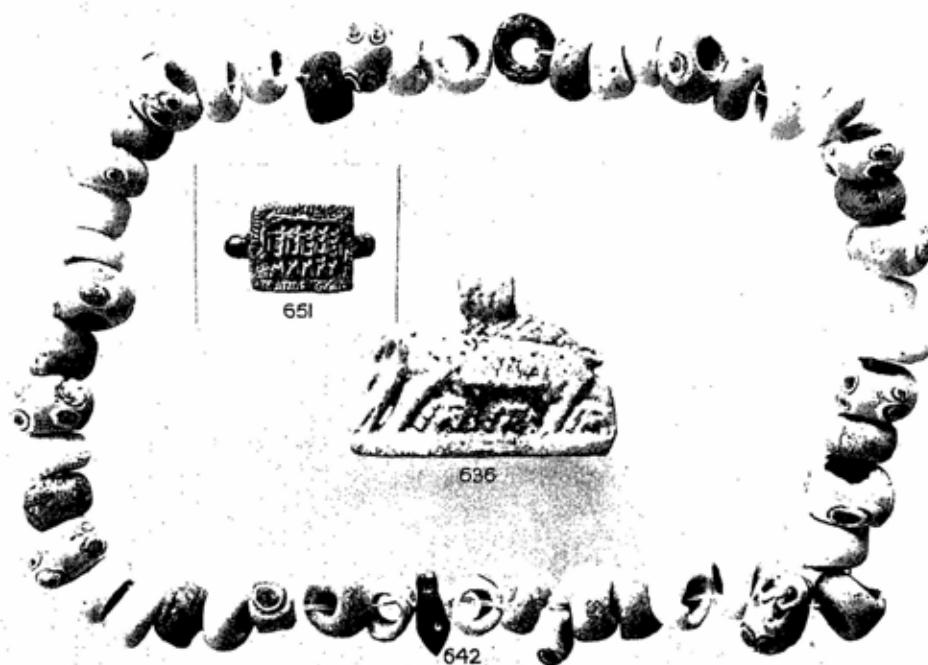
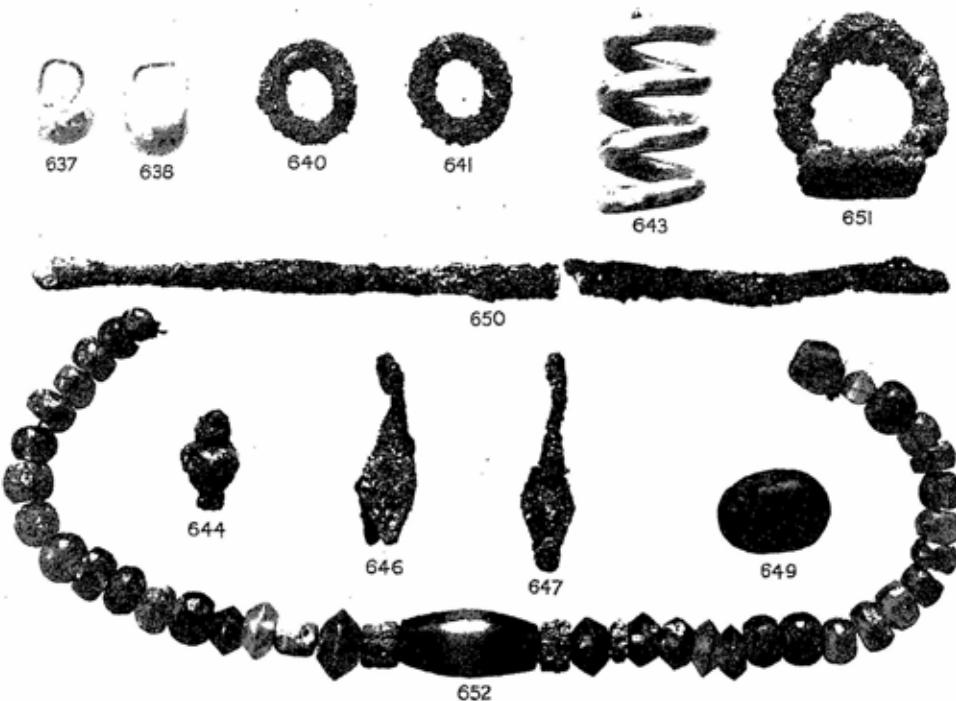
551



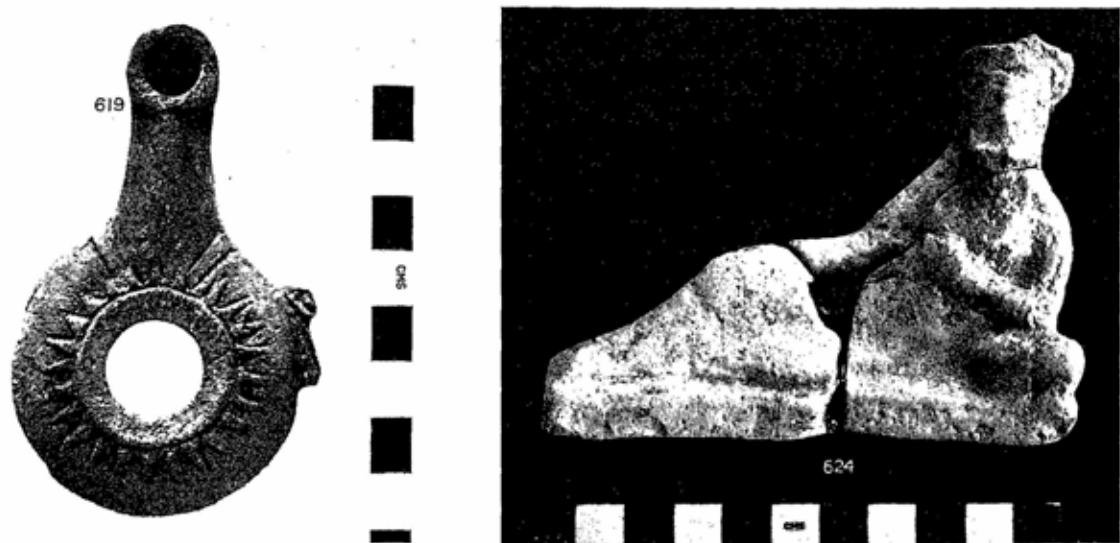
OBJECTS FROM TOMB L21, BURIAL (b-v), p. 75



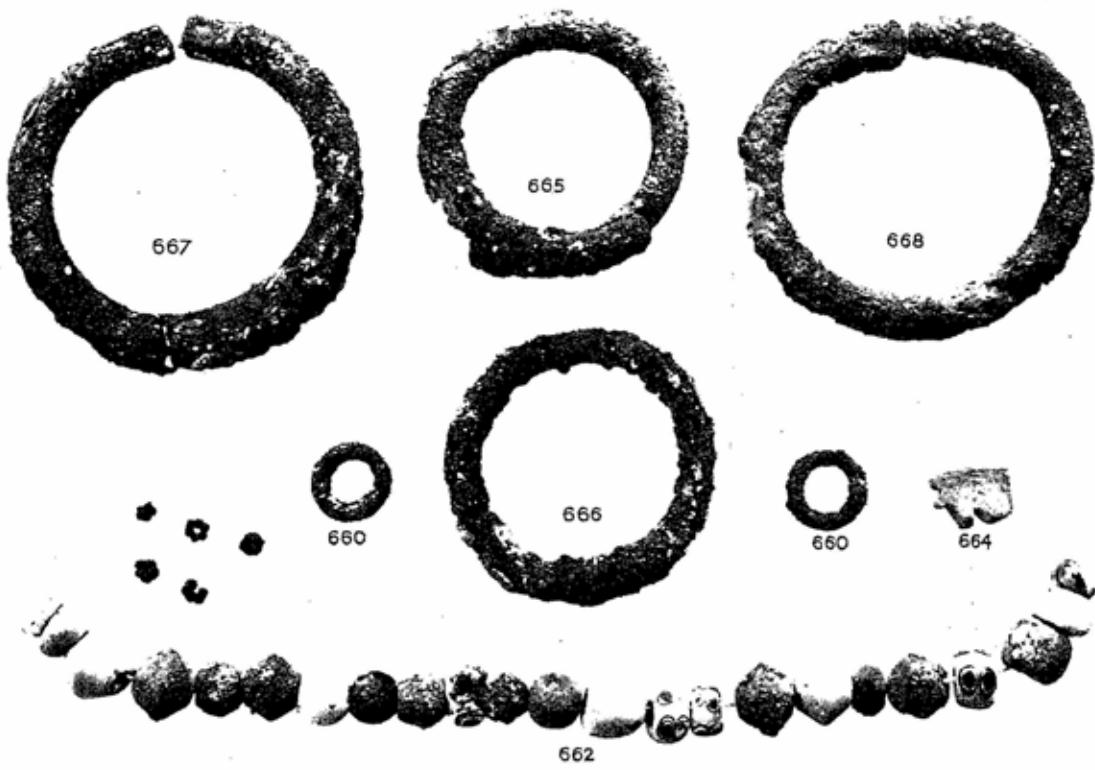
OBJECTS FROM TOMB 21 B, pp. 77 ff.



OBJECTS FROM TOMB 21 B, BURIAL (c-iv), p. 80 f.



OBJECTS FROM TOMB 21 B, CHAMBER (c), p. 79



OBJECTS FROM TOMB 21 B, BURIAL (c-v), p. 82



711



712

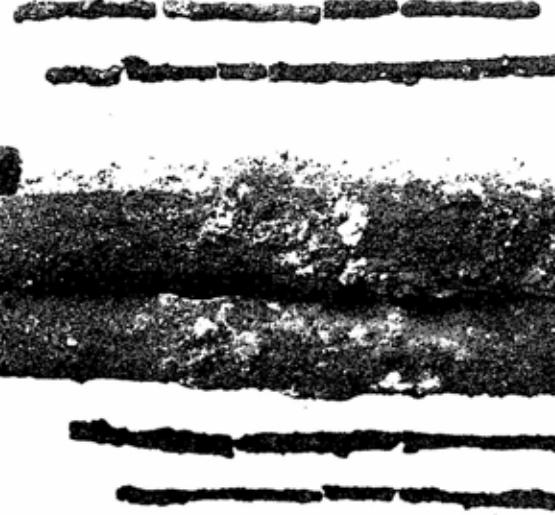
OBJECTS FROM TOMB 23, BURIAL (e-v), p. 86 f.



713



712





720



721



726



727



728



729



731



732



734



735

— CMS —



737



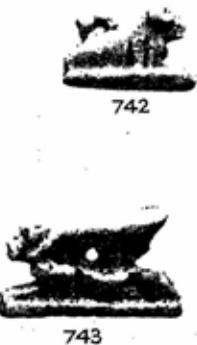
739



740



741



742



749



745



746



747



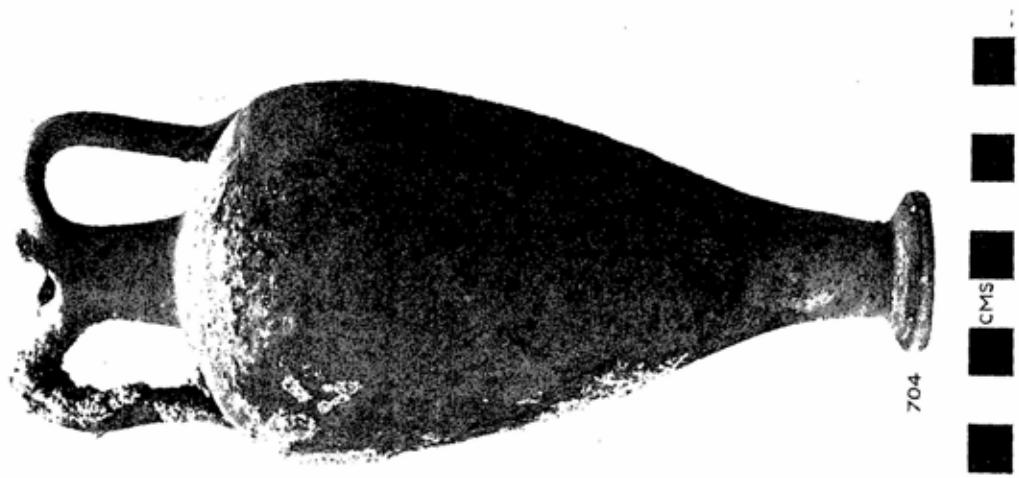
748



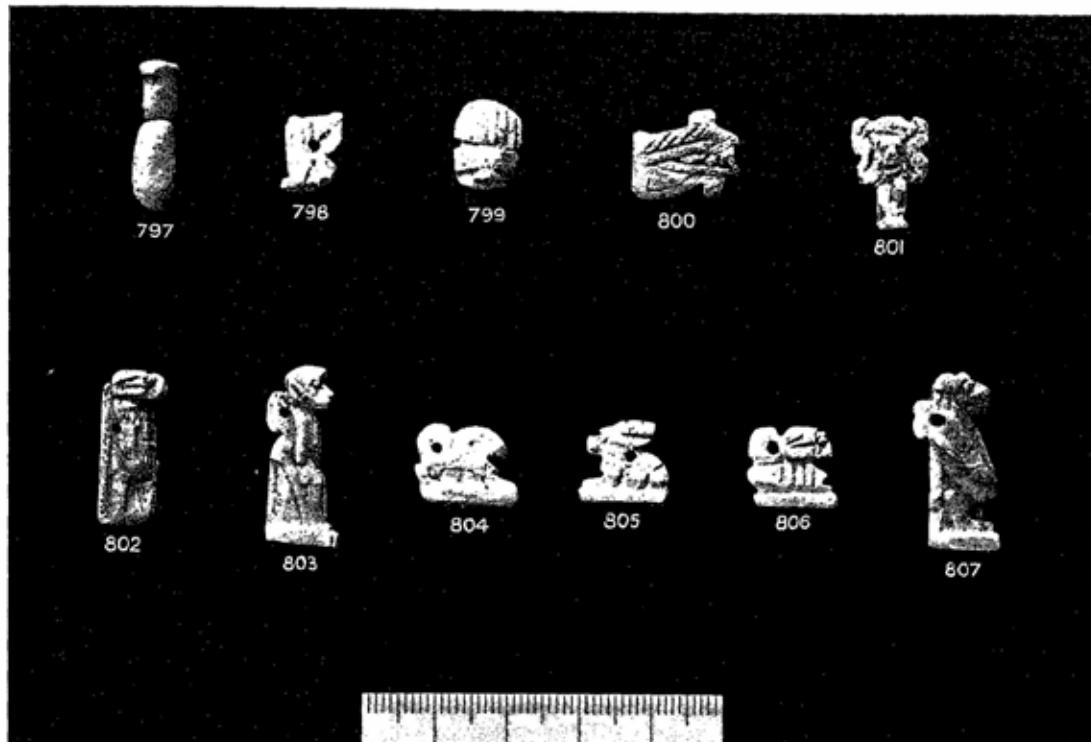
750



FROM TOMB 23, BURIAL (c-iv), p. 89



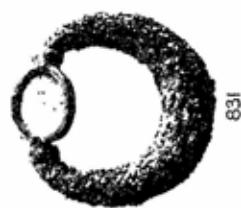
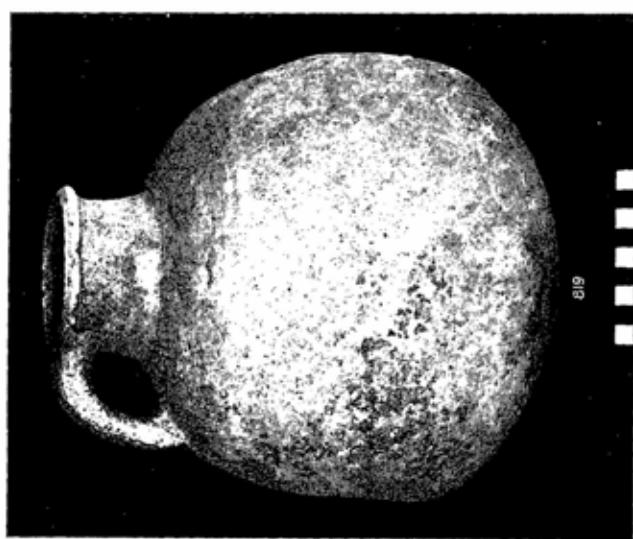
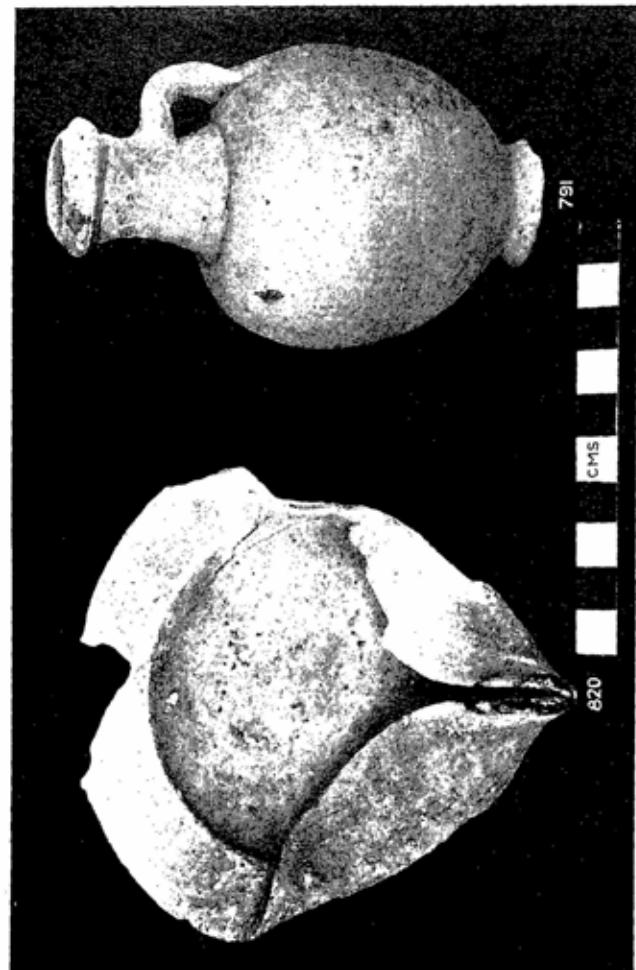
FROM TOMB 23, BURIAL (c-iv), p. 86



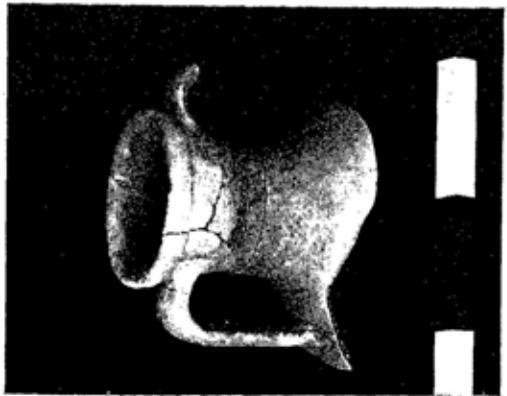
AMULETS FROM TOMB 23 B, BURIAL (b-iv), p. 91



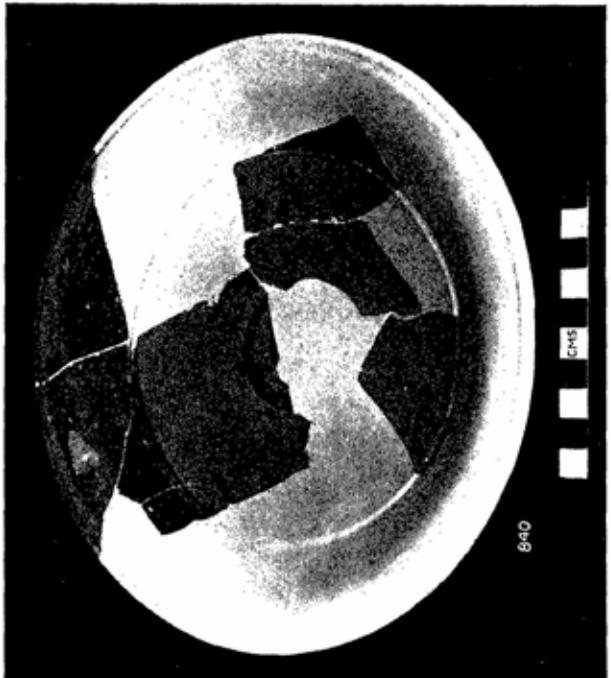
OBJECTS FROM TOMB 23 B, BURIAL (c-vi) IN COVERED SLOT, p. 94



OBJECTS FROM TOMB 23 B, CHAMBER (C) CHIEFLY, pp. 93 ff.

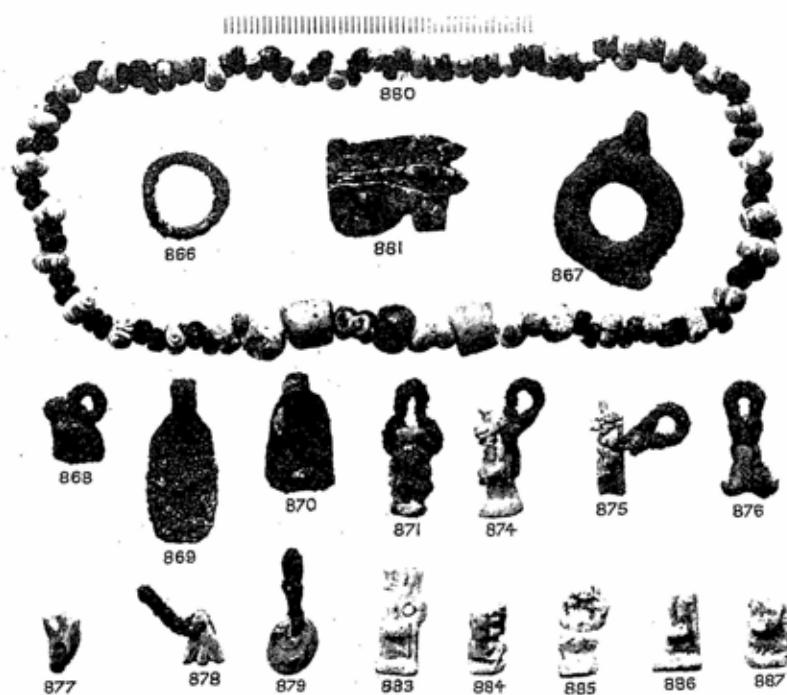


FROM TOMB 35 (b), p. 103

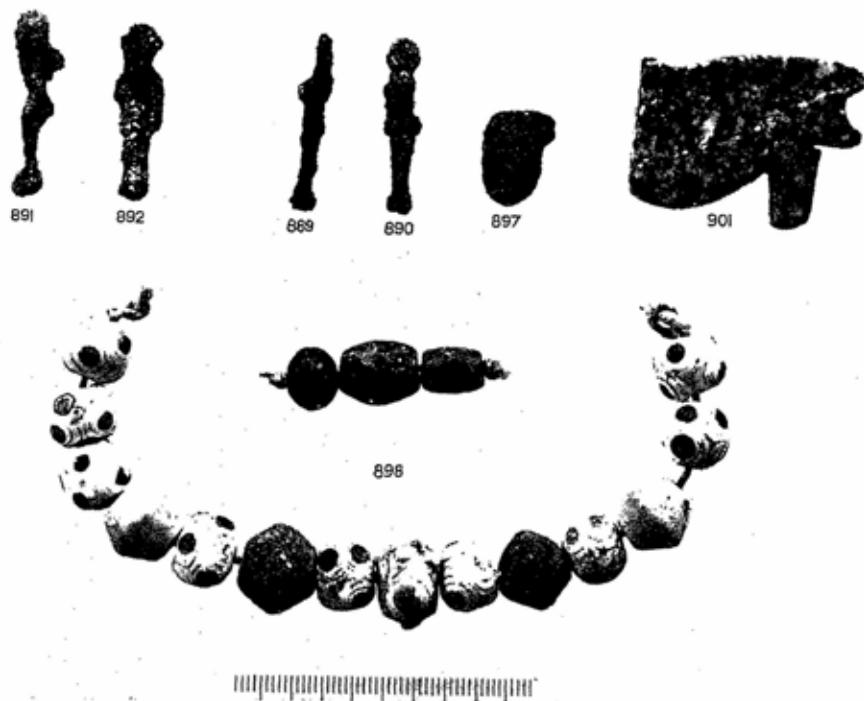


POTTERY FROM TOMB 24, Nos. 840, 857, 858, 939, pp. 95 f., 99

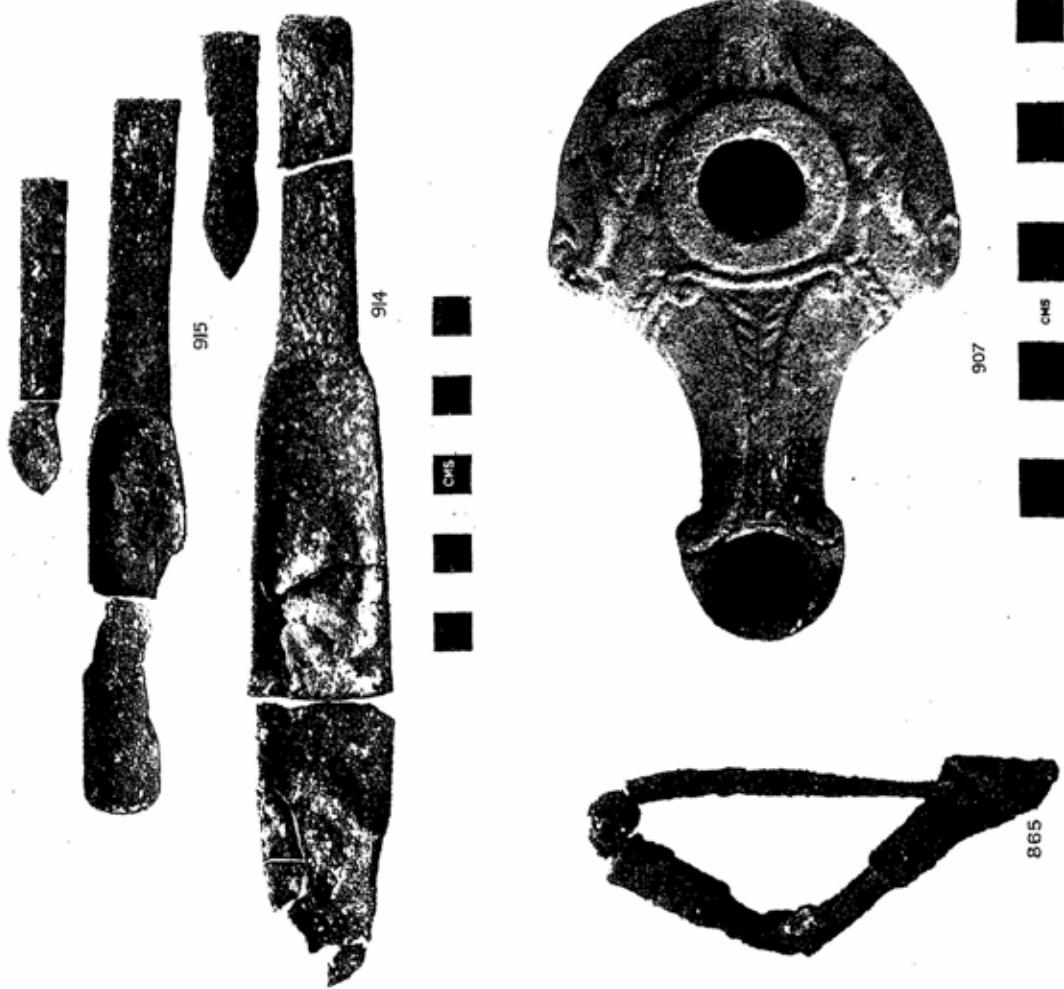
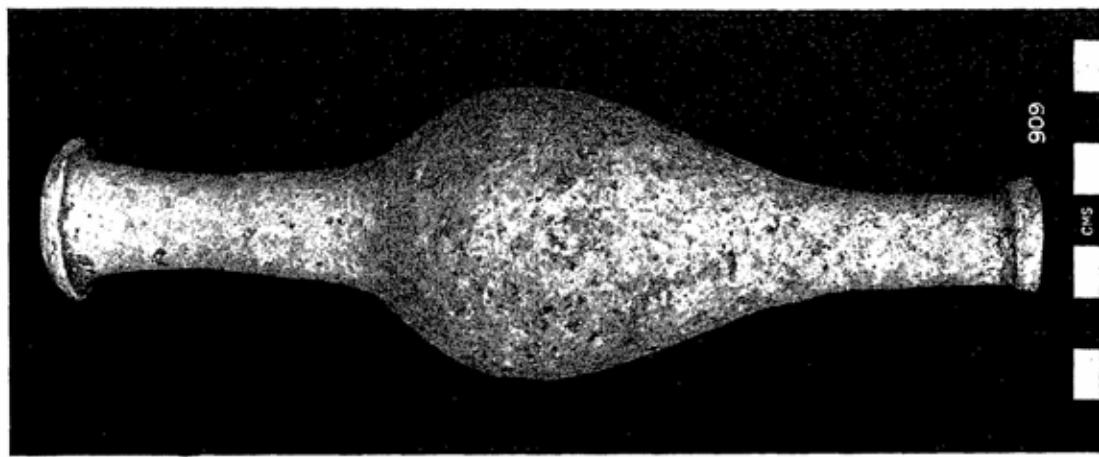




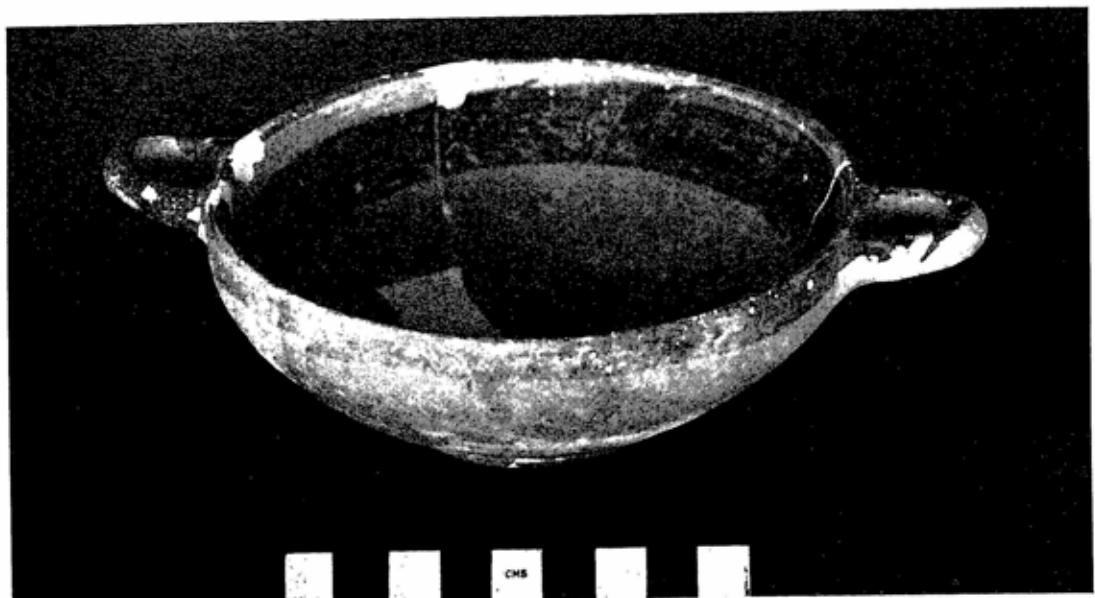
OBJECTS FROM TOMB 24, BURIAL (a-iv), p. 96 f.



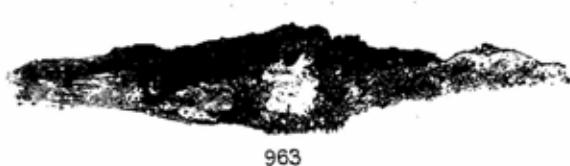
OBJECTS FROM TOMB 24, BURIAL (a-v), p. 97



OBJECTS FROM TOMB 24; No. 865 FROM BURIAL (a-iii), p. 96 (actual size);
REMAINDER FROM CHAMBER (b) p. 98

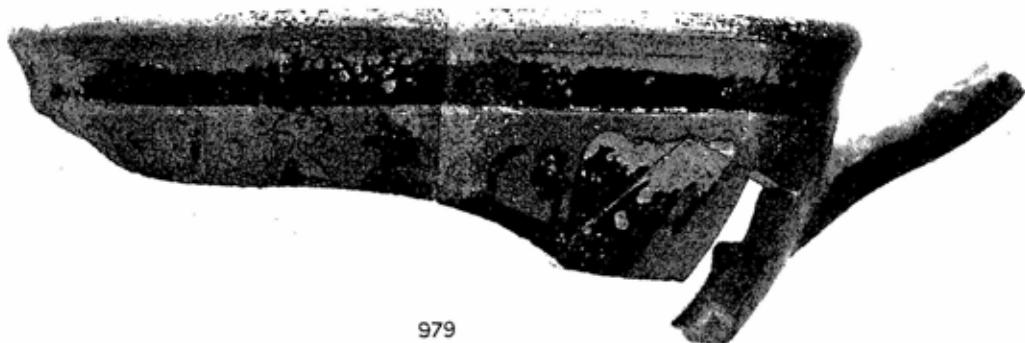


FROM TOMB 34, p. 101

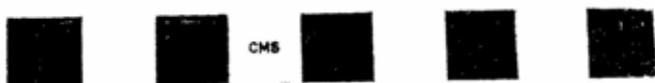


963

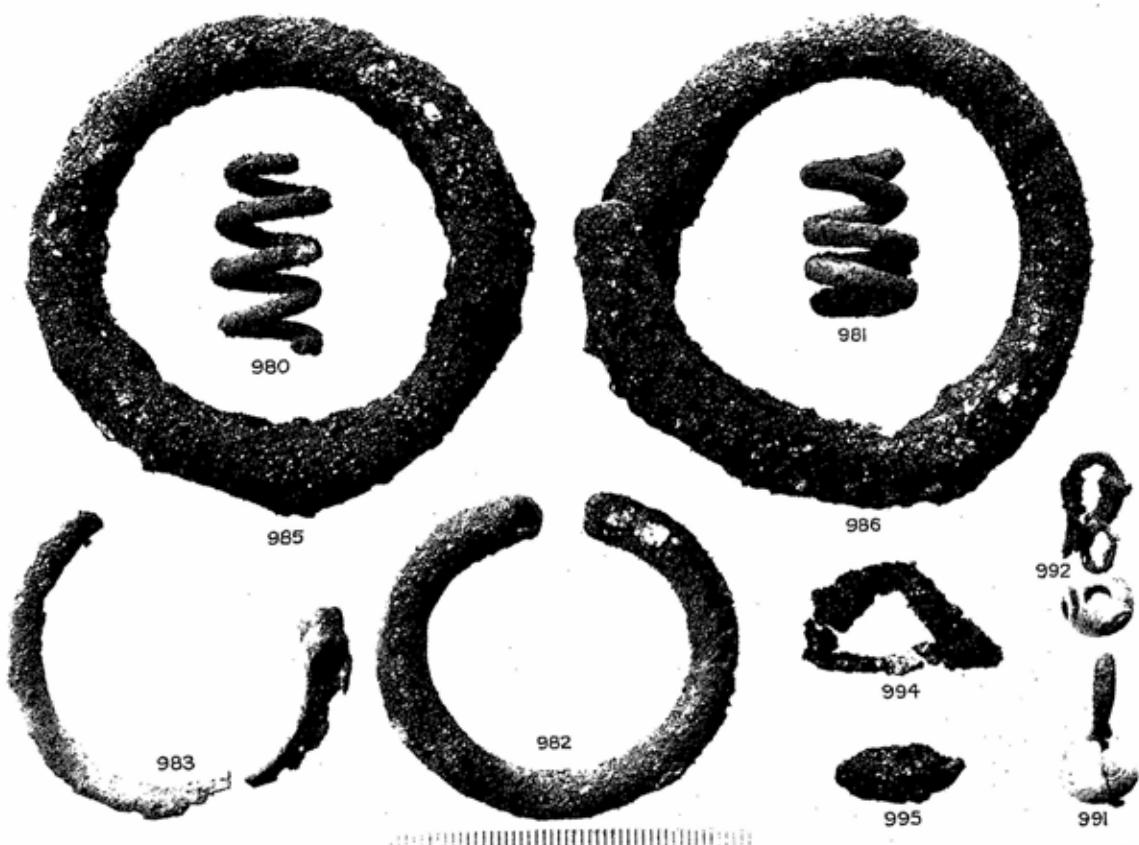
964



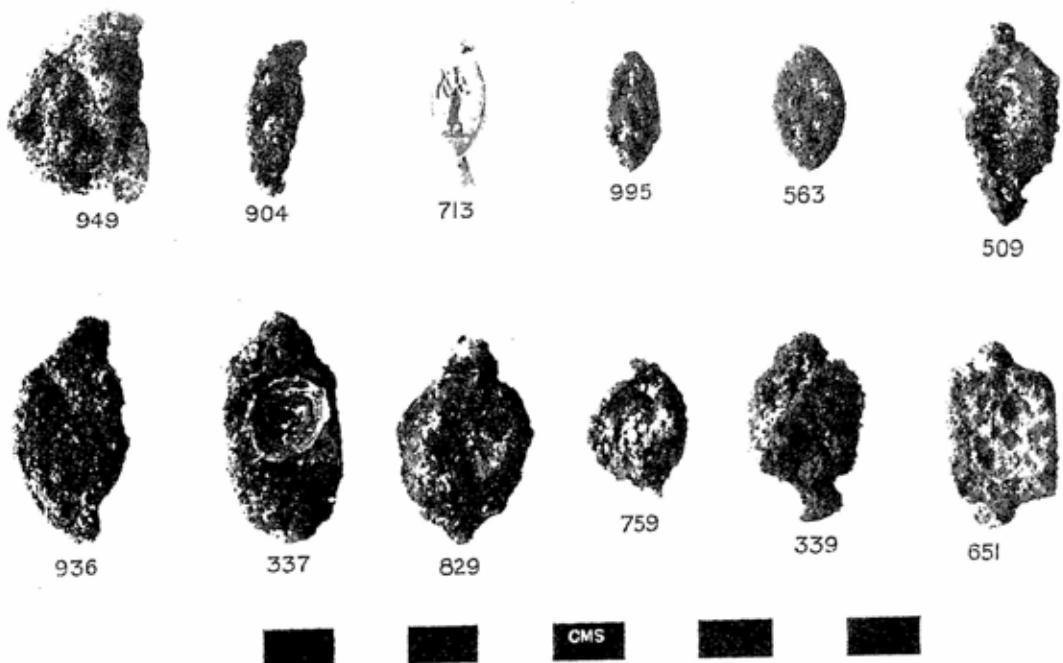
979



FROM TOMB 35, p. 102. THE IRON JAVELIN-HEADS, Nos. 963, 964, actual size



OBJECTS FROM TOMB 35, CHAMBER (b), pp. 102 ff.



RINGS SHOWING BEZELS; 713 GOLD, 509, 563, 651 SILVER, THE OTHERS IRON



RINGS SHOWING HOOPS; 509 SILVER, THE OTHERS IRON

A BYZANTINE BATH AT QALANDIA

IN August 1931 while villagers were tilling their ground at Qalandia, twelve kilometres north of Jerusalem, they uncovered the floor of a chamber paved with stone slabs. They reported the discovery to the Department of Antiquities, which subsequently excavated the surrounding area.

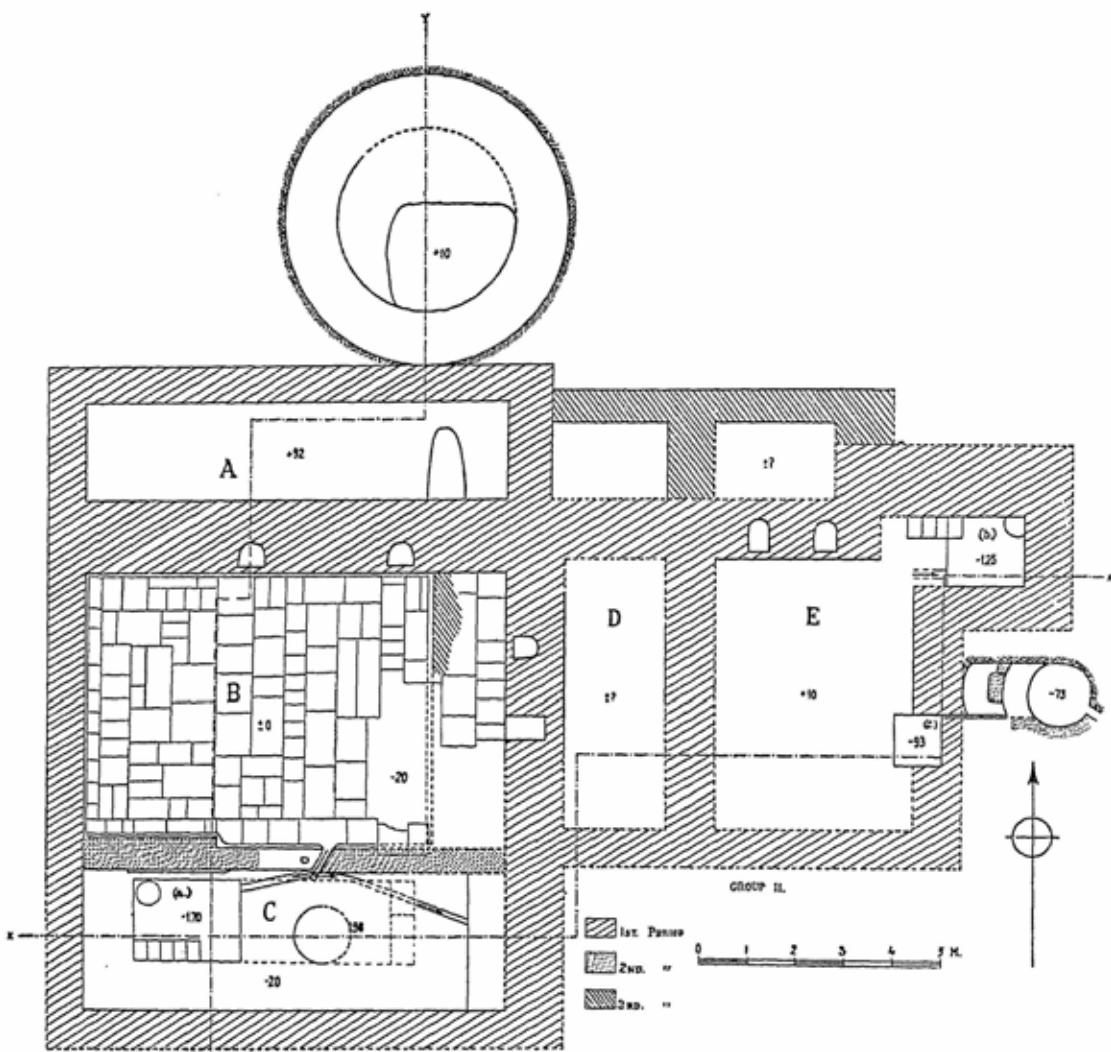
The site contains two groups of rooms, numbered respectively I and II on the plan, the first consisting of three rooms A, B, and C; the second of two, D and E. The walls throughout were of rough masonry, the stones averaging 40 cm. \times 40 cm. \times 30 cm., with a core of rubble and mud. They were plastered inside and outside with lime mortar. In some cases the walls were entirely destroyed, but the plan could be reconstructed from the surviving edges of mosaic paving.

Chamber A was destroyed to floor level: it was paved with white tesserae whose upper side was left rough to hold a covering of plaster. It contained the remains of a furnace at the east end.

No communicating door was found between this chamber and B. The walls of the latter were better preserved except in the south-east corner. The floor was paved with stone slabs (Plan and Pl. XXXVIII, Fig. 2). Two recesses, semi-elliptical in plan, were built into the north wall of the chamber, the plaster facing of which was carried without interruption across the lower portion of each recess, thus forming a stoup 60 cm. deep. Round the top of the stoup ran a ledge which may have supported a cover (Pl. XXXVIII, Fig. 1). The east wall also contained two recesses, one similar to those on the north, the other rectangular in plan. A door in the south side of this chamber communicated with the last member of the group, C.

Chamber C was paved with tesserae, averaging 17 mm. square, laid parallel to the walls of the chamber (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 2) in a bedding of strong lime cement. It contained a tank (α) and a basin to the east. The tank is rendered in lime over a layer of hard concrete containing a proportion of ground pottery. Access to it was by a flight of steps in the south-west corner (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 2). The bottom drained towards a circular sump in the north-west corner (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 2). The tank was fed by two funnel-shaped apertures in the floor of the chamber; of these one on the south was lined with mosaic, the other, on the east, with concrete. The basin was less well preserved: enough remained, however, to suggest that in its latest phase it was roughly circular in plan.

A runnel passing below the connecting door brought water into this chamber from B, one branch discharging into tank (*a*), the other running north of the basin and being lost in the destruction of the eastern part of the chamber.



BYZANTINE BATH AT QALANDIA
FIG. 95.

At a depth of 20 cm. below the surface of the paving stones in Chamber B there was a layer of mosaics extending not only under the whole pavement but also under the wall dividing chambers B and C. Thus at some time prior to the laying of the paving stones, B and C formed a single square room paved with mosaic. Between the mosaics and the present floor there was an un-

interrupted layer of black ashes, pointing to a conflagration on a large scale which probably necessitated the replacement or repair of the mosaic pavement. At the same time the large chamber was divided into two, a new paving of stone being laid in B and the mosaics in C being repaired (Pl. XXXVIII, Fig. 1).

Similarly, the original scheme contained one large tank with steps at both ends (see Plan). It was coated with a layer of concrete, over which ribbed potsherds were placed with a final coating of plaster. Two pottery pipes discharged into it from the north. This was later divided into a tank and a basin, the former retaining the width of the original tank, but the eastern portion being largely filled in to allow the passage of the runnel leading from Chamber B.

Of the second group, room D was so badly destroyed that its means of communication, if any, with Group I could not be ascertained. Chamber E was likewise doubtless connected with D, but the wall between them had entirely disappeared. Chamber E was paved with mosaics similar to those in C: they were covered on top with plaster. It contained two niches, semi-elliptical in plan on the north (Pl. XL, Fig. 1), and two tanks, (*b*) and (*c*), on the east side. The sides of tank (*b*) were rendered with concrete, over which ribbed potsherds were placed, with a final layer of plaster (Pl. XL, Fig. 2). The floor, which was paved with white tesserae averaging 2 cm. square, was reached by a flight of four steps, and sloped towards a circular sump in the north-east corner.

Tank (*c*) was paved and plastered in the same way. It contained a sump in the north-west corner and a small niche in the north side.

North of Group I traces of the rock-cut foundations of a circular structure were visible (Pl. XLI, Fig. 1): the foundations were plastered both internally and externally, the plaster being charred and the whole full of ashes—a fact suggesting the existence here of a second and larger furnace for heating water.

The whole building was evidently designed as a bathing establishment, the two groups being perhaps independent (except for the furnace north of Group I which may have served both sections). Chambers A and D, being nearest this furnace, would be used as hot rooms or calidaria, the remainder for cooler temperatures: B and C, for instance, at the rearrangement after the fire may have served as 'tepidarium' and 'frigidarium' respectively, though originally there was one large room only here, with a rectangular tank at its southern end. It is noticeable that the damage caused by the fire is more extensive near the caldarium, which may have been the source of the fire.

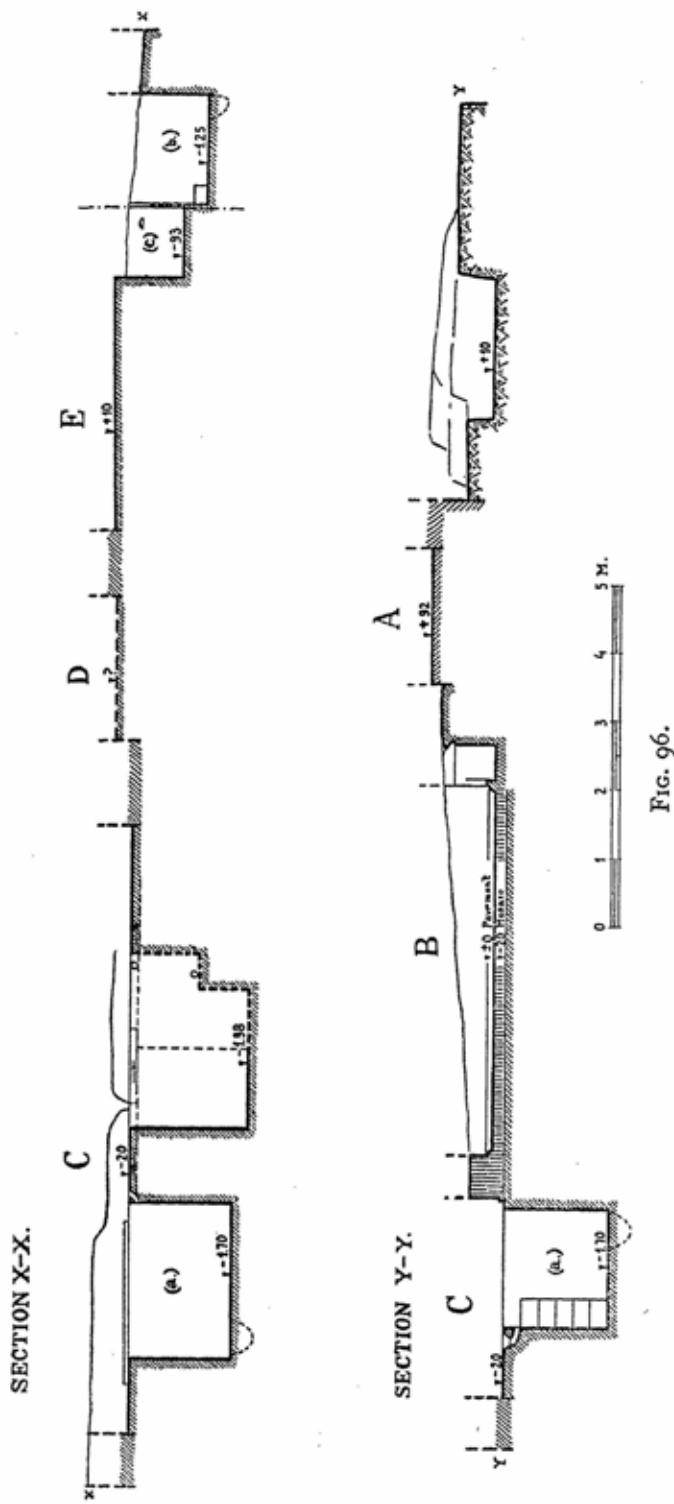


FIG. 96.



FIG. 1. EAST RECESS, CHAMBER B



FIG. 2. CHAMBER B

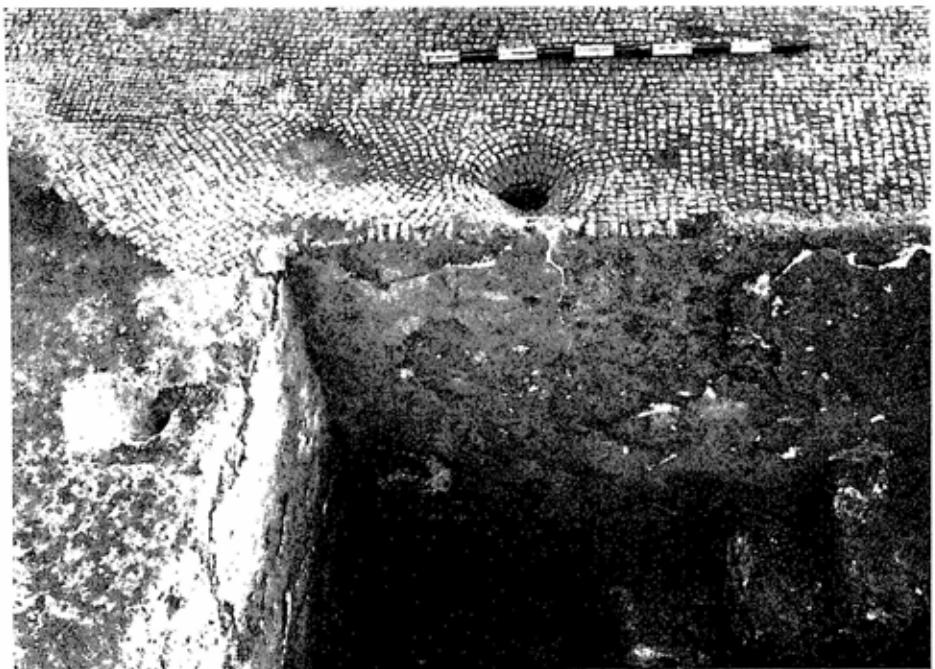


FIG. 1. CHAMBER C AND TANK (a)



FIG. 2. TANK (a) AND SUMP IN NW. CORNER

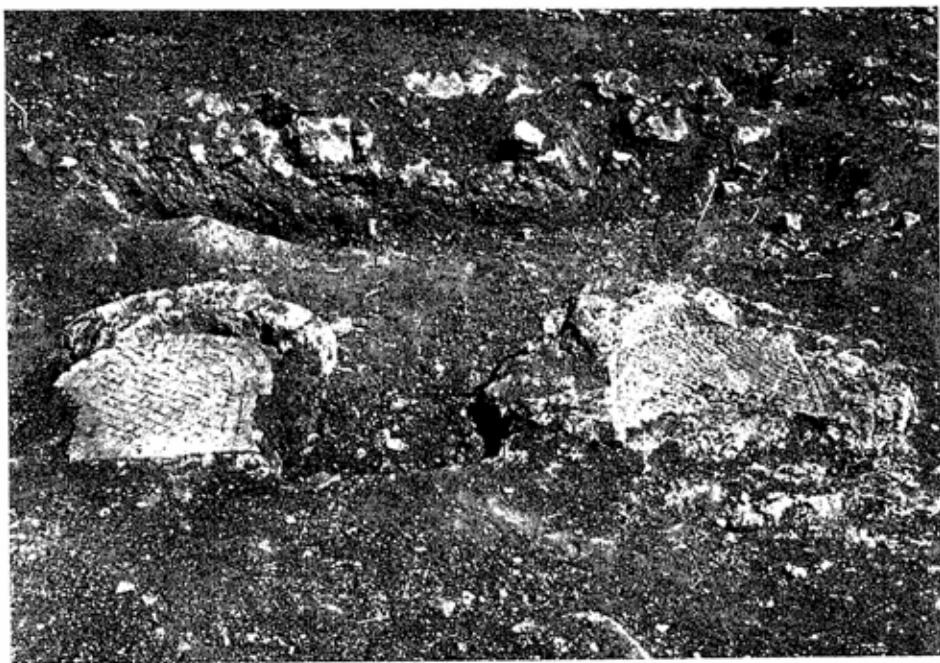


FIG. 1. NICHES IN CHAMBER E



FIG. 2. TANK AND STEPS (*b*) IN CHAMBER E, SHOWING PLASTER

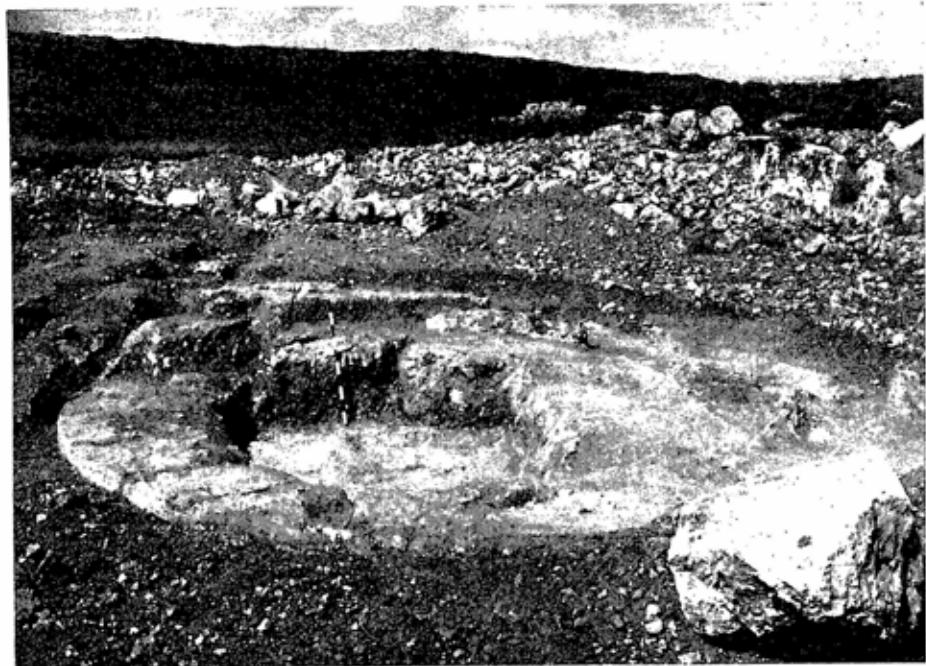


FIG. 1. FURNACE, NORTH OF GROUP I



FIG. 2. PIT WITH STEPS, EAST OF GROUP II

To the east of Group II was a circular pit, partly rock-cut and partly built, with two steps leading to the bottom (Pl. XLI, Fig. 2). A narrow channel discharged into it from the direction of tank (*c*) and an outlet was provided on the south-east.

Rubble walls of inferior workmanship exist to the north of the site, probably later than the baths and contemporary with an intrusive wall in Chamber B.

D. C. BARAKI.

A COPY OF THE CROUCHING APHRODITE

AMONG the pieces of classical sculpture in the Museum of the Department is a marble statuette, originally about 18 inches high, of Aphrodite at the Bath, or Crouching Aphrodite (Pl. XLII (*a*) and (*b*)). It is of coarse-grained white marble, polished, with a few yellow streaks, and comes from 'Herod's Cloisters' at Askalon.¹ The head, arms, and left leg are unfortunately missing, but from neck to right ankle it is otherwise fairly complete. The goddess was represented kneeling under a jet of water, or pouring water over herself.

The original creator of the type was a Bithynian sculptor of about 250 B.C., named Doedalsas. This fact itself illustrates how widely the creative instinct in Greek art had spread by the middle of the third century B.C. The wild hill country of central Asia Minor contributes a work which in pose, conception, and execution is as developed as anything that Greek sculptors ever produced, and rapidly acquired a world reputation. It is not Pergamum, or Alexandria, or Rhodes, but Bithynia which conceived the work. Is it safe, on our present knowledge, to exclude the possibility of some such 'provincialism' as this having flourished in the plains of Palestine?

Pliny lists the statue as 'Venerem lavantem se' standing among others in the 'Portico of Metellus' at Rome; he attributes it to Doedalsas. Many reproductions exist, the best known of which are in the Louvre and the Vatican.² A considerable number are from Syria.

The history of the type is complicated,³ but appears to have been somewhat thus. The original of Doedalsas, a bronze figure,⁴ remained in the East, and is reflected in the numerous replicas, both bronze and marble, found up and down the Syrian coast, of which our statuette is one. The Vatican copy may also derive from this; it has several points in common with the other copies from the East, e.g. the closeness of the right knee to the ground, differing herein from such a version as the marble one in the Louvre. In the early part of the first century B.C., a marble copy was set up in the Portico of Metellus at Rome, and is the statue mentioned by Pliny. Two points here deserve emphasis (they are really obverse and reverse of a single fact): firstly, that the statue in Rome, like all others with it in the Portico and associated Temples, had certainly been there a long time when Pliny saw it, and not recently

¹ *P.E.F., Q.S.*, 1922, p. 117.

² Cf. Amelung, *Die Sculpturen des Vatikanischen Museums*, II, pp. 680 sqq., and II, Taf. 76; Rodenwaldt, *Die Kunst der Antike*, p. 457 (fig.); *Syria*, 1925, pp. 311 sqq., Pls. XL, XLI.

³ Cf. A. W. Lawrence, *Classical Sculpture*, p. 290, and reff.

⁴ Cf. Lippold, *Kopien und Umbildungen Griechischer Statuen*, pp. 47–8.

imported or set up. Secondly, the statue of Doedalsas was still in Bithynia in late Imperial times, since it appears then on coins of Bithynia.¹ This proves that the statue in Rome was not the original brought from the East. It is this appearance on the coins which makes the identification certain. As Lippold has suggested, the marble copy may have owed something to Pasiteles, who was concerned with the work for the Portico of Metellus.

Differences are to be seen in various details of the extant copies. Chief among these are the distance of the right knee from the ground, and the emphasis on the rolls of flesh around the goddess's waist due to her crouching position. It is a matter for discussion whether the statue in the Vatican or the marble one in the Louvre represents the original of Doedalsas more closely. Probably the greater voluptuousness of the latter indicates that it is farther removed from its Hellenic originator and was accommodated to Roman taste. The Jerusalem copy, like the Vatican one, has much less of this voluptuous quality. It seems more concerned with simply studying the effects of the crouching position on the anatomy of the goddess, as it might treat an athlete. Like the other copies of the work from Syria, it gives the impression of being a descendant of the 'strong style'. It is less doubled up and the waist is longer than in the Louvre or Vatican figures. In fact, the breasts are really too small, the waist unduly long, and the whole figure rather too spare for a woman; the back is too straight and lacks modelling. Evidently the actual sculptor of our figure was not quite in the first class. The comparison which has been made of the Louvre figure with the ladies of Rubens will make the difference clear; such a comparison would not hold for the present copy.

It is permissible to imagine the head as resembling the Praxitelean type of Aphrodite, though this must not be pressed too far. On the Vatican figure, where the head is preserved, the type approximates to that of the Venus dei Medici, having the hair tied in a kind of bow on the top in the Roman manner. The head of a bronze copy from Beirut, now in the Louvre, is nearer the Praxitelean type.² On the present copy, the hair falling down the back and swinging somewhat to the left side, shows that the head was averted to the right in the manner seen on other copies, to avoid the face being splashed.

A number of varieties of *motif* were introduced by some of the copyists; e.g. an Eros was added (somewhat as on the 'Mourning Ares'), and a 'pudic' pose suggested. It is only to be expected that the period which gave us the Venus dei Medici should seek to improve such a vigorous conception as the Aphrodite at the Bath by the infusion of a pretty little coquettishness.

¹ Cf. Th. Reinach, *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, 1897, 315 Anm. 4; Klein, *Praxiteles*, S. 272, VI.

² *Syria*, 1925, l.c.

The present copy is one of a number of statues found in 'Herod's Cloisters' at Askalon, and, like them, had evidently been made for its position there. The other statues are more architectural in their nature (Peace, and Victory standing on a globe supported by Atlas; cf. *P.E.F.*, *Q.S.*, 1921, pp. 14-15, Pls. I-III). The Aphrodite may have occupied a niche in the building. We may safely date it to the time of Herod, in the last quarter of the first century B.C. It may thus be of some use as a criterion for dating the other copies.

The Jerusalem statuette should, therefore, be welcomed as giving further evidence of the widespread popularity, especially in the East, of a work which was outstanding, even amongst the experimenters of the Hellenistic Age, for its boldness of conception, its three-dimensional quality, and its combination of realism with all the marks of the strong style. Among extant Greek statues the only close parallel is the group of Wrestlers at Florence, the original of which, as Amelung reminds us, dates from about the same time.

While this note was in the press, I came to know of another fragment¹ of the same type, in the possession of Mr. A. Rosh of Jerusalem, by whose courtesy I am able to include it here (Pl. XLIII *a* and *b*). It is of coarse-grained marble; ht. 0·26 m. The torso alone is preserved, but sufficiently so to show several interesting variations on the usual type. Chief among these is the support of some kind at the lady's left side (best seen in the back view, Pl. XLIII *b*). This accounts for her slight inclination in that direction with the upper part of the body, thus imparting a faintly sinuous median line to the whole work. Other examples are erect and self-supporting.

The head on the present statuette was averted to the left, as is evident from the lock of hair visible on the right shoulder. She wears an armlet on the right upper arm, and has a tassel or cord falling loosely around her shoulders, a touch of originality in this copy, though perhaps hardly in complete consistency with the subject.

The workmanship is ordinary. There is little modelling in the back. The rolls of flesh of the Vienne example in the Louvre are again absent. We may date it to the first century B.C.

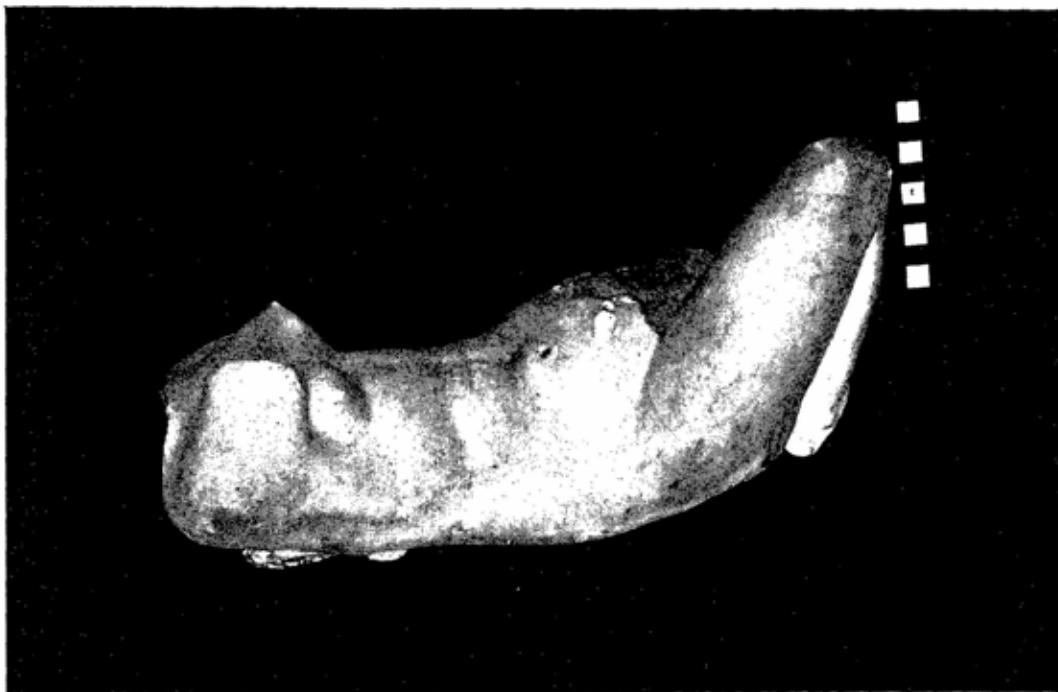
J. H. ILIFFE.

¹ Vouched for by its owner as having been found at Caesarea or in the immediate neighbourhood.

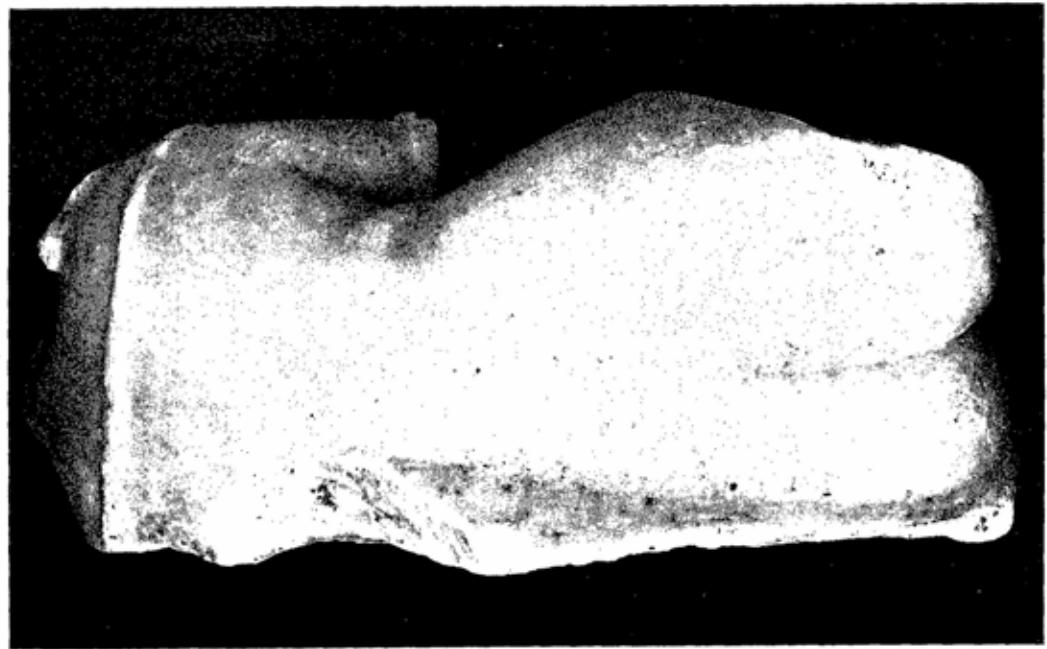


b

A COPY OF THE CROUCHING APHRODITE



a



b



a

A COPY OF THE CROUCHING APHRODITE

A HOARD OF COINS OF THE CONSTANTINIAN PERIOD

THE following coins, belonging to a hoard, were acquired from a resident in Northern Palestine. The circumstances of discovery are unrecorded. It cannot be stated that the hoard is complete, but this is probable because the owner, when handing it over to the Department of Antiquities, 'kindly' threw in a few other coins that happened to be in his possession; all or most of these could be separated as they were of Byzantine or Arabic types, much corroded and worn, also different in patination. The coins belonging to the hoard are mainly in good condition or very little worn. The large majority are of Gloria Exercitus types, issued probably very late in the reign of Constantine; the coins showing two standards are of larger module than the coins with one standard; the ornament on the standard is either a circle or a dot,¹ except in the case of two coins of Constantius II and Constans struck at Arelate which have on the standard I and C, respectively, also one coin of Constantine II struck at Constantinople having *. The Urbs Roma and Constantinopolis coins seem to have been roughly contemporary with the Gloria Exercitus types in the hoard. A few later coins of other types indicate that the hoard was abandoned not long after the death of Constantine. Lists giving legends, types, and mints are appended.

OBVERSE LEGENDS

- | | |
|---|--|
| LICINIUS I. (<i>1 coin.</i>) | 8. VICCONSTANTINVSAVG (4 coins.) |
| I. IMPLICINIVSPFAVG | 9. CONSTANTI NVS MAX AVG (121 coins.) |
| LICINIUS II. (<i>Total 3 coins.</i>) | 10. CONSTANTI NVS[E - -] (1 coin.) |
| 2. VALLICINIVSNOBCAES (1 coin.) | 11. DVCONSTANTI NVSPTAVGG (15 coins.) |
| 3. DNVALLICINLICINIVSNOC (2 coins.) | CRISPUS. (<i>1 coin.</i>) |
| CONSTANTINE I. (<i>Total 165 coins.</i>) | 12. IVLCRIS PVSNOBC |
| 4. CONSTAN TINVSAVG (10 coins.) | HELENA. (<i>2 coins.</i>) |
| 5. IMPCONSTANTINVSAVG (among doubtful specimens.) | 13. FLIVLHE LENAEAVG |
| 6. IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG (7 coins.) | CONSTANTINE II. (<i>Total 71 coins.</i>) |
| 7. DNCONSTAN TINVSPFAVG (7 coins.) | 14. CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC (68 coins.) |
| | 14/1. CONSTANTI NVSIVNNC (2 coins.) |

¹ In one instance, a vertical line.

OBVERSE LEGENDS (*cont.*)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 14/2. CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBCAES
(1 coin.) | 24. DNFLCONSTANS AVG (3 coins.)
25. DNCONSTA NSPFAVG (8 coins.) |
| CONSTANTIUS II. (<i>Total 81 coins.</i>) | |
| 15. FLIVLCONSTANTIVSNOBC (38 coins.) | |
| 16. CONSTAN TIVSAVG (31 coins.) | |
| 17. CONSTANTI VSPFAVG (2 coins.) | |
| 18. DNCONSTAN TIVSPFAVG (10 coins.) | |
| CONSTANS. (<i>Total 41 coins.</i>) | |
| 19. FLCONSTANSNOBCAES (3 coins.) | |
| 20. FLIVLCONSTANSNOBC (9 coins.) | |
| 21. CONST ANSAVG (4 coins.) | |
| 22. CONSTANS PFAVG ¹ (8 coins.) | |
| 23. CONSTANS MAXAVG (6 coins.) | |
| DELMATIUS. (<i>Total 6 coins.</i>) | |
| 26. FLDALMATIVSNOBCAES (2 coins.) | |
| 27. FLDELMA TIVSNOBC ² (3 coins.) | |
| 28. FLIVLDELMATIVSNOBC (1 coin.) | |
| URBS ROMA. (<i>Total 42 coins.</i>) | |
| 29. URBS ROMA | |
| CONSTANTINOPOLI(S). (<i>Total 35 coins.</i>) | |
| 30. CONSTAN TINOPOLI (15 coins.) | |
| 31. CONSTAN TINOPOLIS (20 coins.) | |
| O = Obverse legend absent. (3 coins.) | |

The seventy-four coins, having parts of their legends effaced, referred to at the end of this note, are not included in the numbers of the coins shown above; they are, however, counted in the list of Reverse Types which follows.

OBVERSE TYPES

- A Head and neck, undraped,³ r. laureate.
- B Bust, fully draped or draped and cuirassed, r. laureate.
- *B As B, but cuirassed only.
- C Bust, draped, l. laureate.
- *C As C, but wearing imperial mantle.
- D As A, but diademmed.⁴
- E As B, but diademmed.
- *E As *B, but diademmed.
- F Bust r., veiled.
- G Bust of Rome or Constantinople, l. helmeted and cuirassed.

REVERSE LEGENDS AND TYPES

		Approximate Number diameter & weight of (mm.). (gm.). coins.
a. CLARITAS R EIPVBLICAE	Sol, radiate, standing l., r. hand raised, flail in l.	20 3·09 1
b. GLORIAEXERCITVS	Two standards; on each side, a soldier with spear and shield.	16-18 2-3 ⁵ 165

¹ var.: CONSTA NSPFAVG

² var.: FLDELMATIVSNOBC

³ Sometimes with traces of drapery below neck.

⁴ Occasionally the diadem looks like an ornamented laurel-crown.

⁵ Max. 3·9; min. 1·74 (isolated specimens). The majority are grouped round 2·5. Weights of individual coins may be ascertained from the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem.

			Approximate diameter & weight of (mm.). (gm.).	Number coins.
c. As b.,	but only one standard.		14-16	1.2-1.9 ¹ 234
d. IOVICONSER VA --	Figure standing to front, looking l.; in r. fulmen, l. resting on sceptre.	20	3.84	1
e. IOVICONS ERVATORICAESS	As d., but in r. globe supporting Nike with wreath; in field l. crouching captive	20	2.5, 3	2
f. IOVICONS ERVATORIAVG	Figure standing l.; in r. Nike with wreath, l. resting on sceptre; in field l. palm-branch.	18	[-] ²	1
g. PAXPV BLICA	Figure standing to front, looking l.; in r. olive-branch, in l. long staff.	15	1.5, 1.7	2
h. PROVIDEN TIAEAVGG	Camp-gate.	20	2.44	1
hh. PROVIDEN TIAECAESS	Camp-gate, star above.	18	3.22	1
k. SECURI TASREIP	Figure standing to front, looking r.; in r. spear, leaning with l. forearm on a column.	15	1.5, 1.8	2
l. SOLI INVICTO COMITI	Figure, radiate, standing l.; r. hand raised, globe in l.	18-20	2.6-3.5	9
m. SPESREI PVBLICA	Figure standing l.; in r. (globe?), in l. spear.	15	2.6	1
n. VICTLAETAE PRINCPERP	VOT PR on shield held between two victories; Soncippus below shield.	18	2.36	1
o. VN MR	Legend across field; figure, veiled, in toga, standing to front, looking r.	14-16	[1.97]	2
p. CONSTAN TINVS CAESAR SMANTE	Legend only.	18	2.6	1
q. CONSTAN TIVS CAESAR SMANTS	Legend only.	18	2.1, 2.95	2

¹ Max. 2.12; min. 0.92.

² Coins having parts of legends missing were not weighed.

REVERSE LEGENDS AND TYPES (*cont.*)

		<i>Legend in wreath.</i>	<i>Approximate diameter & weight of (mm.). (gm.). coins.</i>
r. VOT XV MVLT XX			15 1.34 1
s. VOT XX MVLT XXX		<i>Legend in wreath.</i>	15 [1.55] 3
t. No legend.		<i>Emperor in quadriga galloping r.; above, a hand extended downwards from sky.</i>	14-16 1.2-2.2 14
u. ,,,		<i>As t., with a star above quadriga.</i>	14-16 [1.6] 4
v. ,,,		<i>Wolf l. suckling the Twins; above, two stars.</i>	16-18 1.6-2.9 34
w. ,,,		<i>As v., with three dots placed vertically between the stars.</i>	16-18 2.7, 2.8, 3 3.5
x. ,,,		<i>Victory l., r. foot on prow; in r. hand spear, l. resting on shield.</i>	16-18 1.2-3.1 34
y. ,,,		<i>As x., with two dots in field l.</i>	14-16 1.6, 1.7, 3 2.1
z. ,,,		<i>As x., with two dots in field l. and star in field r.</i>	14-16 1.69 1
Types rubbed			2
		Total in hoard: 525 coins.	

MINTS

The numerals and letters refer to the legends and types in the foregoing lists; the numbers of coins are shown in brackets.

Alexandria. (Total 55 coins.)

SMALA 9E-b(2), 9B-c(2), 9E-c(1), 11F-t(2), 14*B-b(4), 15*B-b(2), 16B-c(1), 21B-c(1), 27B-c(1), 29G-v(5), 31G-x(2). SMALB 9B-c(1), 11F-t(1), 14*B-b(2), 14*B-c(1), 15*B-b(2), 31G-x(3). SMALΓ 11F-t(1), 16B-c(3), 21B-c(1), 23B-c(4), 31G-x(1). SMALE 23B-c(2), 31G-x(1). SMALE 9E-b(2), $\frac{S|R}{SMALB}$ 11F-t(2).

$\frac{S|R}{SMALΓ}$ 9B-c(2), 31G-x(3).

Antioch. (Total 140 coins.)

ANA 18B-m(I).¹ SMANA 9E-b(7), 9E-c(5), 16B-c(2). SMANB 4B-c(2), 9E-b(5), 9E-c(1), 11F-u(I). SMANΓ 9E-b(7), 9E-c(6), 15*B-b(I), 16B-c(2),² 16A-c(2),³ 18A-c(I),² 31G-y(I). SMANΔ 9E-b(4), 9E-c(6), 16B-c(I), 16A-c(I).⁴ SMANE 4B-c(I),⁵ 14*B-b(8), 14*B-c(I), 16A-c(3). SMANS 4B-c(2), 11F-t(I), 14*B-b(5), 14*B-c(2), 16B-c(I). SMANZ 15*B-b(6), 16B-c(2), 18A-s(I). SMANH 14*B-c(I), 15*B-b(2), 16B-c(3), 20*B-b(4), 20*B-c(I). SMANO 14*B-c(2), 14*B-b(8), 15*B-b(I), 21B-c(I), 25A-r(I), 29G-v(2). SMANI 21B-c(I), 27*B-b(I), 27B-c(I), 31G-x(3), 31G-y(2), 31G-z(I). SMANAI 16A-c(I). SMANΓI 4B-c(I). SMANΔI 4B-c(2), 16B-c(3), 16A-c(3). SMANTB 4D-h(I). SMANTE o*C-p(I). SMANTS o*C-q(2). $\frac{1}{\Delta}$ 3*C-e(2).

Arelate. (2 coins.)

PARL 17E-c(I).⁶ [S]ARL 22E-c(I).⁷

Aquileja. (2 coins.)

$\frac{F}{AQS}$ 29G-v(I). AQP 29G-v(I).

Constantinople. (Total 54 coins.)

•CONSA• 9E-b(I). CONSB 14*B-c(I). CONSG 9E-b(2), 14*B-b(I), 14B-b(2).⁸ CONSD 7D-c(I), 9E-b(5),⁹ 9E-c(5), 14*B-c(I). CONSE 13E-g(2), 29G-v(6). CONSS 15B-b(I),¹⁰ 18A-c(2). CONSZ 9E-c(I), 29G-c(3), 30G-x(3). CONSH 9E-b(I), 9E-c(2). CONSO 7A-c(I), 14*B-b(3).¹¹ CONS I5B-b(2). CONSIA 19C-c(2), 30G-x(3). CONS II F-t(I), 14/I*B-c(I),¹² 25A-c(I).

Cyzicus. (Total 60 coins.)

SMKA 15B-c(I), 18A-c(4), 20B-c(I), 22*C-c(I),¹³ 29G-v(2).¹⁴ SMKB 7A-c(2),¹⁵ 9E-b(I),¹⁶ 9E-c(I), 14B-b(2), 15B-c(2), 29G-v(I), 30G-x(I). SMKΓ 9E-b(2), 9B-b(2), 14*B-b(I), 14B-b(2), 15B-b(I), 15*B-b(2), 18A-c(I), 29G-v(3),¹⁷ 30G-x(2).¹⁸ SMKΔ 4B-b(I), 9B-b(I), 15B-b(2). SMKE 9E-b(2),¹⁹ 9E-c(2), 14B-c(I), 14*B-b(I), 15*B-b(I), 15B-c(I), 25A-c(I), 25D-c(I),²⁰ 28*B-c(I), 30G-x(I). SMKS 9E-b(3), 9E-c(I), 20C-hh(I), 20B-c(2), 25A-c(2).

¹ Obv. legend doubtful.

² Query SMAN[Γ].

³ Possibly SMANΓI.

⁴ Query SMAN[Δ].

⁵ Query SMAN[ε].

⁶ Rev., on standard: I.

⁷ Rev., on standard: G.

⁸ var.: •CONSΓ•.

⁹ var.: •CONSΔ•.

¹⁰ •CONSS•.

¹¹ var.: CONSO• and •CONSO•.

¹² Query CONS[*]; rev., on standard: ♀.

¹³ Query

SM[K]A.

¹⁴ var.: *SMK> and SMKA•.

¹⁵ SMKB• and SMKB*.

¹⁶ •SMKB•.

¹⁷ var.: •SMKΓ•.

¹⁸ •SMKΓ and SMKΓ•.

¹⁹ •SMKE•.

²⁰ SMKE•.

MINTS (*cont.*)

Heraclea. (Total 20 coins.)

SMHA $9E-b(3)$,¹ $14B-b(1)$,² $15B-b(2)$,³ $30G-x(3)$.⁴ SMHB $9E-b(2)$,⁵ $29G-v(1)$,⁶ $29G-c(2)$. SMHΓ $14^*B-b(1)$,⁷ $16A-c(1)$, $30G-c(1)$. SMHE $29G-v(3)$.⁸

Nicomedia. (Total 59 coins.)

SMNA $9E-b(3)$, $9E-c(3)$, $11F-t(1)$, $11F-o(1)$, $19C-b(1)$,⁹ $30G-x(1)$. SMNB $9E-b(2)$, $14^*B-b(1)$, $14^*B-c(1)$, $14B-b(1)$. SMNΓ $9E-b(5)$, $9E-c(4)$, $14B-b(2)$, $15B-c(1)$, $16B-c(1)$, $29G-w(1)$. SMΝΔ $15B-b(3)$. SMΝΕ $7D-c(1)$, $7A-c(1)$, $9E-b(1)$, $9E-c(2)$, $11F-t(2)$, $14B-c(1)$, $26B-b(1)$, $26B-c(1)$, $29G-c(2)$, $29G-w(1)$. SMNS $9E-b(2)$, $9E-c(2)$, $11F-t(2)$, $14B-c(3)$, $14B-b(2)$, $25D-c(2)$, $29G-w(1)$.

Rome. (Total 21 coins.)

$\frac{A}{X} \mid F$	$\frac{R}{P} 6B-l(1)$.	$\frac{A}{R} \mid P 6B-l(1)$.	$\frac{C}{[?]} \mid S 6B-l(1)$.	$\frac{[?]}{[?]} \mid F 1B-l(1)$.
$\frac{[?]}{[?]} \mid * T 6B-l(1)$.	$R Q 6B-l(1)$.	$R S 6B-l(1)$.	$R^*P 8^*E-c(4)$.	$R^*Q 24E-c(1)$.
$RFS 14^*B-b(1)$.	$RQS 14B-b(1)$.	$RVQ 24E-k(2)$.	$\frac{A}{R} \mid 14/2B-a(1)$.	
$R\ominus S 14/1B-c(1)$.	$R\ominus T 15B-b(1)$.	$RBT 15B-b(1)$.		

Siscia. (Total 5 coins.)

ΓSIS $12B-n(1)$,¹⁰ $29G-v(1)$. ΔSIS $15B-b(1)$. ΕSIS* $9E-c(1)$. ΘSIS $31G-x(1)$.

Thessalonica. (Total 29 coins.)

SMTSA $9E-b(6)$, $9E-c(2)$, $22E-c(6)$. SMTSB $14^*B-c(4)$, $17B-c(1)$. SMTSΓ $15B-b(2)$. SMTSE $29G-v(6)$, $31G-x(2)$.

(Uncertain.) (2 coins.)

$\frac{C}{T} \mid S 2B-d(1)$. SMT $7E-c(1)$.¹¹

Augusta Trevirorum. (2 coins.)

TRS $10B-c(1)$. TRP $16B-c(1)$.¹¹

¹ •SMHA, •SMHA•, and SMHA*.

² •SMHA•.

³ •SMHA and SMHA•.

⁴ var.: •SMHA and •SMHA•.

⁵ •SMHB.

⁶ SMHB*.

⁷ •SMHΓ.

⁸ var.:

•SMHE and SMHE*.

⁹ Query SM[N]A.

¹⁰ ΓSIS.

¹¹ Obv. legends doubtful.

In addition, there are the following coins having the essential parts of legends or mint-names effaced:

Various rulers,	rev. type <i>b</i> ,	4 coins.
" "	" <i>c</i> ,	52 "
" "	" <i>s</i> ,	2 "
Constantine I,	" <i>u</i> ,	3 "
"	" <i>t</i> ,	1 coin.
"	" <i>o</i> ,	I "
"	" <i>l</i> ,	I "
"	" <i>f</i> ,	I "
Delmatius,	" <i>e</i> ,	I "
Urbs Roma,	" <i>v</i> ,	2 coins.
Constantinopoli(s),	" <i>x</i> ,	4 "
Types rubbed,		2 "
Total		<hr/> 74

C. LAMBERT.

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS IN THE MUSEUM

IT is proposed to notice here from time to time such Greek and Latin inscriptions in the Palestine Archaeological Museum as have not received adequate treatment elsewhere; also any newly acquired or for which time may have suggested some modification in the reading.

The following is a preliminary list:

1. Milestone. Mus. Cat. 32. 1770 (Pl. XLIV, *a* and *b*). Ht. c. 2·05 m. Roughly rectangular section, diminishing upwards, slight offset c. 0·40 m. high around foot. Average ht. of letters 0·05 m. Local limestone. The principal inscription occupies one face, some lines overlapping slightly at one or both ends on to the two adjacent faces. One of these latter (at r. to one viewing the inscription) has received at some later period a second inscription, now almost illegible. Stone broken; upper (inscribed) part only shown in photograph.

(*a*)

IMP CAESARI
DIVI TRAIANI FIL
DIVI NERVAE NEPO
TI TRAIANO HADRIANO
AVG PONTIF MAX
TRIB POTEST XIX
COS III PP
X

(*b*)

CCHNFC	COSEN	I
.. . . .		2
CONSTANTIN	A	3
CONSTANTI		4
TON		5

The date is A.D. 135, the year of Hadrian's capture of Jerusalem and founding of Aelia Capitolina. The stone would seem to have marked the tenth mile on the Ptolemais (Acre)-Tiberias road, one of the new roads constructed or improved at the reorganization of Judaea to aid in the control of the province. Thus it has a significant bearing on the history of the city: especially when considered in connexion with No. 2.

The reading of the reverse (*b*) is not certain, except for the clear repetition of the name CONSTANTI(N) in ll. 3, 4. It must be later than (*a*), though much more illegible. It is cut at the same height as (*a*), but the surface was not so carefully prepared. It may refer to a reconditioning of the road at

a subsequent period in the late third or fourth century, perhaps under Constantine.

2. Limestone slab in form of *tabula ansata* with building inscription. Mus. Cat. 31. 350 (Pl. XLIV, c). 0·86 x 0·55 m. over all. Hard, creamy local limestone. Average ht. of letters 0·10 m. The slab has been re-used with its face inwards, as the black, pitchy matter still adhering in the crevices, and a certain cutting in the raised border, seem to suggest. The surface has suffered some rubbing, probably recently, but not enough to damage or in any way obscure the excellent lettering. Purchased; said to come from Beit Jibrīn (Eleutheropolis).

VEXILLA

TIO LEG

VI FERR

The tall lettering with short horizontal strokes is characteristic of the mid-second century, and this form of *tabula ansata* a favourite one for legionary building inscriptions.¹ The present tablet indicates that a detachment or 'colour-party' of the VIth legion constructed some building, probably in the region of Eleutheropolis.

Inscriptions of the VIth (Ferrata) legion are rare, and the present is the second to be found in Palestine.² The legion had been in the East (chiefly Syria) since Augustus. When the province of Arabia was organized in 106, one of the Syrian legions was sent there. That this was probably the VIth Ferrata was demonstrated by an inscription of this legion from Jerash,³ dated to A.D. 121 or 131, at which date it was certainly garrisoning that province. During the Jewish Revolt, 132-5, the VIth was sent to assist the Xth (Fre-tensis) in the reduction and pacification of Palestine. At the subsequent reorganization of Judaea by Hadrian into the province of Syria Palaestina and the foundation of Aelia Capitolina, the VIth was stationed at Caparcotna⁴ in Galilee. This was finally proved by an inscription from Pisidian Antioch⁵ in honour of a tribune of the VIth legion; formerly the head-quarters of this legion had been placed at Capareae near Laodicea in North Syria, certainly too far north. Thus the VIth Ferrata, stationed in the Plain of Esdraelon, held the northern part of Palestine.

¹ Cf., e.g., *Rev. Biblique*, 1902, pp. 430-1; 1925, pp. 580-1 (a similar 'Vexillatio' inscription of the Xth legion—from Abū Ghōsh).

² A previous one from Sabastya. Cf. *Harvard Excavations at Samaria*, 1908-10, I, 251, 1; II, Pl. 59 f. Same wording, different spacing.

³ A. H. M. Jones, in *J.R.S.* XVIII (1928), pp. 146-7.

⁴ Usually identified with *el Lajjūn* (Megiddo), a corruption of 'legio'.

⁵ Ramsay, *J.R.S.* VI (1916), pp. 129-31.

The possibilities for the present inscription are therefore two: it may have been erected (1) by a detachment of the VIth legion sent over from Arabia prior to A.D. 133-5, or (2) by a party of the VIth when this was established in Palestine at Caparcotna, in 135 or later. The latter is more probable. The evidence of lettering also favours a date after 135 rather than before.

Leg. VI Ferrata would appear therefore to have enjoyed a reputation as a reliable legion of 'shock troops' for difficult work in the more restless provinces—as its epithet 'Iron-sides' might suggest.¹ Taken in conjunction with No. 1 the present inscription has considerable interest for a momentous epoch in the history of Palestine, and in itself may cast a ray of light into the gloom which surrounds the movements and activities here of the 'silent' Sixth.

3. Boundary slab, limestone, broken; 7 fragments preserved. Mus. Cat. S. 891 (Pl. XLV, *a*). The stone is wedge-shaped, narrowing downwards. From ez Zib, on the coast, 5 miles south of Rās en Nāqūra. Original width at top, c. 0·35 m. Surviving ht. 0·24 m. Average thickness 0·033 m. Poor lettering. Several words have been erased, apparently titles.

ΥΠΕΡCΩTHPIA[CTΩNA ²	1
ΕΩΝΙΩΝΗΜΩΝ[AYTOKRATOPWN	2
ΜΑΞΙΜΙΑΝΟΥ(KAI)CAPOC	3
KAIKΩCTANTINOYKAI	4
ΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΥΤΩΝΑΝΙΚΗΤΩΝ	5
ΑΥΓΟΥ]CTΩN(	6
⟨ ⟩	7

The inscription is a dedication to Galerius Maximianus, Constantine, and Licinius père. The date would seem to be between A.D. 307 and 311, the limits being fixed by Licinius' becoming Caesar and Augustus in 307, and the death of Maximianus in 311. The reason for the erasures is not obvious. The words excised are that following the name of Maximianus (l. 3), which may have been KAICAPOC from the traces that remain, and an unknown number of lines where the inscription breaks off.

Other restorations suggested are: l. 1 ΤΩΝ Α]ΕΩΝΙΩΝ: this involves assuming that ε (l. 2 *init.*) is an error for ι; αιώνιος is of frequent occurrence in this formula. The length of l. 1 is not certain, but the stone would allow the addition of KAI NIKHC also. l. 2. There is room for AYTOKRATOPWN if the full width of the stone were utilized. l. 6. ΑΥΓΟΥ]CTΩN: traces of the first

¹ In the wars of the next hundred years it was to earn the title of 'Fidelis Constans'. Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. Legio (VI ferrata).

² [missing and supplied by conjecture.

⟨ deliberately erased.

..... erased letters doubtfully legible.

and fifth letters remain, sufficient to show that the word was not ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ. The equivalent of 'Invictorum Augustorum' is required. Α and Υ would suit the indications that are left, and there is just room for the five letters ΑΥΓΟΥ-.

If KAICAPOC is correct in l. 3, it is a proof that Galerius (Junior) and not Herculeus Maximianus (Senior) is here referred to; for the latter was never Caesar, but made Augustus at once.

4. Epitaph on tablet of red stone. Mus. Cat. S. 2368 (Pl. XLV, b, 1). Fragmentary. Average ht. of letters 0.045 m. From the grounds of St. George's School, Jerusalem.

D	[M ¹	1
M'·LOR·[L ..		2
VIXIT·AN[NOS ..		3
MIL[ITAVIT....		4

i.e.

Dis Manibus
Manius Lor(icus) L....
Vixit Annos...
Militavit...

It is just possible that l. 4 commences another name; the remaining upper parts of the first two letters resemble the M' of l. 2. The inscription has been previously published, P.E.F., Q.S. XXXV (1903), p. 271, and Z.D.P.V. XLIV (1921), p. 110, No. 180, but in both places l. 2 is incorrectly read, and l. 4 not given at all. The latter reference is particularly erroneous, giving *Marcus* for *Manius* and *L(ucius) Ori...* for *Lor...*, though there is clearly no stop after the *L*.

Late 1st or early 2nd century A.D.

5. On interior of bronze ritual shovel or incense burner, inscribed within a *tabula ansata*. Mus. Cat. M. 1017 (Pl. XLVI, a). Length of shovel 0.255 m. Average ht. of letters 0.007 m. Provenance unknown.

ΕΥΤΥΧΙ
ΤΩΟΛΓΟ
ΡΑΣΑC,
(εὐτυχ(ε)ιτω δ ἀγοράσας),

i.e. 'Good luck to the purchaser'. The ε is omitted after χ in the first line. Probably c. third century A.D. This type of shovel or incense burner is familiar, there being another specimen in the Museum. No other inscribed one, however, seems to be known.

¹ [missing and supplied.
..... doubtful.

6. Fragment of limestone; the back is concave, as though part of some carved object curving internally. Mus. Cat. S. 918 (Pl. XLV, Fig. b, 2). Face of fragment approx. 0.015 × 0.011 m. Ht. of letters 0.020 to 0.026 m. From Sabastya (1924).

.. ΑΤΙΔΙ
ΦΙΛΙΝΝΗΣ Τ

i.e. Καλλικράστιδι φιλίννης τ[ῆ]ς . . . or some similar name for the first word. The stone seems to have been part of a memorial of some kind (? a tomb or sarcophagus). The lettering is good and regular Hellenistic, probably of the second century B.C. The names do not seem otherwise known at Sabastya.

7. Fragment of flange of very hard-baked clay dish, of mortarium type (mid 1 century A.D. shape). Mus. Cat. I. 4193 (Pl. XLV, b, 3). Stamped in hollow letters within a rectangle, with the word

ΔΟΜ†
ΥΝΟΥ

i.e. of *Domnus*, evidently the maker of the vessel. At the end of the first line and again at the beginning of the second is a sign, apparently merely ornamental. Such mortarium rim stamps are common on Roman sites in Western Europe; see any excavation report for examples. They fall into a well-established chronological series by shapes from the early first to the fourth century A.D. The present specimen, by comparison, would be assigned to the middle or second half of the first century. Cf., e.g., *Excavations at Wroxeter, 1912*, type 38 (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, I, p. 77, Oxf. Univ. Press).

8. Small flat tile. Mus. Cat. P. 1430 (Pl. XLV, b, 4). Inscribed in relief with the word

.. ΩΝΟΣ

i.e. λεγεωνος. A curious feature is that the rest of the first letter must have been on the preceding tile, for the original edge of the present tile is preserved along part at least of all four sides, and there is clearly no room for the rest of the Ω on this tile. One of the long sides also (that underneath in photograph, Pl. XLV, b, 4) is slightly curving, and, along with the curving line of the inscription itself, indicates that the whole formed a circle around a central space. It is evidently part of a legionary stamp, probably of the Xth Fretensis, though the object represented beneath the inscription cannot be easily identified with any of the badges of that legion (bull, boar, dolphin, galley, or Neptune). It may perhaps be intended for a suspended dolphin, or have reference to some particular individual or cohort of that legion. Another example in Museum of the Franciscan Biblical Institute, Jerusalem.

9. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 234 (Pl. XLVI, b, 1).

.. XFRE

i.e. *Leg.] X Fretensis.*

10. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 1518 (Pl. XLVI, b, 2).

LEGXF ..

Leg. X Fretensis.

Galley above; boar beneath.

11. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 236 (Pl. XLVI, b, 3).

.. XFRE

Leg. X Fretensis.

12. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 235 (Pl. XLVI, b, 4).

TETR ..

Leg. X Fretensis; retrograde.

13. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 1480 (Pl. XLVI, b, 5).

LEGXF ..

Leg. X Fretensis.

Galley above; boar beneath. All within circular stamp.

These tile stamps of Legio X Fretensis are, of course, well known from Palestine. For some other examples, and for a discussion of the history of this legion and its epithet (*Fretensis*), cf. Clermont-Ganneau, *Études d'Archéologie Orientale*, I, pp. 169 sqq., and the same author's *Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale*, II, pp. 299 sqq.; *Revue Biblique*, 1892, pp. 383-4; *ibid.*, 1900, pp. 101 sqq. and Pl. I. Some useful figures also in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dictionnaire*, but their articles on the legions are antiquated, and must be supplemented by Pauly-Wissowa. Reference to the above-quoted passages will show that the suggested derivation of *Fretensis* from the battle on the Sea of Galilee in Vespasian's time will not hold water, as the legion had the name already in Augustus' day; the only probable origin remains that associated with the legion's operations against Sextus Pompey, when it was encamped for some time beside the *Siculum Fretum*.

14. Stone bread-stamp. Mus. Cat. S. 2625 (Pl. XLVI, b, 6).

L·FCEIVS

MARITI

i.e. (probably) *L[ucius] f[ecit] Ceius* (or *L[ucius] F[lavius] Ceius*), *Marti.*¹

¹ The TI group has three vertical strokes, carelessly done, but is perhaps more probably MARTI than MARITI (v. photograph). Something is missing before MARTI.

The name of the slave and that of the owner often occur together on stamps for provisions, as on Arretine bowls. There may have been originally another line above. At the back is a projecting lug to serve as a handle, much as on a modern rubber stamp.

15. Potter's stamp on terra sigillata, Form 18, *in planta pedis*. Mus. Cat. I. 3857. From Beisān, 1928. Tiberio-Claudian.

CAM[IRI]

The name *Camirus* does not occur in Oswald's *Index*. The plate is a fine and early example of Form 18, with perfectly flat interior base decorated with four concentric grooves and rouletting between the outer two; a slight step internally at junction of walls and base. Apparently South Gaulish ware, in contradistinction to the mass of terra sigillata from Palestine, which is from Asia Minor, or, less commonly, Italy. So far sigillata of the typical, sealing-wax-red, Gaulish clay has rarely, if ever, been reported from Palestine; the usual kind being that of creamy yellow clay from Asia Minor.¹

The present is a beautiful example of the *in planta pedis* type of stamp, on the centre of the interior base.

16. Potter's stamp on terra sigillata. Form 24/25, on interior base. Mus. Cat. I. 3850. From Beisān, 1928. Perfect stamp; regular, clear lettering.

IVLI

This must be the *Iulus* of La Graufesenque and Banassac, of the period Claudius-Flavian; it is thus thoroughly in keeping with the Gaulish provenance of the previous piece, as both were found at Beisān in the excavations of the same year.

Oswald (*Index*) quotes several stamps of this potter on Form 24. His market was wide, for vases bearing his stamp have been found in York, Wiesbaden, London, Poitiers, Boulogne, Vindonissa, Périgueux, and Troia de Setubal (Portugal). The last is perhaps the most distant until the present find from Beisān.

J. H. LIFFE.

¹ Since the above was written, pieces of several Gaulish sigillata vases have been found at Sabastya (1932). Now in the Palestine Archaeological Museum. Also one Italian dish (Loeschke, Type 8 Ab) by PRIMVS and NAEVIVS, who worked at Puteoli. This is said to come from Dūrā, near Hebron, and will be published later.



a

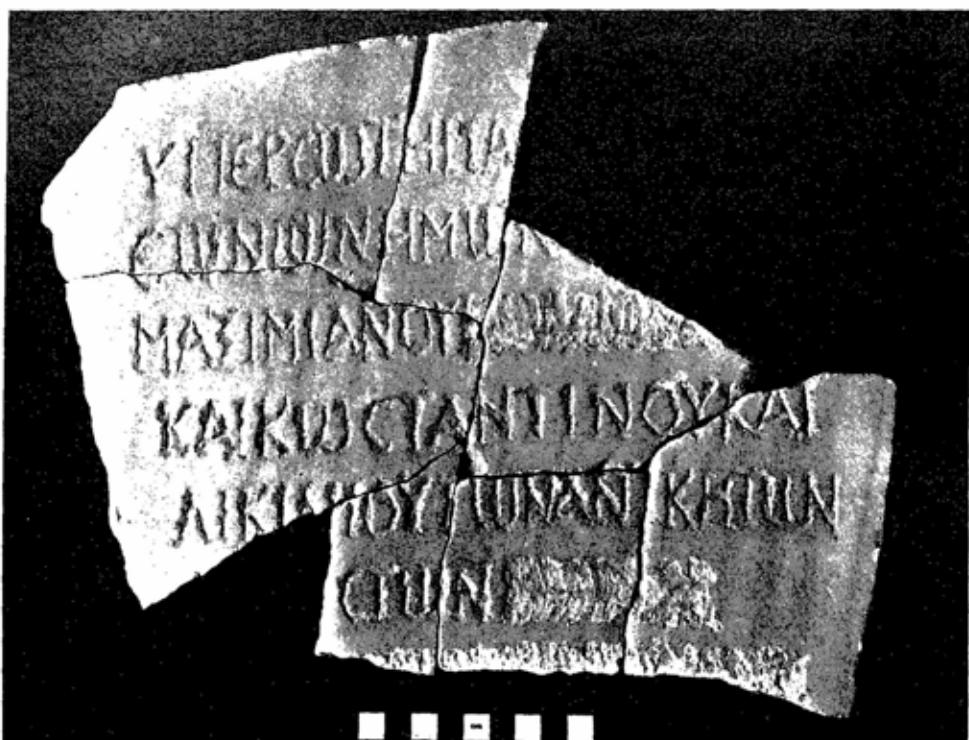


b

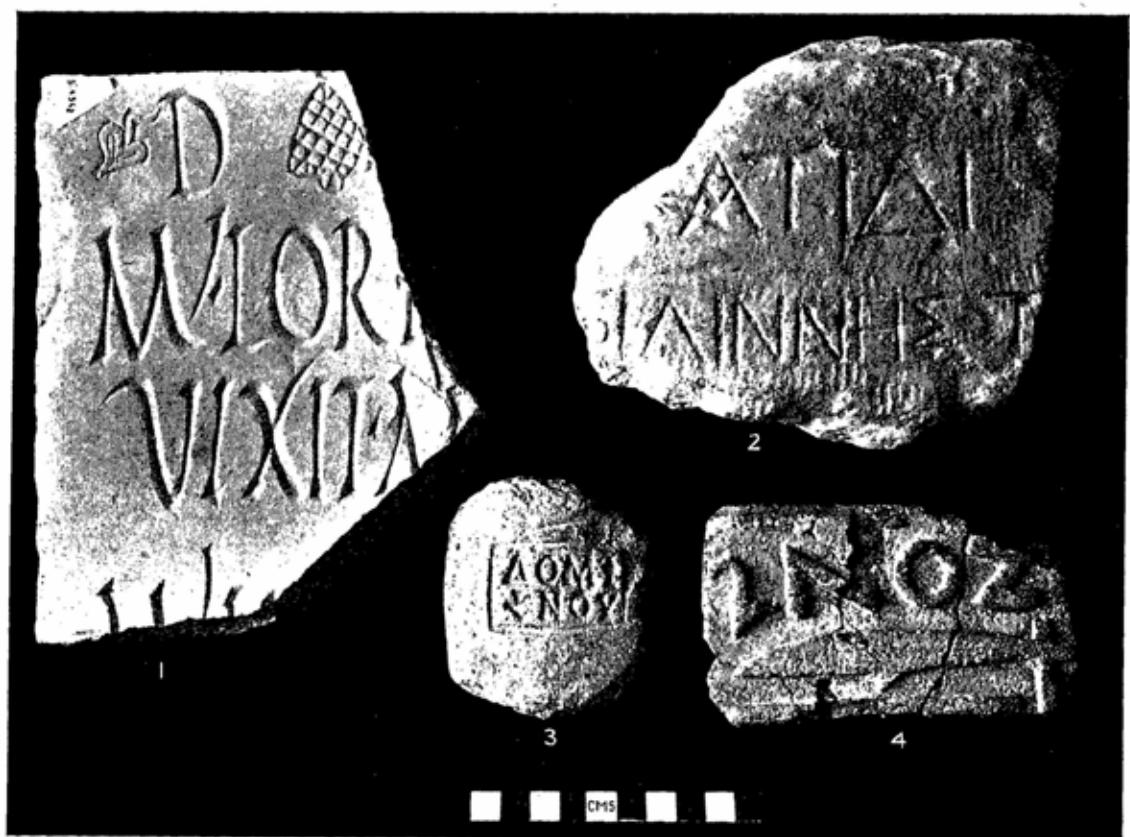
MILESTONE



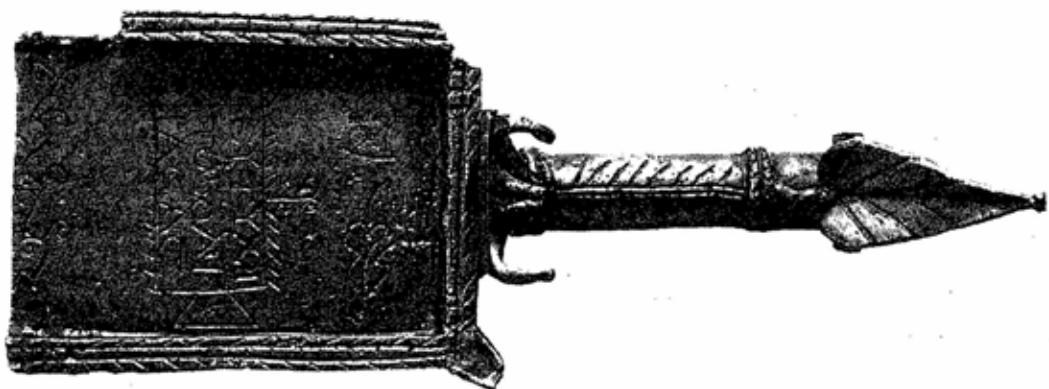
c. LIMESTONE SLAB



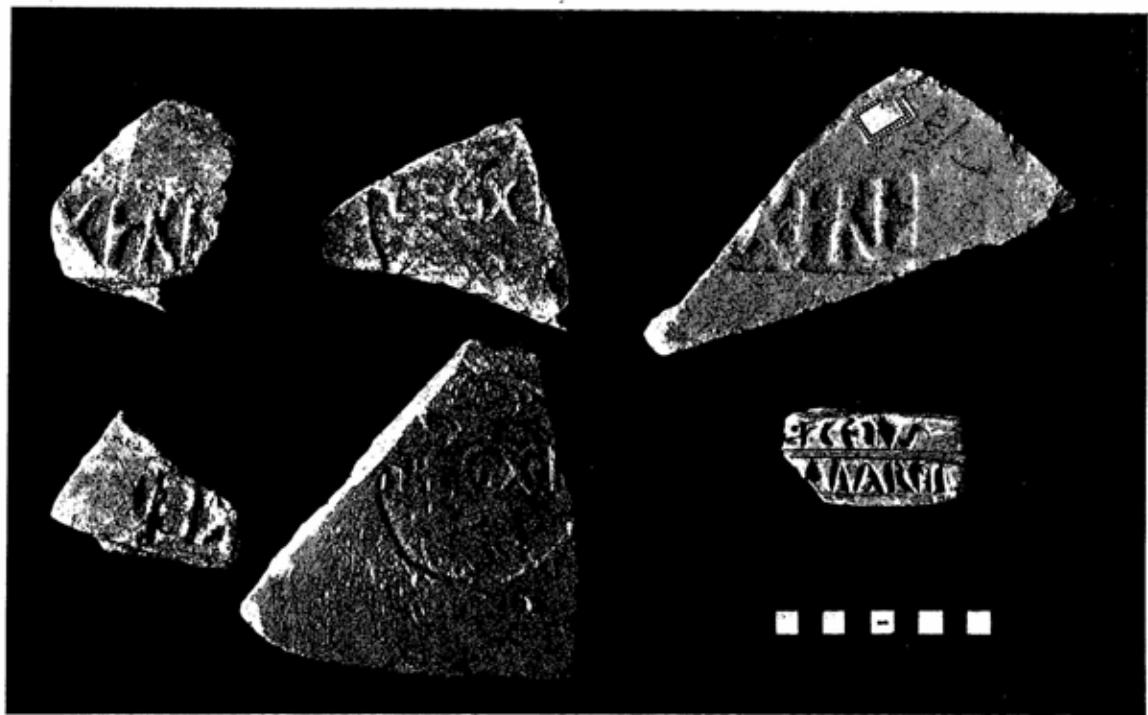
a. BOUNDARY LIMESTONE SLAB



b. EPITAPHS, MORTARIUM RIM, ETC.



a. BRONZE RITUAL SHOVEL



b. LEGIONARY TILES AND LIMESTONE BREAD-STAMP

SATURA EPIGRAPHICA ARABICA II¹

SAFAD

TOMB cave, called Maghārat Banāt Ya'qūb,² to the south of the Castle of Safad.

5

CONSTRUCTION TEXT. 815 A.H. On the lintel of the shrine. Dimensions within the border, measured on squeeze, $145\frac{1}{2} \times 45$ cm. Three lines of elegant provincial *naskhi*, almost full diacritical points, many vowel-marks, numerous differentiating signs, several ornaments filling the intervening spaces. Unpublished,³ cf. Pl. XLVII.

(1) بِسْمِهِ . . . فَلَمَّا أَنْ جَاءَ الْبَشِيرُ الْقَاهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ فَأَرْتَدَ بَصِيرًا.

أَمْرٌ بِعِمارَةِ هَذَا[!] الْمَزَارُ الْمَبَارَكُ عَلَى ضَرِيحِ سَيِّدِ بَشِيرٍ⁴ الَّذِي

(2) جَاءَ بِقَمِيصِ يُوسُفَ الصَّدِيقِ إِلَى أَبِيهِ يَعْقُوبَ عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامُ الْعَبْدُ الْفَقِيرُ

إِلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى الْمَقْرَبُ السَّيِّفِي فُوزِيُّ الْأَدْهَمِيُّ التَّنْبِيُّ نَائِبُ السُّلْطَانِيَّةِ

(3) الْمُظَمَّةُ بِقَلْعَةِ صَفَدِ الْمَحْرُوسَةِ بِإِشَارَةِ سَيِّدِ حَسَامِ الْأَدْهَمِيِّ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

عَلَيْهِ بِتَارِيخِ شَهْرِ رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ سَنَةِ خَمْسِ عَشَرِ وَثَمَانِ مِئَةٍ.

... Qur'ān XII. 96 . . . Ordered the building of the blessed place of pilgrimage over the cenotaph of our Lord the Messenger of Good Tidings who brought the

¹ Continued from Vol. I, pp. 37–45.

² Cf. Evliyā Tshelebi, Vol. IX (MS. Istanbul) (Maqām ḥaḍrat Ya'qūb and Bait al-ḥuzn); Pococke, *Description of the East*, 1745, Vol. II, i, p. 76 f.; Robinson, *Biblical Researches*, London, 1841, Vol. III, p. 334, n. 4 (and lit.); Kitchener, 'Reports', in *QSt.*, 1877, p. 124 (Mukām Benāt Yakūb); Kitchener, 'Survey of Galilee', in *QSt.*, 1878, p. 167; *Survey of Western Palestine*, I, p. 255; Friedmann, 'The Bridge and Cave of Benāt Y'akūb', in *QSt.*, 1898, p. 29 f.; Kahle, 'Gebräuche bei den moslemischen Heiligtümern in Palästina', in *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. VIII, 1913, pp. 150, 152, 159 (Heiligtum der banāt Ja'kūb); Masterman, 'Safed', in *QSt.*, 1914, p. 177; 'Abdallāh Mukhlis, 'Jubb Yūsuf as-siddīq', in *az-Zahrā'*, Sha'bān 1346, p. 338 f. (ghār Ya'qūb).

³ Copied with numerous mistakes by Evliyā Tshelebi, l.c.; mentioned and partly quoted by 'Abdallāh Mukhlis, l.c. supra.

⁴ A small piece of the squeeze has been torn off here, but the reading presents no difficulty.

shirt of Joseph the Righteous to his father Jacob, peace be upon both of them, the servant yearning for God, His Excellency Saif ad-dīn Fauzī al-Adhamī at-Tanāmī, Governor of the August Sultanate in the fortress of Safad, protected be it, under the direction of the Lord Husām al-Adhamī, God's mercy be upon him, in the month Rabī' I, 815 (began 11 June 1412).

The importance of this cave, as of some other Moslem shrines, can be best measured by the care bestowed on its upkeep, and by its popularity as a burial-place. The former is indicated by the change of the original cavern (a tomb-cave with *kokim*) into a mosque and mausoleum with several periods of architectural work clearly marked by the style of the masonry and two different blazons,¹ and the second by the number of tombs; besides the 'Messenger of Good Tidings' and a number of Biblical personages alleged to have been buried in this cave,² there were interred Muhammad b. Mahmūd al-Qabāqībī,³ Amir Taynāl al-Ashrafi,⁴ the daughter of Südūn, Governor of Safad,⁵ and several others whose tombs have no inscriptions.⁶

The name of this monument calls for some explanation. These 'daughters of Jacob', unknown in Arabic literary texts dealing with Biblical history or Biblical legends, have puzzled travellers and archaeologists,⁷ but an explanation has been furnished only with regard to one monument, viz. the Bridge (*Jisr Banāt Ya'qūb*). Houri Jacob was the first to point out that there was in Safad a Convent of St. James, to the maintenance of which the toll paid at the bridge was devoted, and that the 'daughters of Jacob' owe their existence to the nuns of St. James,⁸ and this statement has been repeated often since.⁹ There is, of course, one point in favour of such a theory, viz. that the

¹ One on the keystone of the relieving arch of the door leading to the cave (*a red pointed shield, upper field blank* (inlay missing), *on the united middle and lower fields a pair of white polo-sticks*); the other on each side of a door in the eastern wall (*a six-petalled rosette without shield*).

² Cf. Ewliyā Tshelebi, l.c.

³ In 695, according to Ibn al-Jazarī, quoted by 'Abdallāh Mukhlis, l.c., p. 338. This was only a temporary burial, as al-Qabāqībī's coffin was transferred to Damascus the following year.

⁴ On the 5th Rabī' I, 743 (9 August 1342) in a tomb prepared by Tashtamur al-Badrī ('Himmis akhdār') for himself, cf. Ṣafadi, *A'yān*, s.v. Taynāl (MS. Berlin, fo. 62v, l. 6).

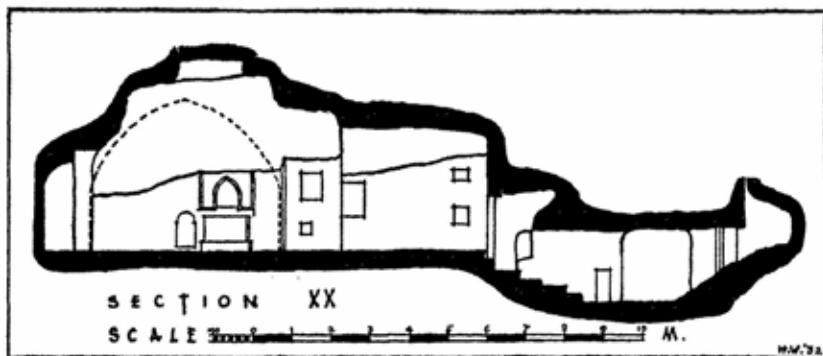
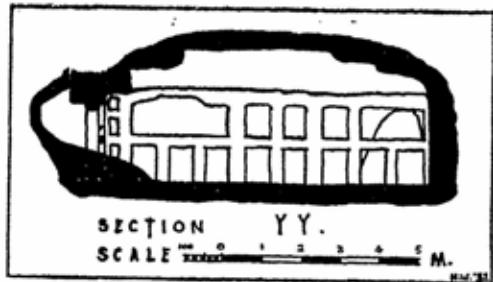
⁵ The inscription (on the end of the tomb) is dated 909 A.H. According to Ibn Iyās, IV, p. 34, l. 19, Südūn ad-Dawādārī was appointed Governor of Safad in 908.

⁶ The ground in front of the cave is also used as a cemetery.

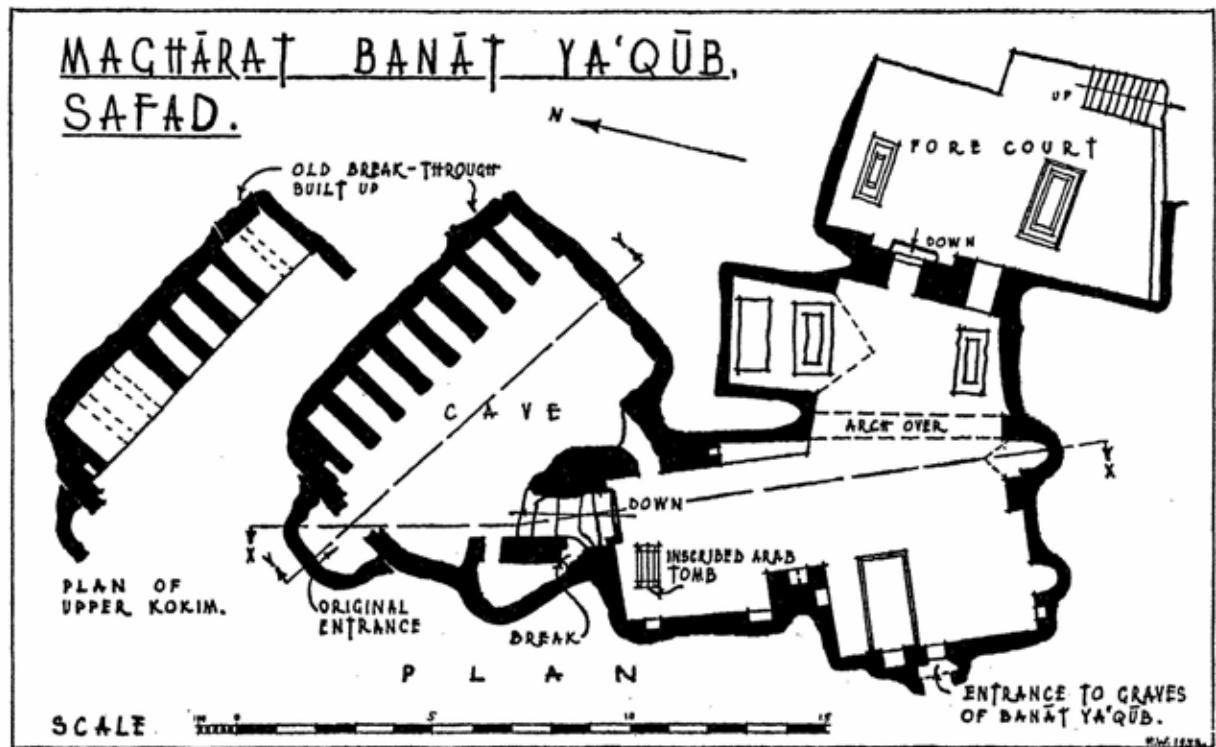
⁷ Clermont-Ganneau, *Archaeological Researches*, II. 78 ff., identified them with the five daughters of Manasseh. Cf. Zickermann, 'Am See von Gennezaret vorüber', *Palästinajahrbuch*, I, p. 82 ('Name ... auffallend').

⁸ *QSt.*, 1898, p. 30.

⁹ Cf. Zickermann, l.c.; Baedeker, *Palestine and Syria*, 1912, p. 268.



MACHĀRAT BANĀT YA'QŪB,
SAFAD.



bridge was originally called Bridge of Jacob,^{1,2} at one time perhaps also Bridge of the Sons of Jacob,³ and received its present name considerably later.⁴

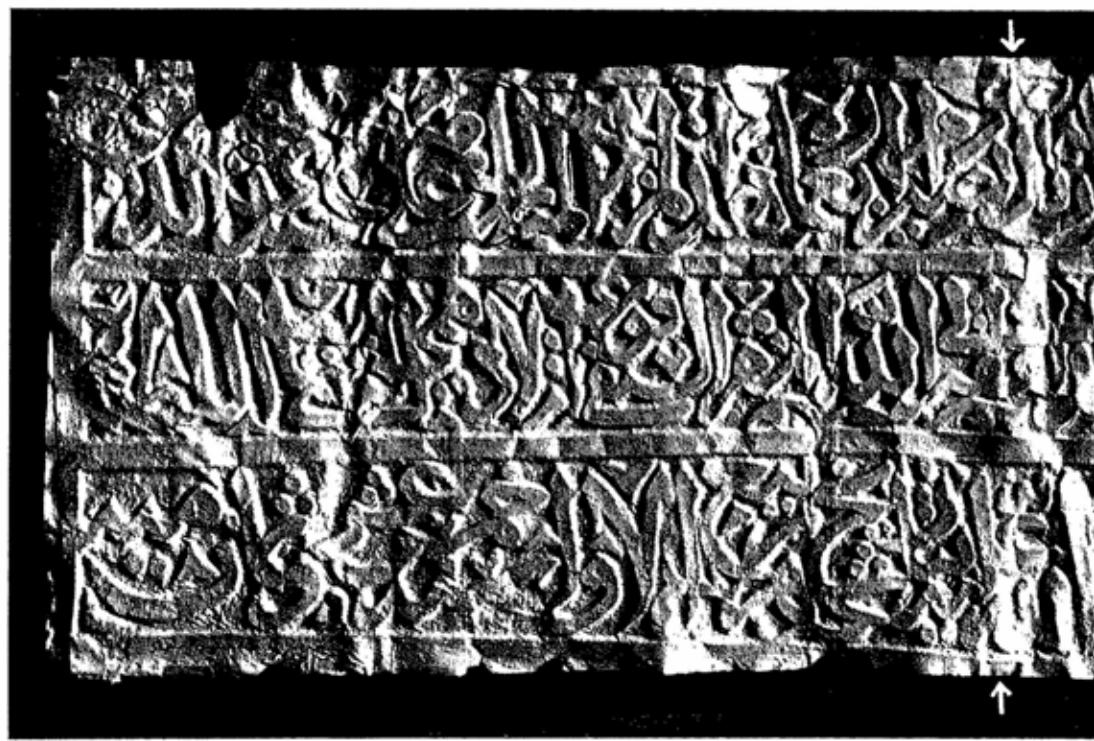
It follows clearly from the literature quoted in the notes that the name 'Bridge of the Daughters of Jacob' appears for the first time at the end of the

¹ Dimishqī, ed. Mehren, p. 107, l. penult.; Ibn Fadl Allāh, *Masālik al-abṣār*, I, p. 82, l. 8; Bertrandon de la Broquière, *Voyage d'Outremer* (ed. Schefer), Paris, 1892, p. 52; *Pèlerinage du marchand Basile* (ed. Khitrovo, *Itinéraires Russes en Orient*, p. 248); Ibn Taghrībirdī, *an-Nujūm az-zāhira*, VI, 575, l. 10; Ibn Jī'ān, *al-Qaul al-mustazraf* (trsl. Devonshire, *BIFAO*, Vol. XX, p. 28); Jean Chesneau, *Voyage de Monsieur d'Aramon* (ed. Schefer), Paris, 1887, p. 113; Melchior von Seydlitz, *Wallfahrt*, Chap. XII (end of April), Görlitz, 1582; Salomon Schweigger, *Reyssbeschreibung*, Nürnberg, 1608, p. 319; Radzivill, *Peregrinatio*, Brunsberg, 1601, p. 42; Giovanni Zuallardo, *Viaggio di Gierusalemme*, Roma, 1595, p. 252; Cotovicus, *Itinerarium*, Antwerp, 1619, p. 361; Castela, *Le Sainct Voyage*, Paris, 1612, p. 490; Pietro della Valle, *Viaggi*, Paris, 1843, I, p. 319; Quaresmius, *Elucidatio*, Antwerp, 1639, II, p. 871; Lightfoote, *Disquisitio chronographica* (*Opera omnia*, Vol. II, 2nd ed.), Francquerae, 1699; Roger, *La Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1664, p. 78 (*Saaké Getser Iacoube*, c'est à dire *le Pont de Jacob*); Samuel b. David Yemshel in Eisenstadt, *Ösar massa'oth*, p. 200 ('it is called the "Bridge of Jacob" in the language of the Ishmaelites till to-day') [I have to thank Mr. M. Ish-Shalom, Jerusalem, for this reference and the one in note 2 marked with an asterisk]; Jean de Thevenot, *Voyage*, Paris, 1665, I, p. 433; v. Troilo, *Orientalische Reisebeschreibung*, Dresden, 1676, p. 433; Goujon, *Histoire et voyage de la Terre-Sainte*, Lyon, 1671, p. 82 f.; Pococke, *Description of the East*, London, 1745, II, i, p. 77; Volney, *Voyage*, Paris, 1787, II, 103; Ali Bey, *Voyages*, Paris, 1814, III, p. 212 (Cantara Yacoub); Irby and Mangles, *Travels*, London, 1823, p. 285 f.; G. H. v. Schubert, *Reise ins Morgenland*, III, 256–61; E. W. Schulz, *Reise in d. gelobte Land*, 11th day (Dutch transl. Schoonhoven, 1859, p. 346); A. de Noroff, in the map of his edition of the Abbot Daniel, St. Petersburg, 1864.

² This name became for a time the recognized European name of the Bridge and was used by scholars who knew that the Arabic form was different, cf. *Simḥa b. Josue, *Aḥavath Siyyōn* in Eisenstadt, l.c., p. 247 ('we arrived at the Bridge of Jacob called Jisr Banāt Ya'qūb'); Raumer, *Palästina* (1st ed., p. 47; 4th ed., p. 55, Dschisir Beni Jakub); Ritter, *Erdkunde*, Bd. VIII, Teil 15, Berlin, 1850, pp. 253, 266 ff.; J. Wilson, *The Lands of the Bible*, 1847, Vol. II, pp. 315–18 ('Jacob's Bridge, or, rather, the Bridge of Jacob's Daughters, for its Arabic name is Jisr Benat Ya'qub').

³ Unless we assume with Robinson, *Biblical Researches*, London, 1841, III, p. 361, n. 7, that the *Jisr Beni Yakoub* of Burckhardt, *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land*, London, 1822, pp. 315, 317, is a mistake of the traveller (who, e.g., persistently writes ياقوب for يعقوب, ll. cc., and pp. 207, 318, زوق for سوق, pp. 183, 189, 323, حتن for حلبيون, pp. 288, 336, قفر for كفر, pp. 67, 103, قستل for قسطل, pp. 134, 216).

⁴ 'Abd al-Ghanī an-Nābulṣī, *ar-Rīḥla al-qudsiyya* (4th day of his journey), MS. Palestine Museum Library, p. 32 ('Bridge of Jacob, called Bridge of the Daughters of Jacob'); Dapper, *Beschryving van Syrie en Palestyn of Heilige Lant*, Amsterdam, 1677, Vol. II, p. 155 (*Dgeser Jacoub*, dat is *brugh van Jakob*, of *Ghiecid Benat Jacoub*, dat is, *brugh der dochteren van Jakob*); Jacotin, *Carte* (Flle 46: Acre, Nazareth, Jourdain); Seetzen, *Reisen*, 1854, I, p. 339 f.; Robinson, l.c. supra, p. 361; Bassi, *Pellegrinaggio*, Torino, 1857, Vol. I, p. 183; Lynch, *Expedition*, Philadelphia, 1849, p. 470; van de Velde, *Reise durch Syrien und Palästina in den Jahren 1851 und 1852*, Gotha, 1861, I, p. 275, II, p. 353 f.; Guérin, *Description*, Galilée, I, p. 341 ff.; *Survey of Western Palestine*, 1884, I, pp. 206, 226. Since the publication of the *Survey* the form *Jisr Banāt Ya'qūb* became definitely established; there is no need, therefore, to quote any later literature.

*a**b*

SAFAD. MAGHĀRAT BANĀT YA'QŪB

a, right half*b*, left half

seventeenth century, and even then only as an alternative; it actually came into use more than a hundred years later, thus being removed by seven centuries from the date of the convent which was supposed to have lent its name to it.

Various other sites are mentioned in literature as connected with the Daughters of Jacob, especially their tombs, under terebinths or other trees not far from the Jisr Banāt Ya'qūb,¹ at Qbāb ad-dhūr near Burqā in the vicinity of Sebastia,² in the wood in the vicinity of Banias, called Turbat Banāt Ya'qūb,³ at Irtāh, to the south of Tūlkarm,⁴ in the neighbourhood of Bi'r al-Ma'in,⁵ behind the synagogue at Kafr Bir'im,⁶ a shrine at Merōn,⁷ a bath in the vicinity of the Jisr,⁸ a tomb at Saffūriyya,⁹ and another at Kābul.¹⁰

L. 1. According to Tabarī, *Annales*, I, 409, l. 4 f.; Baidāwī, *ad loc.*, ed. Fleischer, I, 471, it was Juda who brought Joseph's shirt to Jacob.

L. 2. السُّمَى could be punctuated التَّيْمِي (at-Taimī) and explained as a *nisba* to Wādī at-Taim, thus indicating the local origin of the governor. This assumption might be corroborated by the name Fauzī, which is common in Syria and Palestine, but hardly ever appears outside these provinces. However, pending further evidence, it seems advisable to assume that السُّمَى is a *relatif d'appartenance* and marks Fauzī as a former dependant on one of the several amirs of the name of Tanam who during the last decades of the eighth century of the Hijra played an important role as Viceroys of Syria or powerful provincial governors.

L. A. MAYER.

¹ Guérin, l.c., I. 342 f.; *Survey*, I, p. 226; Dalman, *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. III, p. 8, n. 2; Vol. V, p. 19; Hartmann, *ZDMG*, Vol. LXIV, pp. 694–700; Vilnay, 'Qivrē haq-qedōshīm', *Sēfer hash-shānā*, Vol. II/III, p. 121. ² Dalman, *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. III, p. 8.

³ Dalman, *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. I, p. 82 n., p. 92 n.

⁴ Vilnay, l.c.

⁵ Clermont-Ganneau, *Archaeological Researches*, II, pp. 78 ff.

⁶ Seetzen, *Reisen*, II, p. 126: 'eine kleine im Felsen ausgehauene Grotte, welche Kabbr benāt Jakūb genannt wird.'

⁷ Seetzen, l.c., p. 127: 'Juden, welche hier eine verschlossene Kapelle haben, die Mesáréa benāt Jakūb genannt wird.'

⁸ Guérin, l.c., I, p. 342; *Survey*, I, p. 226.

⁹ Sukenik, *Tarbiṣ*, Vol. III, p. 108 f., pl. II.

¹⁰ [Albright], 'A tour on foot through Samaria and Galilee', *BASOR*, No. 4, September 1921, p. 9.

TWO TURKISH INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE CITADEL OF JERUSALEM

IN his monumental work *Mériaux pour un Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum*¹ Max van Berchem published inscriptions found in the Citadel of Jerusalem. The following were not included in the Corpus, the older one because he forgot to copy it,² the other one, possibly because of its recent date.³ They are published here as they bear on the history of the architecture of the Citadel of Jerusalem.

I

CONSTRUCTION TEXT. A.H. 1151. Slab of limestone, known locally as *malaki*, embedded in a frame over the entrance to an open air praying place (*musallā*), between the moat and the eastern entrance of the Citadel, south of the Gate. Dimensions 58×39 cm. Six lines of Ottoman *naskhi*, each half verse in a special frame. The qur'anic verse (l. 1) takes the place of two lines of text.

(1) إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُدْبِهْنَ الْسَّيِّئَاتِ.

(2) بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ تَمَامٌ أَوْلَوْبُ بُو تَعْمِيرٌ بُولَدِي عَلَوْانِي
يَكِيچِرِي اغاسِي حَضْرَتِينِكُ أَوْلَدِي احْسَانِي

(3) خَرَابَهُ مَاثَلٌ أَوْلَمْشُ قَلْمَامَشْدِي^(*) زَيْورٌ وَزِينَتٌ
انَّكَ عَصْرَنَدَهُ بُولَدِي بُويْنَهُ اسْكَى مَيْزَانِي

(4) نِيجَهَلَر سَجَدَهَلَر قَلْوَبٌ اِيدَر تَضَرُّعَلَر
دَعَاهَهُ مَظَهَرٌ أَوْلَوْبُ دَمَبَدَم تَعْمِيرٌ اِيدَنَهُ انَّي

(5) هَزَارَانَ افَرِينَ اِيلَهُ پَسَندَ اِيلَرَهُ انَّي سَاجِدَ
زَهِي مَسْجِدٌ صَيْفِيَهُ يَلَدَرَارَهُ انَّكَ درَخْشَانِي

¹ *Jérusalem, Ville*, t. I, p. 159 f.

² Op. cit., No. 54, p. 167.

³ Op. cit., No. 50, p. 159 and note 1.

(6) يكىچرى اغاسى خاڪى عالى⁽¹⁾ اغا تعمير

i word i word
ايدو[ب . . بوکوزل مسجد . . اخوانى

(7) امانى سكر الفاظ ايله قلدى آكا تاريخ

بو مسجد ويردى باب قلعده⁽¹⁾ رونقله لمعانى

سنة ١١٥١ (8)

1. Qur'ān, xi, ١١٦. *Good works drive away evils* (Sale).
2. *Thank God this construction has been finished. Its ornamental 'title' is due to the kindness of the exalted personage (hazret) of the Āghā of the Janissaries.*
3. *No more are the ornaments and embellishments threatened by ruin. For they have found again the previous balance in his time.*
4. *How many a prostration and earnest supplication the hearts perform here! He who repairs it from time to time is worthy to be the object of (benedictory) prayers.*
5. *He who prostrates himself in worship will praise him with a thousand blessings. How excellent a summer mosque! Its star shines bright.*
6. *The Āghā of the Janissaries, the Khāssékī 'Ālī Āghā repaired (this beautiful mosque for the brethren?)*
7. *The heart's desire fixed its date with nice words : 'This mosque has given beauty and splendour at (!) the Gate of the citadel'.*

Year ١١٥١

The inscription is well preserved with the exception of the second hemistich of line 6. It is a corrupt poem in poor Turkish; the verses consist of sixteen syllables to the hemistich.

V. 1. For علوان being another form of عنوان : A. C. Barbier de Maynard, *Dictionnaire Turc-Français*, s.v.; the Chief of the Janissary Corps had the title of Āghā (cf. *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Engl. ed., vol. i, p. 180).

¹ This form is used together with the correct one. Cf. Evliyā Tshelebi, Vol. IX, MS. cit., fo. ٩٠٢, l. ١٥, where it is connected with the particle *yeh* and also the genitive case, fo. ٩٠٣, line ٧ from bottom, and other passages.

V. 5. *zahè*, *zihè*, *zihî* (Persian interjection of admiration); cf. also *CIA. Jérusalem, Ville*, p. 166, note 3, where it is left untranslated by van Berchem.

V. 6. The second hemistich is conjectural.

V. 7. The following is the value of the letters of each word:

بُو =	و + ب ; 2+6	= 8
مسجد =	د + ج + س + م ; ۵+۴۰+۶۰+۳+۴	= 107
ویردی =	د + ر + ا + و + دی ; ۱۰+۲۰۰+۴+۱۰	= 230
باب =	ب + ا + ب ; ۲+۱+۲	= 5
قلمده =	ع + د + ل + ق ; ۵+۱۰۰+۳۰+۷۰+۴+۵	= 209
رونقله =	ل + ن + و + ر ; ۱۰+۳۰+۶۰+۲۰۰	= 391
ل معانی =	ی + ن + ا + ع + م + ل ; ۱۰+۵۰+۱+۷۰+۴۰+۳۰	= 201
		<hr/> 1151

RENOVATION TEXT, A.H. 1326. Marble slab (painted black) over the entrance to the Mosque of the Citadel. Six lines of modern, elegant *naskhi*, with the tughra of the Sultan 'Abd ul-Hamid II over them. Dimensions of slab 90 × 87 cm. Differentiating signs. Inscription 84 × 61 cm.

الغازي

عبد الحميد خان بن عبد المجيد المظفر دائمًا

(1) زینت افزای مقام قدسیت اتسام خلافت اسلامیه

(2) وأریکه پیری سلطنت سینه عثمانیه شوکتو قدرتلو

(3) عظمتلو السلطان بن السلطان الغازی

(4) عبد الحميد خان ثانی بن السلطان الغازی عبد المجيد خان حضرتلرینك

اثار مبروره

(5) همایوتلرینه ضمیمه اشبو قلمه همایون جامع شریفی طرف ذیشرف حضرت

(6) خلافتِ پناہنندن هجری سنه ۱۳۲۶ مالی سنه ۱۳۲۴ تاریخنده تجدیداً

تمیر و احیا بیورلمشد

کتبہ الفقیر محمد النمری

al-Ghāzi (The Vanquisher)

'Abd ul-Ḥamīd Khān bin 'Abdul-Majīd Khān, the always victorious.

1. As an addition to the Imperial pious deeds of the Promoter of the State dignity of the divinely marked Islamic Caliphate,

2. and of the ancient throne of the sublime Ottoman Empire, His Majestic, Powerful,

3. Magnificent Highness, the Sultān, son of the Sultān, son of the Sultān, the Sultān al-Ghāzi

4. 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd Khān, the Second, son of the Sultān al-Ghāzi 'Abd ul-Majīd Khān—

5. this holy mosque of the Imperial Citadel was renovated, repaired, and restored (lit. revived) by the most noble,

6. illustrious Caliph in the year 1326 of the Hijra and the financial year 1324. The humble Muḥammad an-Nammarī ¹ wrote it.

S. H. STEPHAN.

¹ Under the last line appears to the left in *nasta'liq* the name of the calligrapher, a member of the well-known Jerusalem family of al-Nammarī, a teacher, who died about ten years ago in Jerusalem.

MOSAIC PAVEMENTS IN PALESTINE

IN the following list an attempt has been made to catalogue the mosaic pavements known to exist or to have existed in Palestine. The sources used are referred to in the concluding note.

A list of abbreviations used, a key to patterns, and a general note on mosaic pavements in Palestine follow the catalogue.

The pavements are arranged by sites in the alphabetical order resulting from the transcription prescribed by the 'Transliteration . . . and transliterated Lists' issued by the Government of Palestine in 1931. The Roman numerals and the letters behind the names refer to the sheets of the Palestine Exploration Fund maps and their subdivision into squares of 5 minutes longitude and latitude, as adopted by the 'Provisional Schedule of Historical Sites and Monuments' published in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine on 15 June 1929.¹

The letters and numbers in the text refer to the tables of patterns. It should be understood that reference is made in each case to the *type* of pattern. The actual pavement will probably be found to differ from the pattern in details; such slight irregularities are almost unavoidable in mosaic work and are as a rule suppressed in the drawings published, although they appear in the photographs. This is a first and necessarily imperfect attempt to reconstruct partially the pattern-book the ancient mosaicists must have used. The tables and the key to patterns will, it is hoped, help in matching patterns discovered in the future.

Pavements for which no bibliography is given are, to the best of the present writer's knowledge, unpublished.

1. 'ABASĀN EL KABĪR

Patterned floor, covered with 30–40 cm. of sand. Average 100 cubes to 10 cm. sq. Colours: Red, dark brown, dark and light grey, white.

2. ABŪ SHŪSHA. VIII. L. j.

On south-west slope of the hill. Very fragmentary and close to the surface. 1·48 × 1·95 m. 16 cubes to 10 cm. sq.

(a) White border, 30 cm. wide. (b) Black border, 12 cm. wide. (c) Inner field white, filled with 9 arrow-heads of 6 red or yellowish cubes, arranged in three rows.

¹ Where no map reference is given, the place is outside the area covered by the P.E.F. map.

3. 'ABŪD. XIV. K. q.

(1) Coloured mosaic pavement reported on site now occupied by Roman Catholic Convent built in 1912.

(2) North terrace of the Convent: White mosaic pavement $3\cdot375$ m. sq., tesserae white and pinkish white, c. 20 in 10 cm. sq.

Ment.: Horning, p. 133.

4. EL 'AFFŪLA. VIII. N. j.

Mosaic pavements discovered in 1931 in the course of constructing a street. White tesserae, 25 in 10 cm. sq. All pavements fragmentary.

(1) Room measuring $3\cdot60 \times 4\cdot00$ m.

(2) Room measuring $3\cdot50 \times 4\cdot60$ m.

(3) Part of room adjoining (2) on the north-west, $1\cdot20 \times 0\cdot90$ m.

(4) Part of room, $8\cdot20 \times 0\cdot90$ m. On the southern side of this room there is a raised portion, $0\cdot60 \times 0\cdot40$ m., 30 cm. over the level of the room.

Coloured tesserae seen by Guérin, *Galilée*, I, p. 110.

5. 'ANĀTĀ. XVII. N. t.

Mosaic pavement in a ruined church to the right of the road, at the entrance of the village. Covered up 15-25 cm. deep.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 130; *SWP*, III, p. 82 (plan).

6. ARNŪTIYA. XIV. M. r.

Press north-east of site. Remains of white mosaic pavement, only c. 10 cm. sq. left. Tesserae $2 \times 1\cdot5$ cm.

7-10. ASCALON. XIX. E. v.

7. Mosaic fragment of six large cubes of white, hard, polished stone. Each cube measures $0\cdot10 \times 00\cdot4$ m.

Found at Tall el Faras near Ascalon, now in the Louvre (AO. 5981).

Bibl.: Rey, *Tribu de Juda*, p. 111; Villefosse, *Notice*, No. 73; Dussaud, *Monuments*, p. 71.

8. Badly preserved mosaic containing a medallion with a Greek inscription, found at Ascalon.

Bibl.: 'Bulletin' *RB*, 1918, p. 596.

9. Tessellated pavement of large plain marble tesserae, possibly part of the original floor of the 'Herodian cloister of the Senate House'.

Bibl.: Garstang in *QSt.*, 1924, p. 29 (plan); Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, p. 509.

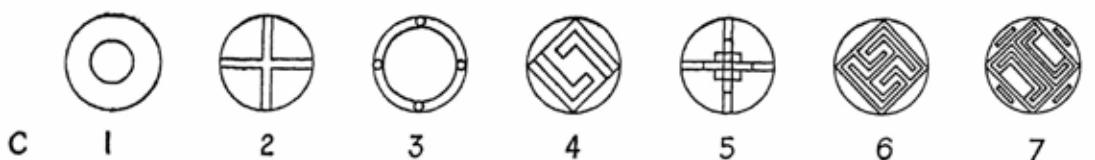
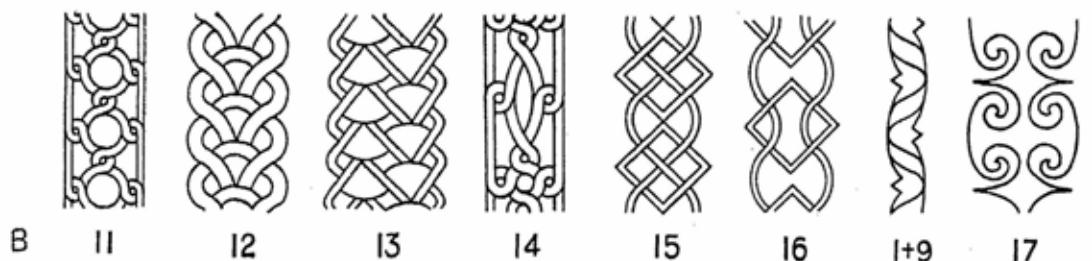
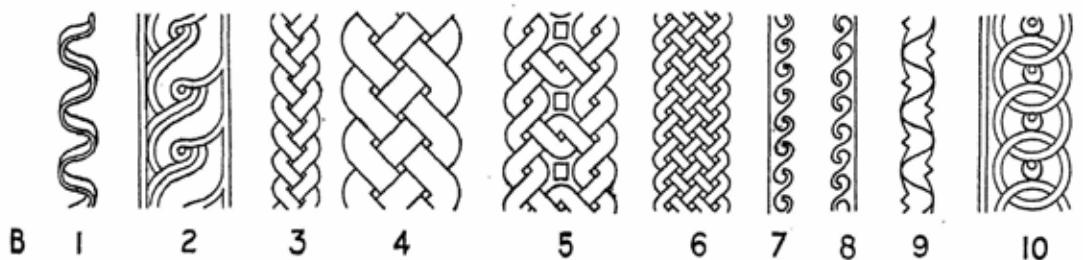
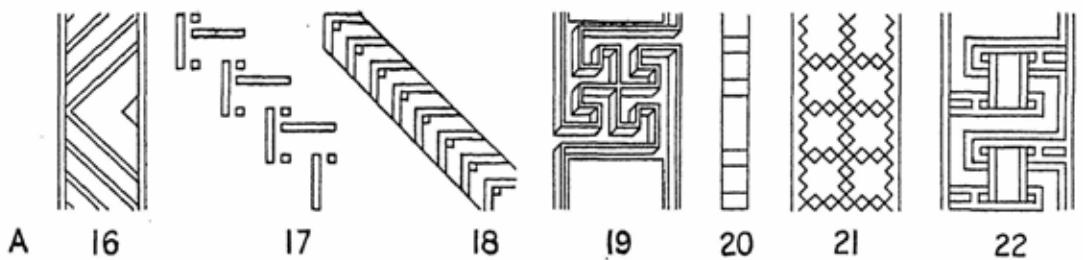
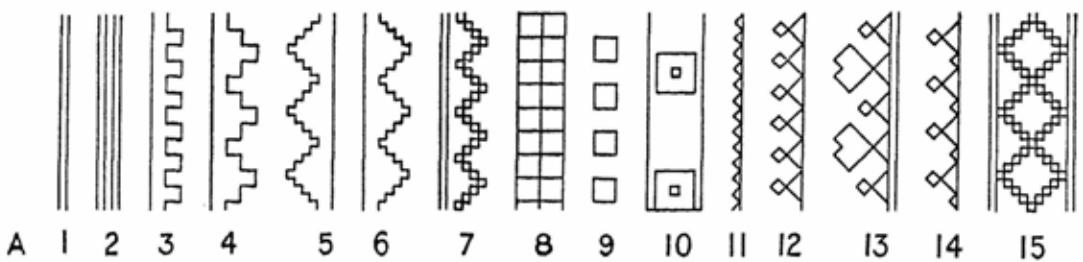
10. Rough mosaic of an Arab mosque.

Bibl.: Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, p. 509.

11. 'AUJĀ EL HAFĪR

Church in the valley. Pavement originally 30×24 m.

(1) *Tabula ansata*, 3·20 m. long, in two lines. Letters 11-12 cm. high.





EXAMPLE OF
CROSSWISE
ARRANGEMENT

F 1

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F

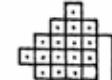
9



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F

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F

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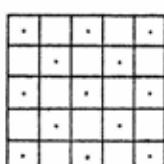
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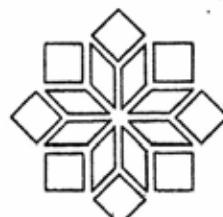
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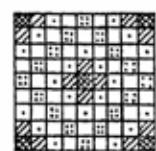
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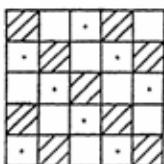
G1



H6



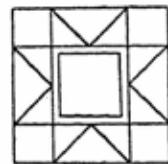
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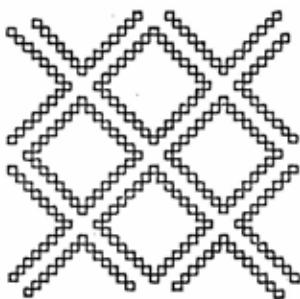
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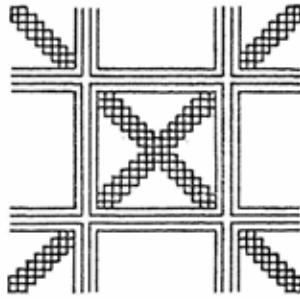
H5



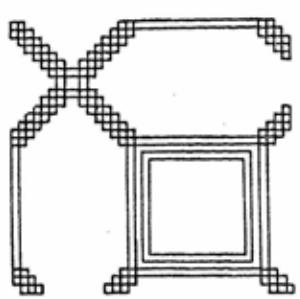
H4



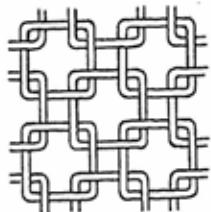
H1



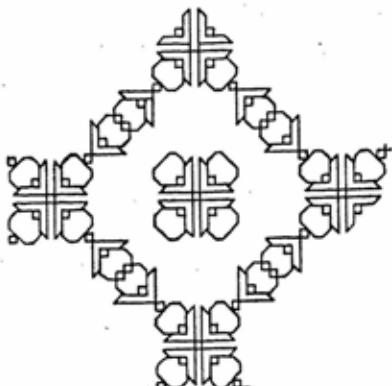
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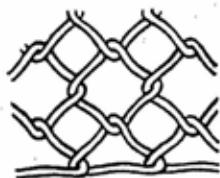
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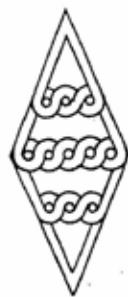
H8



H7



H9



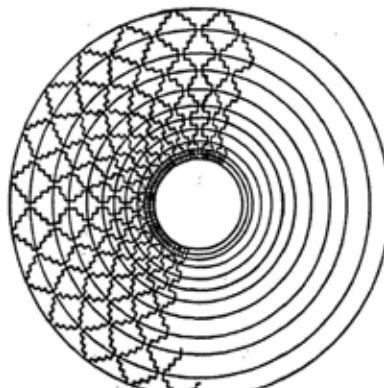
I9a



I2



I3



I10



I4



I6



I5



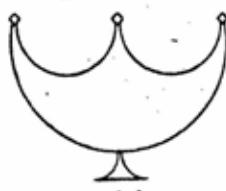
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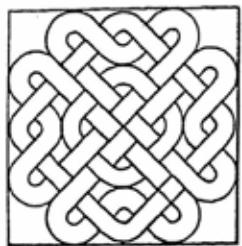
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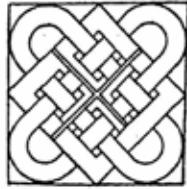
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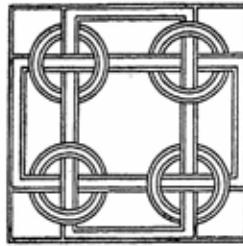
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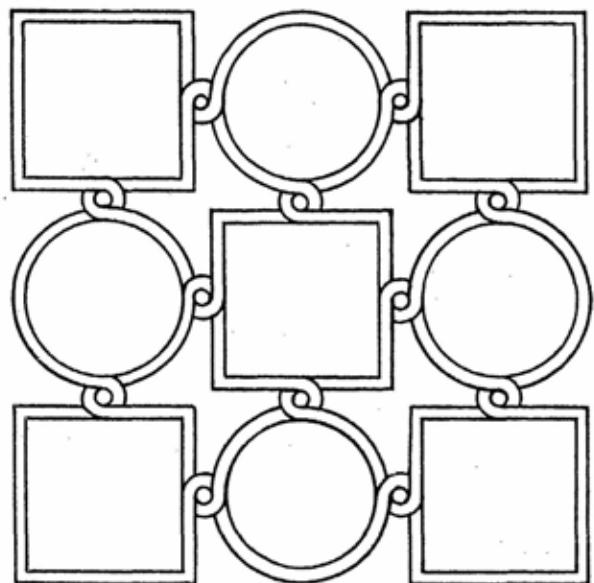
I11



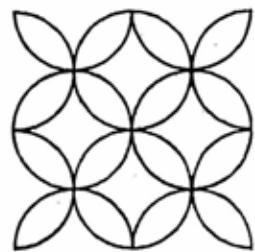
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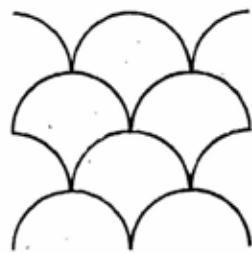
I12



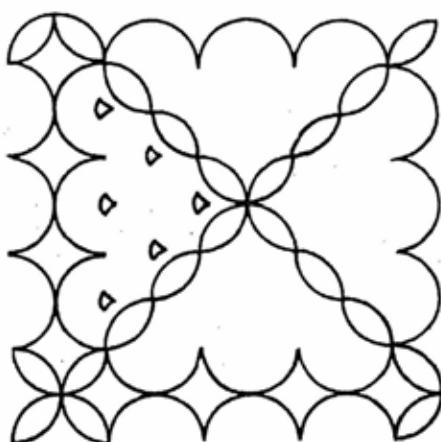
J2



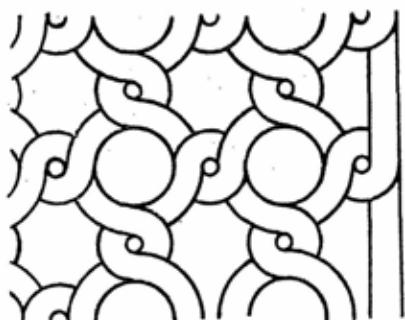
J4



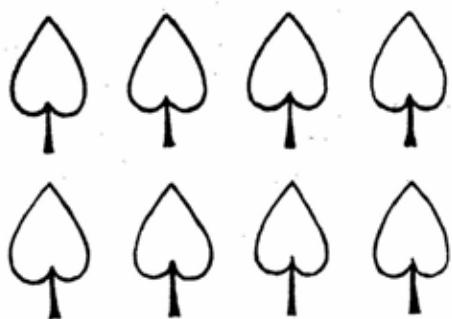
J3



J5



J1



J6

[Υ]πέρ σωτηρίας τῶν καρποφορησάντων Σεργί(ου) ἀπὸ συμπόν(ου) κ(αὶ) μοναχ(οῦ)
κ(αὶ) Παλλ(οῦ)τος | &Δελφ(ῆς) κ(αὶ) Πιαν(οῦ) Διακ(όνου) αὐτῆς ὑ(ιοῦ) πρωτεύοντ(ος)
μητροπ(όλεως) Ἐμμισ(ης) ἔ(τους) υἱός Ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἐ μη(νὸς) Γορπ(ιάνου) κ'.

For the salvation of the donors, Sergius, assessor and monk, and Pallous, his sister, and
Pianus, Deacon, her son, primicerius of the metropolis of Emesa, the 20th Gorpaeus 496,
of the 5th year of the indiction (7 September 601 A.D.).

(2) Narthex. Border: *B 9*. Field: *J 1. C 2* inside each circle.

(3) In south aisle: numerous black and white cubes.

(4) Central nave: *Opus sectile* of triangular pieces, counterchanging, each two forming a square of 12 cm. sq., the whole forming crosses and stars.

Bibl.: Huntingdon, *Palestine and its Transformation*, London, 1912, p. 123; Hänsler in *HL*,
1916, pp. 157 f., 198 ff., fig.; Th. Wiegand, *Sinai* (Denkmalschutzkommando, No. 1),
Berlin, 1920, p. 103; Abel in *RB*, 1920, pp. 112, 113 f.; A. Alt, *Griechische Inschriften
der Palaestina Tertia* (Denkmalschutzkommando, No. 2), p. 37 f., No. 119 (with copy of
inscription made by Schumacher in 1914).

12. EL BASSA. III. L. e.

House of As'ad el Khalil. Mosaic pavement now covered with concrete.

13. BATTĪR. XVII. L. u.

Found 1910, 100 m. west of the Railway Station, 1.50 m. deep.

Pavement measuring 4·65 x c. 4 m.

Surround: sprinkled with sprigs.

Border: *B 12* with lotus flowers in centre.

Field: Interlacing 'rainbow' lines running in parallels and forming a repeating pattern consisting of a network of octagons round circular medallions, with square tablets at the points of intersection and rectangles along the border. The squares contain the inscription in four parts; the circles, fruit, &c., the rectangles, fishes. The interstices are filled with fruits, balls, sprigs (*F 3*), and lozenges.

The field has been only partly uncovered.

Inscription: I. 'Υπέρ σωτηρίας κ(αὶ) ἀντιλή(μ)ψεως Ἀλυπίου τοῦ φιλ(ο)χρ(ίστου)
κ(αὶ) τῶν Διαφερ(όν)των. II. 'Ηποίησεν Ἀντωνίς Γαλογᾶ τῷ ἔργῳ τοῦτο ὑπέρ σωτη-
ρ(ίας) Γεωργίου. III. 'Ἐπι τοῦ θεωφιληστάτ(ου) Γεωργίου πρ(εσ)βυτέρ(ου) ἐγένητο τὰ
ῶδα. IV. Σπουδῇ Ἐιούλιάννου Πιστικοῦ ἐγήνετο μηνὶ Μαρτίου Ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἐ.

I. For the salvation and succour of Alypios, who loves Christ, and of his kin. II. Antonis
Galoga made this work for the salvation of George. III. In the time of the most pious
priest George these things have been made. IV. By the endeavours of Julianus Pisticus
(this) was made in the month of March of the 5th year of the Indiction.

Dating: Vincent proposes the second half of the sixth or the seventh century, possibly even the eighth; Heisenberg the sixth. The mosaic shows tendencies towards the arabesque in the complicated interlacings and the paucity of space allotted to figural representation. The geometric basis of the network has been compared by M. Dieulafoy to elements of Sassanian decoration.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1910, pp. 254–61, 2 pls., plan; Séjourné in *CAIL*, 1909, pp. 951,
975 f. (with observations by Dieulafoy); Heisenberg in *BZ*, 1910, p. 661; Bleckmann in
ZDPV, 1913, p. 239; M. K. Ἀνακάλυψις Βυζαντινοῦ Μωσαϊκοῦ ἐν Βεττίρ in *Nea*

Sion, 1910, p. 463 f.; Kaufmann, *Handbuch der christl. Epigraphik*, 1917, pp. 401, Fig. 238.

14-21. BEISĀN. IX. P. k., p. l. (Cf. also No. 335A.)

Tall el Husn:

14. Round Church.

(1) South-west of Church: Diagonal panels bordered with scrolls and containing bowls filled with flowers.

(2) Small chamber north of main vestibule. Border: *A6-B4-A3*. Field: *J1*. Diamonds inside the circles, *F3* arranged crosswise in between. Tesserae less than 1 cm. sq. laid in lime mortar 2 cm. thick above layer of packed debris.

(3) Quantities of coloured and gilded tesserae in other rooms.

(4) West end of ambulatory. Border: *A1* with lozenges at intervals. Field: *H2*.

(5) Niche south of west door: *J3*.

15. 'Byzantine House':

(1) Court paved with white tesserae.

(2) Loggia with red and yellow squares on white ground. Small crosses in centre of each square.

(3) East of loggia, room 1: Surround: sprinkled with diamonds. Border: *B2*. Field: Space with diamonds, *A2* and corner of circle. Rest destroyed.

(4) East of loggia, room 2: Greek fret border (*A19*).

(5) Room south of Court: Border: *B12*. Field with conventional flowers growing out of jars, with beribboned doves, heart-shaped leaves *F10* and *F14* (arranged crosswise) between them.

(6) East of (5). Octagons and squares.

North-east of site:

16. House IV, room 2: Fragments of red and blue tesserae.

17. West of area 106: Black and white tesserae arranged in squares.

18. House VII: Fragment with geometric decoration.

19. Western slope. Room 163: Circles.

20. Monastery of Lady Mary.

(1) Court 15 x 9 m. Large circular panel with months (men engaged in various occupations) with Greek inscriptions giving name of month and the number of its days.¹ In centre, busts of Sun and Moon, holding torches. Remainder of floor: panel in octagon pattern. Birds and animals in the larger panels, fruits and lozenges in the smaller ones. At entrance, inscription commemorating Zosimus, John, and the Counts Peter and Anastasius, all high officials.

(2) Western room with inscription mentioning the priest and Hegumen George.

(3) North of (2) remains of mosaic with squares.

(4) North of (1). Border: *A6-B12*. Field: Vine trellis issuing from amphora forms twelve medallions. Top row: (1) Man hunting, (2) (3) destroyed, (4) negro leading camel (or giraffe?). Middle row: (1) (2) Men harvesting grapes, (3) man sitting on basket and playing to a dog, (4) wine-press. Bottom row: (1) Man leading

¹ Cf. the inscribed mosaic pavement with months and a chase, found at Argos (Karo in *AAnz.*, 1931, col. 261), and the later pavements mentioned by E. Müntz in *RA*, 1877, pp. 32 ff. See also Gauckler, p. 2123, no. 10; *Inventaire*, II, 666, 752.

donkey, (2) (3) men harvesting grapes, (4) head of donkey—rest destroyed. The inscription at entrance records the completion of the work by the priest Elias. Date mutilated, earliest possible date A.D. 553-4, more probably 568-9.

(5) Five rooms east of (1): Pavements with conventional patterns.

(6) Chapel in north-eastern part of monastery. Outside: Inscription containing a prayer for Lady Mary and her son Maximus, the founders. Inside: Border, *B* 2. Field, *J* 1, with 82 circles with birds; near the west door two larger circles with peacocks facing each other.

(7) Apse of Chapel: imbricated pattern with border of lotus buds (*B*-9?).

(8) Inscriptions in east side of Church. One inscription enables Mr. FitzGerald to calculate the date of the completion of the mosaic as A.D. 567.

21. House of Ṣadiqa Khalil et Tibāni: Tesserae.

Bibl.: 14-19. C. S. Fisher in *MJ*, 1924, pp. 171-89, Figs.; G. M. FitzGerald, *Beth-Shan Excavations, 1921-3, the Arab and Byzantine Levels*, Philadelphia, 1931, Pls. I, XVI, XVIII, XIX.

20. G. M. FitzGerald in *QSt.*, 1931, pp. 59-68, Pls. I-IV.

21. Unpublished.

22. BEIT ALFA. IX. P. k.

Synagogue discovered and excavated 1928/9.

(1) Court 9·40 m. broad. Narthex 2·50 m. broad: geometric patterns.

(2) Floor of synagogue divided into three naves:

(i) Central nave 10·35 × 5·50 m. Border: Part filled with intertwining vine-stems forming oval medallions and part with straight lines forming squares and lozenges. Within: bust of man holding a bird, a cat(?) stalking a bird, fruits, a basket, flowers, a fish, birds, &c. In the north side, on both sides of the central entrance a lion (east) and a bull (west), facing each other. Between them the inscriptions. Field divided into three panels: (a) 'Thorah shrine' with decorated portals closed; three cups standing on the shrine; horns in corners; above, pointed roof with lamp suspended from the top. Standing on the horns two birds. The shrine is flanked by two seven-branched candlesticks; two lions; and a curtain sprinkled with sprigs *F* 3; Jewish religious emblems. (b) Zodiac. Square 4 m. the side. Within are two concentric circles inscribed in the square, the outer divided into twelve panels. Centre panel: Sun, a beardless nimbed youth riding a chariot drawn by four horses. Background with moon and stars. Zodiac panels: The twelve signs, each inscribed, beginning with the Ram **טַלָּא** and continuing: Bull שׂוֹר, Twins תְּאָמִים (joined together like Siamese twins), Cancer (סְרִטְמָה), Lion אֲרִיָּה, Virgin בְּתֻולָּה (a richly decorated figure sitting on a throne), Balance מְאוּנִים (man holding the balance), Scorpion עֲקָרֶב, Archer קָשָׁת (man shooting to the right), Lamb גָּמָר (destroyed together with its inscription and restored unskilfully), Aquarius וְרָלָה (man drawing water from well in a bucket), Fishes יְדָנִים. The bands separating the panels contain plain stripes and dots, *B* 2 and row of sprigs *F* 13. In the corners of the square are four winged busts of women, richly ornamented and inscribed respectively: חֲקוֹפַת נֵ[סֶן] תְּקוֹפַת תְּמוֹן, חֲקוֹפַת תְּשֵׁרִי (Autumn), חֲקוֹפַת טְבַת (Winter).

(Spring). The corner-fields are sprinkled with fruits, flowers, birds. (c) Sacrifice of Isaac. Above a strip with palm-trees. Lower register with figures, from left to right: Two servants in short tunics, one holding donkey, the other unpacking it; Ram (placed vertically) bound to tree, inscribed וְהַנָּה אֵיל. Above, a hand emerging from a dark cloud; below, אל תשלח אֶל אֶבְרָהָם, Abraham, bearded, dressed in a long robe, holding a knife in his right hand אֶבְרָהָם (אברהם); above on the right Isaac (צִחָק) kneeling in an attitude of supplication, his hands bound; finally altar on which a fire is burning. The field is strewn with branches.

(3) In the aisles: simple patterns. Near the western entrance a rectangle filled with circles inside B 2; each circle with black dot in the centre. The interstices are filled with small circles.

Two inscriptions, each in a *tabula ansata*:

1. Μνήσθωσιν εὐτέλειαν εὐ κόμνοντες τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο Μαριανὸς καὶ Ανίνας οὐδέποτε.

In honoured memory of the artists who made this work well, Marianos and his son Aninas.

[הדרין פ[סיפסה אתקבע בשתה/... [ל[מלך]ה[...]
[דאותה[טין חטיה מאת/[ר[נירין]]... אנתנדבן כל בני/[ק[הלהה ?]... ב[... ב[... רבי/
א[... [רכ[ירין]] לטב כל/[ב[... ב[... א[ם].]

This mosaic was laid down in the year . . . of the reign of Emperor Justinus . . . who gave a hundred dinars . . . gave all members (sons) of the community (?) . . . Rabbi . . . honoured be the memory of all sons . . . Amen.

L. 4, suggested reading by E. L. Sukenik: דאותה[טין חטיה לשבוק ה[טיה, who donated for forgiveness of the sins.

L. 5. [?] ק[ריהתא ?]

Of the two emperors named Justin, Sukenik prefers Justin I (518-27) on historical grounds.

The mosaic is executed all in stone, save some glass cubes used in order to add lustre to the precious stones represented in the ornaments of the Seasons.¹ It is the work of two local artists and is independent in style from the main trend of mosaic art as shown, e.g., in the mosaics of near-by Beisān.

Bibl.: Sukenik in *Tarbis*, I, 1929, pp. 111-17, Pls. I-V; Barrois in *RB*, 1930, pp. 265 ff., Pls.; Sukenik in *Bericht über die Hundertjahrfeier des Archäologischen Instituts*, pp. 385-9; McCown in *BASOR*, No. 37, 1930, p. 16 f., 4 figs.; Sukenik in *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, s.v. Bet Alfa; S. A. Cook, *The Religion of Ancient Palestine*, London, 1930, p. 207, n. 3; Sukenik, *Beit Alpha*, Jerusalem, 1932.

¹ The use of glass cubes to heighten the effect of ornaments occurs in African mosaics since the third century A.D. Cf. L. Poinsot and R. Lantier in *Mons. Piot*, 1924, pp. 78 ff.

23. BEIT JIBRİN. XX. I. V.

(1) Casual discovery 1921, cleared by the École archéologique française. Mosaic pavement of room measuring 9·50 × 5 m.

Border: approx. 1 m. wide, representing a hunt. It begins in the south-east corner at a house, from which the hunter is galloping away through a phantastic vegetation. (Here the border is interrupted by a circular medallion representing a draped female bust, with head covered, holding two ducklings.) Beyond are an elephant and an eagle. In the south-west corner a smaller house (a farm?) is represented, then a hare, a wolf, and two sheep. Next a shepherd holding out his right hand.¹ At the end the rider is seen attacking three animals in turn: (a) on foot, having tied his horse to a tree (the animal attacked is lost, with the whole north-west angle); (b) on horseback, a panther (here follows the south-west angle, destroyed); (c) again on foot, a bear. Here the strip ends by returning to its point of departure. The representation goes clockwise round the room.

Field: Bordered by *B₁+B₉*. The rectangular panel is divided into ten octagonal panels by one vertical and four horizontal strips. At the intersections of the strips are four circular medallions, showing from south-west to north-east: (a) "Eōp (Spring) bust of girl holding cup with bird perching on it; (b) Ḧñ (Earth) crowned with vine-branches and corn-ears, holding fruits in her sash;² (c) θēp[os] (Summer) holding a sickle in her right hand and a sheaf of corn in her left (the head has been destroyed by a circular excision, which has removed also the end of the inscription);³ (d) *I₁₀*.⁴

In the ten octagonal panels, bordered by *A₆*, the following pairs of animals are represented, facing each other (from south-west to north-east and from right to left): (a) stag and hunting-dog; (b) lioness and ram; (c) boar and bear; (d) lion and an animal (destroyed); (e) leopard (or jaguar) and antelope. Each animal is placed on a ground-line and surrounded by plants suggesting its natural milieu.

The square and rectangular pieces, 27 in all, filling the strips between the medallions, contain a variety of patterns, partly striped and partly forming knotted bands. Note the following border patterns used as repeating patterns: *B₁+B₉*, *B₁₂*; a link of the *H₅* pattern;⁴ *J₁*; *I₁₁₋₁₃*;⁵ boxes seen in perspective.⁵ Some of them include birds. The corners of the medallions are filled with rows of counterchanging chevrons.

The cubes are on the whole of uniform size, 7–8 mm. sq. (*opus tessellatum*). Marble pieces of the *opus vermiculatum* variety are only sparingly used for the finer details of the design. No glass or paste cubes were noticed.

¹ A salute to the rider?

² It seems that the mosaicist has used the standing type of Autumn (a female bust crowned with vine and holding fruits) and has labelled it Earth. This would explain how Autumn is missing in the pavement. Winter is represented, as recognized by Vincent, in the draped figure in the south side of the border. Very similar busts—without inscriptions, the Autumn crowned with leaves and grapes—were found at Sens (see H. de Villefosse, *Mons. Piot*, 1913, pp. 89 ff., Pl. IX). See also *Inventaire*, II, 752, 825, and II (Suppl.), 116 a, III, 166. But note the representation of *Terra Mater* (or the Year?), ibid., II, 752.

³ It is remarkable that the destruction, clearly of the 'discriminating' type known from Jerash and elsewhere, has stopped short at mutilating one single panel.

⁴ Cf. Crowfoot, Pl. XIII (2) (A.D. 526).

⁵ Ibid., Pl. X (A.D. 529–33).

Vincent dates this mosaic on internal evidence of style, dresses, technique, architecture, conventions, to the 'Antonine period',¹ before the end of the third century A.D.²

(2)-(10) Cleared 1924 by the École archéologique française.

(2) East of (1), 0·43 m. below (1). Remains of a mosaic pavement destroyed by the construction of (1).

Surround: H_3 with crosses in centre of each lozenge and at each crossing. Border: $A_2-B_{13}-B_8$.³

Field: strip of two rows of boxes seen in perspective, with a cross on the upper surface. Three medallions surrounded by guilloche B_2 . Remainder destroyed.

(3) North of (1), 0·54 m. below (1). Surface ascertained 5·80 m. Surround and part of field sprinkled with indented squares. Border: A_2 and B_2 .⁴

(4) Gallery south-east of excavations field, paved with *opus sectile* of many-coloured marble set out in geometrical patterns in square panels. 47, 49, and 51 cm. above (1).

(5) Remains of mosaic pavement of white tesserae, below (4). 27 cm. above (1).

(6) Traces of mosaic pavement in extreme south-west corner of the excavation. 19 cm. above (1).

(7) 0·47 m. above (1). H_7 in guilloche of ochre, red, and blue strands. Twice repaired (a) with black, red, and white cubes placed irregularly; (b) large white tesserae.

(8) South of (1); below (7), 2 cm. above (1). Pavement c. $3 \times 2\cdot25$ m.

Border: A_2 . Field: Vine trellis with grapes, tendrils, and leaves developing out of amphora and forming eight round medallions: (a) Bottom row: two stags on each side of the amphora. (b) Middle row, right: partridge; centre: falcon or hawk with bulla on red string⁵; left: quail. (c) Top row: right: duck; centre: pheasant; left: crane. All birds picking at the grapes, except the falcon and the crane, which is scratching its head.

Above the field two peacocks holding a garland in their beaks. Above the garland three sprigs F_{23} . Above the sprigs inscription:

Χριστοῦ παμβασιλῆος | ἐκόσμησα τὸ μέλαθρον | Οὐδας δὲ δὸν ψηφίσιν | Ιδίων | Σιά μαθητῶν | τοῦδε ἵερεύς ἀμύμων | Ὁβοδιανὸς ἡπιόθυμος.

I have decorated the house of Christ, the Universal Monarch, with mosaics, the floor and the entrance, through my disciples (or: in memory of His disciples) (I) His blameless priest, Obodianos the Gentle.

(9) East of (8). White mosaic sprinkled with black crosslets of four cubes.

(10) North-east of (9), 0·51 m. above (1). Mosaic decorated with red and dark-blue crosses.

¹ As classified by Gauckler, *Daremburg-Saglio*, s.v. *Musivum opus*.

² To the references quoted for busts of Seasons, add *Inventaire*, I (2), 1378, II, 795, II (Suppl.), 71 c 4, 71 f 3, 73 a, 74 a, 76 a, 560 b 5, III, 181, 194, 216.

³ The type B_{13} flanked by B_8 occurs in the Qabr Hiram mosaic (E. Réan, *Mission de Phénicie*, Pl. XLIX), dated A.D. 389 or A.D. 576. It is remarkable that it should occur here below the Roman mosaic.

⁴ Not visible in drawing.

⁵ Cf. Nos. 125, 133 and notes.

The order followed in the above enumeration is that of publication. The chronological arrangement, as stated by Abel, is as follows:

- I. Graeco-Roman villa: 1st period, (2) (3) (5); 2nd period (end of the third century A.D.); (1) (4).
- II. Christian chapel, c. A.D. 500 (8).
- III. Re-erection of a church after Arab invasion: (7) (9) (10); twice repaired, as seen in (7).

Parallels for the vine trellis are quoted in the Concluding Note, paragraph 7.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1922, pp. 259–81, 4 figs., Pls. VIII–X; Abel in *RB*, 1924, pp. 584–604, Figs. 1–4, Pls. X–XVI (incl. plans).

Ment.: S. A. Cook, *The Religions of Ancient Palestine*, London, 1930, p. 205 f.; E. W. G. Masterman in *QSt.*, 1926, p. 179; *BBSA* 1922, p. 8; ibid., 1924, p. 77; *CAIL*, 1922, p. 41; *Syria*, 1925, p. 203 f.; Klein in *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, s.v. Bet Guvrin.

24. BEIT JIMĀL. XVII. J. u.

Church cleared in 1916.

(1), (2) Sacristy and west annex paved with white mosaics.

(3) Church: (a) Central nave. Remains of two pavements:

(i) Border: *B 1–B 12–B 1*. Field: Remains of circular medallions.

(ii) Rectangle interlaced with circle. In circle (r.—0·63 m.) inscription: ... φε|... ου|... τον|... ουμε|... εο. In rectangle: four circles with star in corners, in centre rhomb *I 6*. Inside the rhomb Fig. *I 3*.¹

(b) Intercolumnar spaces: Geometric patterns combining rhombs, circles, knotting bands.

(c) South aisle: Border, *B 9*. Field, *B 14* enclosing squares with various interlaced figures, crosses, &c. *Inter alia* Figs. *I 2*, *I 4*, and *I 5*.

(d) Choir: White pavement with black and red crosslets.

The pavement is similar in style to those of Umm er-Rūs and Deir Daqla.

Bibl.: M. Gisler in *HL*, 1917, pp. 18 ff. (Fig.); Abel in *RB*, 1919, p. 244 f. (Fig.); Mallon in *Biblica*, 1922, pp. 502–7; Gisler, Καφαργαμαλα, München-Gladbach, 1923.

25. BEIT NATTĪF. XVII. J. u.

Room in house of Ibrahim Ahmad Khumayyis. 3·05 × 3 m. Surround sprinkled with red and black crosses. Border: *A 2*. Field: *J 6*. The leaves are in red with black border and stalk, and measure 0·16 × 0·08 m. 45 tesserae in 10 cm. sq.².

Bibl.: Mentioned by Séjourné in *RB*, 1892, p. 263.

¹ This and most of the other patterns in this pavement can be matched in the pavement of the Milesian basilica, dating from Justinian's time (*Milet*, Vol. I, fasc. 7, Pl. XXV).

² Heart-shaped or ivy leaves were regarded in Africa as having the power to ward off the evil eye (L. Poinsot and R. Lantier in *Mons. Piot*, 1924, Vol. XXVII, p. 84 n.). See there also as to the dependence of Punic symbols of divinity on Syrian lore. Similar leaves (fruits?) were observed in a pavement found last year at Jerash (*AASOR*, 1930, p. 57).

26. BEIT SHI'ĀR. XXI. L. V.

Pavement of a church or chapel discovered in 1902.

Room 15 x 8-10 m., paved with mosaics reported as similar to those of Umm er-Rūs. Inscription:

[Ὑπὲρ ἀν]τιλή[μψεως τῶν] καρποφό[ρούντων . . .] . . . Κάσιωνκ(αί) Ἰωάνιν Ζαχαρί[αν] . . . | [καὶ Ἰωάνιν Ἀβεσόμβον κ(αί) Ἰωάνιν κ(αί) Ρ . . .] α ἐτελιώθη τὸ ἔργον ἔτ(ει) . . .

For the help of the benefactors . . . Cassion, John, Zacharias and John Abesombos and John and . . . the work was completed in the year . . .

The inscription was dated by Germer-Durand on epigraphical grounds to the latter half of the sixth century.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1903, pp. 612-14, plan and Fig.; Germer-Durand in *EO*, 1908, pp. 303 ff.; Jacoby, 34 a; Horning, p. 133; Meistermann, *La patrie de St. Jean Baptiste*, Paris, 1904, pp. 92-9, Fig. 5; Mader, *Altchristl. Basiliken*, pp. 204 f.

27. BEIT SŪRĪK. XVII. L. t.

Casual discovery in 1901, almost immediately destroyed after discovery.

Tabula ansata measuring 1.20 x 1 m., containing 7 lines of c. 16 letters each, each line 13 cm. high. The letters are in black, the lines and a diacritical mark in red. A cup (?) in the left ansa.

Vincent in *RB*, 1901, pp. 444-8, Pl. III, b:

+Ἐπὶ τοῦ . . . ψ ανουσι | Ιακὼ[βου] . . . αν | Α . . . | κ(αί) ει . . . | Ζωῷ . . . | π κε . . . κ(ου)λ | ανεργον . . .

Clermont-Ganneau in *RAO*, V (1903), pp. 46 ff.:

+Ἐπὶ τοῦ . . . Στε[φάνου] Δ | Ιακὼ[νου] καὶ . . . κού ἀν | α[γνώστου? καὶ?] | κ(αί) Ε[. . . καὶ] | Ζωῷ[ιμου? . . . ἐν ἔ]τ(ει) κε' κ(υρίου) Α[ναστασίου τό π]ᾶν ἔργον ἔ[τελείωθη].

In the time of the (pious?) Stephan, deacon, and . . . kos, reader, and . . . and E . . . and Zosimos . . . , in the year 25 of Emperor A(nastasius?) the whole work was completed.

Anastasius was the only emperor whose name begins with an A or Α and who reigned over 25 years (A.D. 491-518—this would date the inscription to A.D. 516).

Bibl.: l.c. and Jac., 34; Horning, p. 130; Strzygowski in *ZDPV*, 1901, p. 158, n. 1.

28. BEIT TĪMĀ. XX. F. V.

Pavement at cemetery south of village, close to a rubble cistern, probably part of a water-reservoir or press. Visible portion composed of plain white tesserae, 2-3 cm. sq., much weathered.

29. BEIT 'ŪR ET TAHTĀ. XVII. K. s.

Mosaic pavement of a church, covered up, on property of Sh. Ahmad el 'Uri.

Bibl.: Séjourné in *RB*, 1898, p. 122; Horning, p. 131 (where the reference to *Biblical World*, V, 1897, is wrong).

30. BEITŪNYĀ. XVII. L. s.

House of Isma'il Azāra. Mosaic pavement depressed in two places to form cups. Total area now existing 4 m. sq. Made of plain white tesserae, 42 in 10 cm. sq.

31. BENEI BERĀQ. XIII. H. P.

Mosaic pavement discovered in 1926. 50 m. sq., of plain white tesserae. Partly damaged.

32. BETHANY (EL 'EIZARĪYA). XVII. M. T.

Covered-up mosaic in derelict house, built on ruins of a church.

Ment.: Horning, p. 131.

33-4. BETHLEHEM

33. (1) Near necropolis, discovered in 1895.

Fragments of ordinary white mosaic.

(2) Mosaic pavement in colours, floor of church. Inscription:

'Ανοίξατέ μοι πύλας | Δικαιοσύνης εισελ | θών ἐν αὐταῖς ἔξο | μιλογήσομαι τῷ κ(υρί)ῳ | Αὕτη
ἡ πύλη τοῦ + | κ(υρίο)υ Δικαῖοι εισελεύ | σονται ἐν αὐτῇ. ××Α×Ω××

Ps. CXVII, 19-20.

The pattern and technique are said to indicate the fourth-sixth centuries as date of the mosaic.

Bibl.: Séjourné in *RB*, 1895, p. 442; L(a grange), ibid., p. 625 f.; Horning, p. 132.

34. Deir er Ra'wāt (Shepherds' Grotto).

Few traces of medieval mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Judée*, I, p. 213; Horning, p. 132; Meistermann, *Migdal-Ader et Siar el-Ghanem*, Jerusalem, 1925, p. 34.

35-6. BETHPHAGE. XVII. M. T.

Franciscan property. East end of enclosure.

35. Christian tomb. Crude white mosaic.

36. Opposite the tomb. Tesserae.

Bibl.: Barrois in *RB*, 1928, p. 262.

37. BĪR YA'QŪB. XI. N. O.

Well mouth has a white mosaic border of rough tesserae.

Bibl.: SWP, II, p. 174; III, p. 437; Séjourné in *RB*, 1893, p. 242 f., plan; Horning, p. 121

38. EL BURJALIYA. XX. H. V.

Mosaic pavement 70 m. off Beit Jibrīn road. Plain white tesserae, 28-30 cubes in 10 cm. sq.

39-41. CAESAREA. VIII. I. k. (Cf. also Nos. 337 ff.)

39. East of Crusaders' wall, many black, white, and red tesserae.

40. West of the Qa'ala, two mosaic pavements one above the other. On a stone

¹ For references to inscriptions beginning Αὕτη ἡ πύλη see A. Alt, *Die griechischen Inschriften der Palaestina Tertia* (Denkmalschutzkommando, 2), Berlin, 1921, p. 14, n. 5, to which add *RB*, 1892, p. 585; *Le Cosmos*, 1889, p. 73; *RB*, 1914, p. 227, n. 2; Thomsen, 24; Mader, *Altchristl. Basiliken*, p. 182 f.; cf. Nos. 112, 125 (4).

pavement covered with rubble, white marble tesserae in grey mortar. Above this a bed of mortar mixed with charcoal, with cobble-stones above it. On the stones second tessellated floor in white cement.

41. Similar to 40, in north-west corner of Crusaders' town.

Bibl.: (1) Guérin, *Samarie*, II. 329; (2) and (3) *SWP*, II. 17.

43. DĀLIAT EL KARMIL. V. K. i.

Quantities of loose tesserae, mostly white, some black, some red.

44-6. DAWARTA. XI. N. O.

44. Tessellated pavements 50 cm. deep.

(a) Coarse pavement with cubes hardly squared.

(b) Finer pavement of cubes $3\frac{3}{4}$ cm. sq. with pattern representing lozenges and leaves. Colours: white, brown, red, pink, yellow, blue. Some glass tesserae.

Bibl.: *SWP*, II. 179.

45. Tesserae, 18 cm. sq. on the average, seen strewn on ground. Colours: red, black, white.

46. On slope of hill remains of vaulted rooms with tesserae.

47. ED DEIR. XXI. M. W.

Large building to the south of the site. In one of the chambers to the north of the courtyard scattered white tesserae (1:5 cm. sq.).

48. DEIR 'ALLA. XIV. J. q.

Foundations of chapel with a white mosaic pavement formed by small cubes.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 122.

49. DEIR EL 'ASAL. XXI. J. X.

Remains of church with three apses in north part of ruin. Tesserae.

Bibl.: Mader, *Altchristliche Basiliken*, p. 157.

50. DEIR 'ASFĪN. XI. J. n.

Mosaic pavement near cistern, probably floor of a small basin. Remaining portion measures c. 60×40 cm. White tesserae, c. 20 in 10 cm. sq.

Ment.: *SWP*, II, p. 179.

51. DEIR 'ASFŪR. XVII. J. u.

(1) Building 32 m. sq., in prolongation of which to south there was a mosaic representing vine trellis forming medallions containing animals and birds. A fragment, representing a gazelle, is preserved in the Agricultural School of the Salesian Fathers at Beit Jimāl.

(2) 2·50 m. to south of (1). White mosaic, 25 tesserae in 10 cm. sq.

52. DEIR EL 'AZAR. XVII. L. t.

Remains of a Byzantine basilica, 30 x 20 m., excavated in 1907 and now partly incorporated in the existing church.

(1) In pavement of church. 3·35 x 1·80 m. Border: *A*2 enclosing a white and red band. Field: *H*2 with diamonds in squares (one each) and lozenges (three each). 36 tesserae in 10 cm. sq. Colours: red and black on white.

(2) Border in front of apse. Surround: 2·40 x 0·70 m. white, sprinkled with crosslets and containing a *tabula ansata* without inscription. Border: *B*16 with diamonds outside and sprigs *F*16 inside the lines. Field: destroyed. 64 tesserae in 10 cm. sq. Colours: black, red, and brown on white.

(3) Outside church. 4 x 2·80 m. Square formed by *A*2. In square inscribed two concentric circles, the outer forming round the inner a border of eight interlacing small circles. The central circle contains a diamond filled with chequer pattern. In two corners ends of a diagonal line, in the two others leaves. White mosaic round the circle. Colours: black and red on white. 36 tesserae in 10 cm. sq.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1907, pp. 414-17; *Piellat* in *Jérusalem*, 1907, pp. 587-91, 4 Figs.;
Ment.: Horning, p. 131.

53. DEIR DAQLA. XIV. K. q.

Remains of three-aisled church with fragments of a pavement.

(1) Outside building: coarse mosaics.

(2) Central nave: 6·09 m. broad. Coloured mosaic.

(3) Right aisle: 3·35 m. broad. Surround: *A*15 with crosslets in each square. Border: *A*19 framed by *A*2. Field: *F*1 with eight-pointed stars in the centre.

Dated to the fourth or fifth century.

Bibl.: F. M. Drake in *Burlington Magazine*, 1919, p. 145.

54. DEIR ED DIBBĀN. XVI. I. u.

Bedding of a mosaic pavement.

55. DEIR IBN 'UBAID (ST. THEODOSIUS). XVII. N. u.

(1) In Crypt, near north entrance: Mosaic put together from pieces found.

(2) North-east of entrance to crypt: white mosaic.

(3) East of (2): Terrace with white mosaic.

(4) Fragments of mosaic reported in garden.

Bibl.: E. Weigand in *BZ*, 1914/15, p. 173 f. (plan); Tesserae seen by Guérin, *Judée*, III, p. 89; *Ment.*: Horning, p. 131.

(5) In courtyard of convent mosaic areas 7·30 x 6·50 m. and 2·50 x 6 m. (a) *H*3.

(b) Inscription in four lines with border *A*2.

K(ύπι)ε Ι(ησο)ῦ X(ριστ)ὲ, ἀνάπι|αυσον τὰς |ψυχὰς τῶν [δού]λων (?) σου.

Lord Jesus Christ, give repose to the souls of Thy servants.

Bibl.: Alt in *PfB*, 1925, p. 14.

25 tesserae in 10 cm. sq. Colours: white, red, black. 60×1·37 m.

The convent has known two main building periods: c. A.D. 460 and in the second quarter of the sixth century. It was re-erected in the nineties of the last century.

56–7. DEIR EL MUKLIK. XVIII. O. T.

56. Traces of white mosaic pavement round well mouth.

Bibl.: Th. Fast in *ZDPV*, 1913, p. 31.

57. (1) Pavement of red, black, and white tesserae in front of church, including large fish (98 cm. long). Tesserae 1·3 cm. sq.

(2) East of altar: Triple border-lines. Field: $\mathfrak{J}r$.

(3) Fragment showing small dolphin in red, black, yellow, and white.

Bibl.: *SWP*, III, p. 199; D. J. Chitty in *QSt.*, 1928, pp. 141, 145, plan Pl. I, Pl. VII, Figs. 12, 13.

58. DEIR QAL'A. XIV. K. Q.

Remains of chapel, measuring 8×32 paces, paved with white mosaic.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 126.

59. DEIR SERŪR. XI. L. N.

Tessellated pavement in interior of eastern building.

Bibl.: *SWP*, II, p. 181.

60. DEIR SIĀR EL GHANAM. XVII. M. U.

(1) Terrace paved with white mosaic cubes of moderate size.

(2) North of (1). Ruins of monastery, also paved with mosaic.

Bibl.: Guarmani, *Il Migdal Ader . . .*, Beirut, 1859; Guérin, *Judée*, I, p. 215; Meistermann, *Migdal-Ader et Siar el-Ghanem* (ouvr. posthum.), Jerusalem, 1925, pp. 8, 11, Plan on p. 26.

61. DEIR SIM'ĀN. XIV. K. Q.

On platform in north-western part of site scattered mosaic cubes.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 125.

62. DEIR WĀDĪ EL QILT. XVIII. O. S.

(1) In the cell of a monk Leontios. Pavement showing square inscribed in circle: above, φῶς ζωῆς; below, ΑΩ. In the circle: Ὅπερ σωτηρίας καὶ ἀντιλήμψεως τῶν καρποφορησάντων καὶ καρποφορούντων δὲν Κύριος γνώσκει τὰ δύναματα.

For the salvation and succour of those who gave or do give, whose names the Lord knows.

Bibl.: R. Kraetzscher in *MuNDPV*, 1897, p. 55 f.; Clermont-Ganneau in *RAO*, 1898, p. 174; *RB*, Bulletin 1902, p. 158; Koikylides, τὰ κατὰ τὴν λαύραν . . . τοῦ Χουζίβᾶ; Jerusalem, 1901; Baumstark, p. 140; Horning, p. 131 f.

(2) Pavement of church. Byzantine imperial eagle. Below, name of Kallinikos, the restorer of the pavement.

(3) Ibid. Border: apparently *B* 2. Field: *H* 8. Inscription:
[Φιλάνθρωπε μνήσθητι] | τοῦ Σούλου σοῦ ΙΖΖΘ.

Friend of man, remember Thy servant . . .

L. 1 destroyed during the war.

Germer-Durand (quoted by P. Lagrange) read the last words: 'Ι[γδικτιῶνος] Ζ
Ζ[ανθικοῦ]Θ = 9th Xanthikos of the 7th year of the indiction. Athanasiades supposed the date to be 6069 A.M. = 1561. A. M. Schneider suggests that the letters might have formed a name; Lagrange interpreted them as equivalent to A.D. 1234.

(4) Chapel of St. Stephan. Remains of mosaic pavement: *H* 1.

Dating: (2), repairs effected in 1179; (3), second half of the fifth century, as shown by technique (A. M. Schneider). The inscription is of later date.

Bibl. (2)–(4): Lagrange in *RB*, 1892, p. 443; Athanasiades, 'Η ἱερὰ μονὴ τοῦ Χοζεβᾶ,
Athens, 1895; A. M. Schneider in *RQ*, 1931, pp. 309 f., 312 (plan facing p. 311).

63. DŪBIL. V. K. I.

Plot of Sh. Azzam.

(1) On white bedding: γ 3; inside each circle, *F* 15.

(2) White mosaic. 16 cubes in 10 cm. sq.

64–5. DŪRĀ. XXI. K. W.

64. In and near the village. Tesserae.

65. East of the village, in Wādī el Qumra. Wine-press with mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: Mader, *Altchristliche Basiliken*, p. 154.

66. DUWAIMA. XI. N. O.

Excavated by Tyrwhitt Drake in 1872.

Mosaic pavement set in cement, of white, pale yellow, red pink, blue-black tesserae forming heart-shaped leaves,¹ twists, &c. Cubes 1·25 cm. sq. Other cubes, 1 cm. sq. scattered over site. The pavement was said to extend for 54 sq. m.

Bibl.: Tyrwhitt Drake in *QSt.*, 1872, p. 190.

67. 'EIN 'ARRŪB. XXI. L. V.

Fragment of pavement said to have been discovered at 'Ein 'Arrūb. Published from drawing.² Church 20 x 8–10 m.

(a) Semicircle (apse). Border: Row of semicircles opening inwards. Field: Two trees flanked by two stags, each stag plucking at leaves deep down on the trunk of the trees. Field sprinkled with crosslets and diamonds.

(b) Fragment of pavement of nave. Border: *B* 2 three times repeated. Field: Inscription. Below it sprinkled crosses:

'Αγ(ιος) Πλή[σιπ]πος Καρποφώ[ρ]οι(υ) καθώς Κ(ύριος) Ιωάν[νης] Ζοχαρίας | Ιω]άννης
'Αββᾶ συνέβη Κύριον Ιωάννην, Κ(ύριος) | [έτελεύ τ]α, τελέσας ρ' τῶν ἔτ[έων].

¹ Cf. No. 25, note 4.

² Vincent (*RB*, 1903, p. 614) and Meistermann (l.c.) query the existence of this mosaic and suggest that there has been a confusion with the Beit Shi'är pavement.

Saint Plesippos, son of Karpophoros, like Saint John, the son of Zacharias (John the Abbot agreed with Saint John), the Saint died, having completed 100 years.

E. Zaccaria mentioned also the representation of one person baptizing another.

Bibl.: G. A. Barton in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1903, pp. 41-4; E. Zaccaria, quoted in Mommert, *Das Praetorium des Pilatus*, p. 163; Meistermann, *La patrie de St. Jean Baptiste*, pp. 92-3.

68. 'EIN ED DIRWA. XXI. K. V.

Mosaics reported under ruins of old church.

Bibl.: Schick in *ZDPV*, 1886, p. 162.

69. 'EIN DŪK

Accidentally exposed by explosion of a shell in 1918. Cleared in 1919 and excavated in 1921 by the École Archéologique Française.

Synagogue paved with mosaics with a total area of 350 sq. m.

(1) Before entrance. Panel with seven-branched candlestick.

(a) Inscription above the candlestick, 1.64 m. long. Letters c. 6 cm.

דכיר לטב פנחס כהנה בר יוסטה דיבב | טימי פסיפסה | מן דירה ומרישת

Honoured be the memory of Pinhas the Priest, son of Yusta, who donated the price of the mosaic from his own means and the roof...

Klein proposes to read טימי פסיפסה ומרישת מן דירה

(b) Inscription to left and right of the candlestick:

ד[כ]יריה | לטב | רבקה | אתחה | פינחם

Honoured be the memory of Rebecca the wife of Pinhas.

(2) Central nave:

(A) Square 4.05 m. with inscribed circle representing the signs of the Zodiac. In the centre the Sun on its chariot; in the segments the twelve signs (up to now published: the Virgin (**בתולה**), female figure with outstretched hands in the position of a 'praying woman'; the Ram (**טלה**); the Crab (**سرطان**); the Fishes (**דגים**); the Lion (**אריה**); in the corners of the square figures of the Seasons.¹ Published: a female figure with outstretched hands, **תקופת תשרי**, standing in place of letters **תקופת חמו**; mutilated; in place of letters **ניטן** **ל**

Below this square, inscription 1.24 m. long, letters c. 0.05 m., bordered: above *A 12*, below row of *F 28*.

רכירה לטב חליפו ברת רבי ספראה | דאתחוק[ת] בהרין אהורה | קרי'שה אמן

Honoured be the memory of Halifu, daughter of Rabbi Safrah, who has shared in this holy place, Amen.

(B) 14×6.50 m. Field excavated 1919.

Surround: squares and hexagons on white ground.

¹ This decoration is found also at Beth Alpha. S. A. Cook suggested a possible connexion with the Twelve Tribes, honoured near the spot.

Border: Bead and reel; *B* 7 black on white; *B* 3; *B* 8 white on black.

Field: *H* 5. Animals and birds in panels and medallions, e.g. hare leaping in high grass, pheasant, jackal.

(C) South end of (B). Daniel in lions' den. Panel surrounded by double bluish line. Preserved outline of lion and parts of arms of Daniel.

Inscription between Daniel and lion:

[ד]כִּיר לְטוֹב בֵּינִימִין פַּרְנָסָה בֶּן יוֹסֵה.

[ד]כִּירֵין לְטוֹב כָּל מִזְן [ד]מְתַחֲק וַיְהִיב אוֹן [יְהִיב בְּהָרָן אֶתְרָה] [ק]דִּישָׁה בֶּן דְּהָב בֶּן [כ]סָפָּה בֶּן [כ]ל מְקַמָּה [לְה יָא ח. קְהָוָן בְּהָרָן אֶתְרָה קְדִישָׁה אָמֵן.]

Honoured be the memory of Benjamin the Manager, the son of Yoseh. Honoured be the memory of all those who exerted themselves and gave or who shall give¹ for this holy place either gold or silver or anything of value. Let them . . . their part (?) in this holy place. Amen.

L. 6 read in different ways: Vincent-Carrièrē, Dalman, 'אַחֲדָן ה.' קְהָוָן; Clermont-Ganneau, 'דְּהָיָה לְהָוָן חֻקָּהוֹן'; Torrey, Slousch, 'אַחֲרָן חֻקָּהוֹן'; Marmorstein, Klein, 'וְהִיא תִּהְיֶה לְהָוָן חֻקָּה קְהָוָן'; 'הִיא תִּהְיֶה לְהָוָן חֻקָּה קְהָוָן'

Inscriptions to the right of Daniel:

Above, *דְּנִיאָלָה שְׁלוֹם*, *Daniel, Peace.*

Below, *דְּכִיר לְטוֹב שְׁמַאֵּל*, *Honoured be the memory of Samuel.*

(D) Panel with Jewish sacred emblems: Thorah shrine, flanked by candlesticks, &c.

Above the panel double flowers, *B* 9 (very crude); *B* 7. Between the two, inscriptions:

(a) c. 1.35 m. long; letters c. 5½ cm. high:

דְּכִירֵין לְטוֹב מְרוֹת . . . טוֹנוֹה יוֹעֵ[ר] בֶּרֶה דְּהָנָן מְתַחֲקָוִין בְּהָדִין אֶתְרָה [קְדִישָׁה] . . . יְהָוָה חֻלְקָהוֹן בְּהָרָן אֶתְרָה [קְדִישָׁה אָמֵן]

Honoured be the memory of Marutah (and) . . . tonah and Yair their son who exerted themselves to embellish this place. May they be . . . in this holy place, Amen.

L. 1. Klein: *חַרְוֹת . . . [ק]טּוֹנוֹה וַיָּאֵר*

L. 3. Vincent-Carrièrē: *גִּיאַן*.

(b) East part of the same panel, facing (a). Maximum length preserved 0.80 m.

דְּכִיר לְטוֹב מְרוֹת . . . בֶּרֶס [פָּה] . . . הָן לְהָהָוָן בְּהָדָן אֶתְרָה קְדִישָׁה אָמֵן]

Honoured be the memory of Maru . . . (and) . . . son of Cris[pa?] . . . to them in (this holy place, Amen).

All images of living things in the pavement have been deliberately excised and the places repaired with cement or white cubes.

Local stones have been used for the cubes.

Dating: Vincent in *RB*, 1919—first century A.D. (of the 'Augustan' style according to the classification of Gauckler); the stylistic connexion with later pavements was,

¹ Cf. the καρποφορησάντων καὶ καρποφορούντων at Deir Wādī el Qilt.

however, admitted. Clermont-Ganneau suggested the fourth or fifth; in 1921 Vincent accepted the second half of the third; S. A. Cook proposed the fifth or earlier times; Torrey the fifth; S. Klein suggested, in the *Jüd.-Paläst. Corpus Inscr.*, a date before the second, as later the prohibition of the use of figured mosaics in synagogues was strictly enforced (on the other hand Clermont-Ganneau saw in the use of mosaic a sign of a date posterior to the second century). Later on S. Klein accepted the mosaic as Byzantine (fifth-sixth century) in view of the use of the term 'Marutah' (Lordship) and of the Zodiac. Clermont-Ganneau suggested that the synagogue belonged to a congregation of not strictly orthodox Jews, possibly Judaeo-Christians.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1919, pp. 532-63, 2 Figs.; *ibid.*, in *RB*, 1921, p. 442 f., Pl. VIII, Fig. 2; Vincent and Carrière in *RB*, 1921, pp. 579-601, Pls. XV, XVI, 1 Facs.; Clermont-Ganneau in *CAIL*, 1919, pp. 86, 87-120 (Fig.), 298-300; *ibid.*, 1921, pp. 141, 143-6; S. A. Cook in *QSt.*, 1920, pp. 82-7, 1 Fig.; Vincent in *Syria*, 1921, pp. 172-4, quoted by Clermont-Ganneau.

Ment.: Mosaic cubes seen in the place by V. Guérin in 1870, *Samarie*, I, p. 219; *BASOR*, No. 2, 1921, Fig. and p. 7; *ibid.*, No. 4, 1921, p. 12; FitzGerald in *QSt.*, 1921, p. 185; Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, pp. 134, 398 f.; Grant in *Smithsonian Report*, 1921, p. 543; Leclercq in *Cabrol-Leclercq*, s.v. Jericho, cols. 2231-3, Fig. 6173; Dalton, *East Christian Art*, Oxford, 1925, p. 296; Galling in *ZDPV*, 1927, pp. 310, 314; Klein, *ibid.*, 1928, p. 136; S. A. Cook, *Religion of Ancient Palestine*, London, 1930, pp. 206 ff., Pl. XXXVII. Inscription discussed in above and Klein, *Jüd.-Paläst. Corpus Inscriptionum*, Wien, 1920, pp. 69-74; Slousch in *JPOS*, 1921, pp. 33, 215; Marmorstein in *QSt.*, 1920, p. 139; *ibid.*, 1921, p. 189 f.; Torrey in *Journ. Amer. Or. Soc.*, 1920, p. 141; Dalman in *PJB*, 1922/23, p. 63; Klein in *Yedi'ot*, II, pp. 39-43.

70. 'EIN EL FAWWĀR. XVIII. O. S.

Excavated 1931 by the Department of Antiquities.

Chapel and courtyards, with annexe.

(1) Courtyards paved with white tesserae.

(2) Chapel: white ground. Surround sprinkled with indented squares. Border: *A12* interspaced with *F19*. Field: *F19* in quincunx formation.

(3) Annex south of chapel: As (2) less the border.

Bibl.: R. W. H. in *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, 1931, p. 151 f., Pl. LVII.

71. 'EIN KĀRIM

Church of St. John.

(1) Mosaic pavement discovered in 1674. Now only traces of it are left behind the main altar.

Bibl.: Nau, *Voyage nouveau de la Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1744, p. 476; H. Maundrell, *A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, Oxford, 1703, p. 92; Meistermann, *La patrie de St. Jean Baptiste*, Paris, 1904, p. 185 f.

(2) In substructions of the porch. Border: Acanthus scroll forming medallions containing geometrical figures, a bird, &c. Crosslets in spandrels of the scroll. Field: Rectangle containing rhomb. In the corners: above, in each a pair of doves and plant; below, two peacocks facing each other. The rhomb is divided into nine

smaller rhombs: four contain *I*9, four a fret in perspective; the centre one contains the inscription:

Xai|ρέσθε θ(εο)ῦ|μάρτυρες
Hail, martyrs of God,

in black letters on red lines, inside a double black border.

Dating: Meistermann, fifth or sixth century, quoting de Rossi; Marucchi, fifth or at the latest first half of sixth; Germer-Durand, seventh.¹

Bibl.: Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1893, p. 212; Meistermann, l.c., pp. 178–90, 196–203, Pl. in colours facing p. 178, photograph facing p. 192; Jacoby, 30; Baumstark, p. 140 f.; Horning, p. 130 f.; Momert, *Das Prætorium des Pilatus*, p. 163.

72. 'EIN ET TĀBIGHA. VI. P. g. (Cf. also No. 344.)

Basilica dated to the fourth century excavated in 1932 by the Goerres-Gesellschaft. Mosaic pavement including panel representing basket with two fishes and some loaves.

Bibl.: *Palestine Bulletin*, 6 March 1932. Ment.: Horning, p. 121.

73–4. GAZA. XIX. D. W.

73. Birket el Waqf, on road to Mineh.

Fragments of tessellated pavement found in February 1930.

74. Hārat el Yahūd. Primitive mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: Gatt in *ZDPV*, 1884, p. 9.

75–9. GEZER. XVI. I. S.

Excavated or described in connexion with the P.E.F. excavations.

75. White tesserae, c. 1 cm. sq., occasionally 3 cm. sq., found in fields.

76. Wine-press (Wa'ret Salāmeh) paved with white tesserae. Lower compartment (3·76 × 5·28 m.) square-set tesserae; upper compartment 5·02 × 4·82 m., border tesserae set square, in field set diagonally. Cup hollows and vats also paved.

77. Wine-press (Sha'b Ya'qūb). Receiving-vat, 1·79 m. sq., paved with large white tesserae.

78. Houses in Abū Shūsha village:

(a) Blue lozenges with V-shaped dots on white ground.

(b) *H*1 with diamonds in squares.

79. Roman bath at 'Ein Yerda:

(a) Atrium. Border: *A*2. Field: *H*3 with squares and lozenges within the squares.

(b) to (c) Three chambers (3·04 × 2·05 m.; 3·35 × 2·87 m.; 2·21 × 2·44 m.) paved with white mosaics.

Bibl.: Macalister in *QSt*, 1904, p. 126; ibid., *The Excavation of Gezer*, London, 1912, Vol. I, p. 184 f., 229, 231, Fig. 70; Vol. II, pp. 52, 54, Fig. 245; Vol. III, Pls. L, CXXIX, Fig. 2; Horning, p. 134; G. A. Barton, *Archaeology and the Bible*, Philadelphia, Pl. XXI.

¹ The acanthus scroll resembles—especially as regards the filling of the medallions—a border of the Serdilla pavement, dated 554 (or A.D. 473) (see H. C. Butler in *RA*, 1901, II, pp. 62 ff.; *RAO*, V, p. 288 f.). The rhomboid arrangement of the field recalls a mosaic at Juranson (Blanchet, *Étude sur la décoration des édifices de la Gaule*, Paris, 1913, pp. 67 ff.).

80. GHĀBIYA. VIII. I. 1.

Fragments of very rough mosaic pavements turned up by ploughing in January 1929.

81. GIVEĀT ELIYĀHU. XVII. M. T.

Mosaics found in 1931 excavations.

Bibl.: Millar-Burrows in *BASOR*, 1932, No. 45, p. 25.

82-3. HAIFA

82. German colony. Pavement of white mosaic (possibly remains of small Roman bath), 3·65 m. long, sloping to west. Tesserae of hard Carmel limestone, 2·5 cm. sq., laid in good mortar mixed with ashes and a little sand.

Bibl.: Schumacher in *QSt.*, 1887, p. 33 f., plan.

83. Roman tomb west of the main railway line, on property of 'Isā Saihūn. Tomb chamber 5 m. sq., paved with white mosaic, part of which remains.

Bibl.: Schumacher in *ZDPV*, 1890, p. 177, Fig. and plan.

84. HALHŪL. XXI. L. W.

Courtyard and house of Hasan Sālim Abū 'Asaba. Mosaic pavement over which wall of a house has been built.

In the courtyard the pavement is almost entirely destroyed; there remain only a few white tesserae in the north-west corner and a trace of a circular Greek inscription in black letters.

In the house 7·75 m. × 50 cm. are preserved. This area is the border of a mosaic pavement with traces of a circular decoration extending under the wall of the house. The border is: black line—white ground with black indented squares—*AII*—several black and red lines.

Ment.: *SWP*, III, p. 329.

85. EL HAMMĀM. VI. Q. H.

Found in the excavations of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society in 1921.

(1) Square 1·80 m. the side. Border: *B2* in *A2*. Field: *H4*. The corner squares are divided by diagonals ending in small square. In central square, sprigs (*Fxx*) in corners and diamond in middle. Colours: blue, red, brown, yellow.

(2) Below (1). Fragments of older mosaic.

(3) Fragments of white mosaic.

(4) Pavement (95 × 60 cm.) in four colours: red, brown, light and dark blue. Rectangle, with projections to the right and left, in twisted lines.

(5) Fragments of mosaic in another room similar to (4).

Dating: Slousch assigns (1) to the early Roman period, (4) to Byzantine times. P. Vincent thinks the fourth or fifth century A.D. a more likely date.

Bibl.: Slousch, *Qōbes*, I, pp. 11, 30-1; Vincent in *RB*, 1922, pp. 117 ff.; Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, p. 269; E. Grant in *Smithsonian Report*, 1921, p. 543.

86. EL HAMMEH (EAST OF THE JORDAN)

Excavated by the Department of Antiquities in 1932.

Synagogue. Rectangular building measuring $14\cdot35 \times 13$ m., divided into three aisles, all paved with mosaics.

(1) Central nave with two panels:

(a) Main field. Border, *Bz*. In south end of field rectangular panel $4\cdot80 \times 0\cdot21$ m. containing a four-line inscription in square Hebrew characters, grey or black on a white ground. About 90–100 tesserae in 10 cm. sq.

(b) To south of (a) in space $5\cdot15$ m. broad, a circular panel with 'rainbow' border, flanked by two lions. Behind each of the lions, a tree. The panel contains a ten-line inscription of the same characters as the preceding. Below the panel, a fillet terminating on either side in ivy leaf.

Both inscriptions, in Aramaic, commemorate benefactors of the Synagogue who contributed to the erection or repair of the building. The blessing of the 'King of the World' is implored on them and their children. The names of these benefactors are, among others: In the first inscription: Rabbi Tanhum ha-Levi, Monica of Susitha, Kyrios Leontios, Jose bar Dosi of Capernaum, Judan of Hitaya, and . . . of Arbela. In the second inscription: Kyria Proton (?), Kyrios Sallustios, Kyrios Photios, Kyrios Hanania, and Comes Theodoros (written Feodoros).

87-8. HERTSLIYÁ III. X. H. O.

87. Coloured mosaic reported to have been removed in the course of building the main street.

88. Small fragments of white tessellated pavements, probably belonging to presses observed at south end of the street.

89. 'IMĀD ED DĪN. XI. N. O.

Shrine. (1) Pavement in *opus sectile* of geometric design. Red, black, and white slabs in sizes varying from 9 to 3 cm. sq.

(2) Fragments of mosaic flooring, $7\cdot20 \times 6\cdot30$ m., in red, blue, white.

Bibl. (2): *SWP*, II, p. 170.

90. IQRĪT. III. N. E.

White fragmentary pavement in front of house of Rashid Yūsuf Dāūd, apparently remains of a wine-press, $3\cdot25 \times 1\cdot25$ m. 16 cubes in 10 cm. sq.

91. JABAL FURAIDIS. XXI. M. V.

Donjon: Mosaic pavement of rough white and black tesserae. A fragment, of white tesserae, measuring $0\cdot30 \times 0\cdot45$ cm. is at present in the Louvre Museum, Paris (No. AO, 5981 a).

Bibl.: de Saulcy, *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Vol. II, Appendix, p. 333. Quoted by Guérin, *Judée*, III, p. 126.

Ment.: de Saulcy, *Voyage*, Vol. I, p. 173; *SWP*, III, p. 332. Louvre fragment mentioned: de Villefosse, *Notice*, No. 75; Dussaud, *Monuments*, p. 60.

92. JABAL KAFSI. V. N. i.

Traces of ancient mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: *SWP*, I, p. 308.

93. JABAL EL MUNTĀR (?)

Many white tesserae scattered in Byzantine ruins.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 131.

94. JALĪL. XIII. H. p.

On road between the two quarters of the village. Pavement of plain white tesserae, 2–4 cm. sq.

95. JALJŪLYA. XIV. J. p.

Round old tank north of Tulkarm road. About half of the uncovered portion of a white pavement destroyed. Remaining fragments measure 0.85×0.70 m. and 1.75×0.80 m. 16 cubes in 10 sq. cm.

96–7. JENĪN. VIII. N. l.

96. Garden of Asad Ḥabīb el Ḥaddād.

White mosaic pavement, c. 8 m. sq., discovered in August 1930. Tesserae about 1.5 cm. sq.

97. Hill north-east of the town. Tesserae.

Bibl.: B. Schmidt in *PfB*, 1918, p. 7.

98–9. JERICHO. XVIII. P. s. (Cf. also No. 347.)

98. In garden of the Russian Hospice.

(a) Pavement 2.97×2.77 m. Border: guilloche 0.10 m. broad, in north-east angle small basin paved with mosaics.

(i) Panel decorated with interlacings forming medallions. A flowered cross in the centre. Ancient repairs.

(ii) Inscription in grey cubes on white ground 0.82×2.35 m.:

+ Θήκη μακαρι | ωτάτου Κυρια | κοῦ πρεσβ(υτέρου) | (καὶ) ἡγουμένου | τοῦ (καὶ)· συνστη | σταμένου τὸ | εύση̄ς εὐκτή | ριον τοῦ ἀγίου | (καὶ)· ἐνδόξου μάρ | τυρος Γεωργί | ου (καὶ)· θωρησαμέ | νῷ τῇ ἀγιωτά(τη) | Νέα ἐκ(κ)λησίᾳ τῆς | ἐνδόξου Θεοτόκου | ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις | 'Ε | τελεύτησεν μηνὶ | Δεκενθρίου α', Ινδ(ικτιῶνος) | ιε', βασιλ(ε)ίας τοῦ Λεσ | πότου ήμῶν | Φλα(ουίου) | Ιουστίνου ἔτους | τὸ β' +.

The grave of the blessed Cyriacus, Priest and Hegumen and founder of the pious oratory of the holy and illustrious martyr George and benefactor of the Holiest New Church of the illustrious Mother of God in Jerusalem. Passed away on the 11th December of the 15th year of the Indiction, in the second year of the reign of our lord, Flavius Iustinus (= 11th December 566 A.D.).¹

¹ Heisenberg explains δωρησαμένῳ as meaning that Cyriacus gave the Chapel of St. George built by him to the New Church in Jerusalem.

(b) Another fragment with crossing garlands.

99. Coptic monastery. Mosaic pavement reported as existing in the Court.¹

Bibl. (98): Abel in *RB*, 1911, pp. 286–9; supplementary note, *RB*, 1911, p. 440; Vailhé in *EO*, 1911, p. 231 f. *Ment.*: Bleckmann in *ZDPV*, 1913, p. 235 f.; Horning, p. 132; Heisenberg in *BZ*, 1911, p. 613 f.; Leclerq in *Cabrol-Leclerq*, col. 2383, Fig. 5712 (s.v. 'Higoumène'); I. φ. ἐπιγραφὴ ἱεριχοῦντος in *Nea Sion*, 1911, pp. 289–93.

100. JERUSALEM. AUSTRIAN HOSPICE

Mosaic found 1860, 'representing the Judaean partridge; the head was lost'.

Bibl.: C. W. Wilson, *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 60.

101. JERUSALEM. Boné Bait Quarter

Remains of rough tessellated pavement, possibly floor of a press. Tesserae averaging 2·5 cm. sq.

102. JERUSALEM. BURJ EL KIBRĪT

Pavement round well mouth, 1·26 × 1·10 m. Field: On white ground *Fr8* in quincunx.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1914, p. 436 f., Fig.

103. JERUSALEM. CASA NOVA

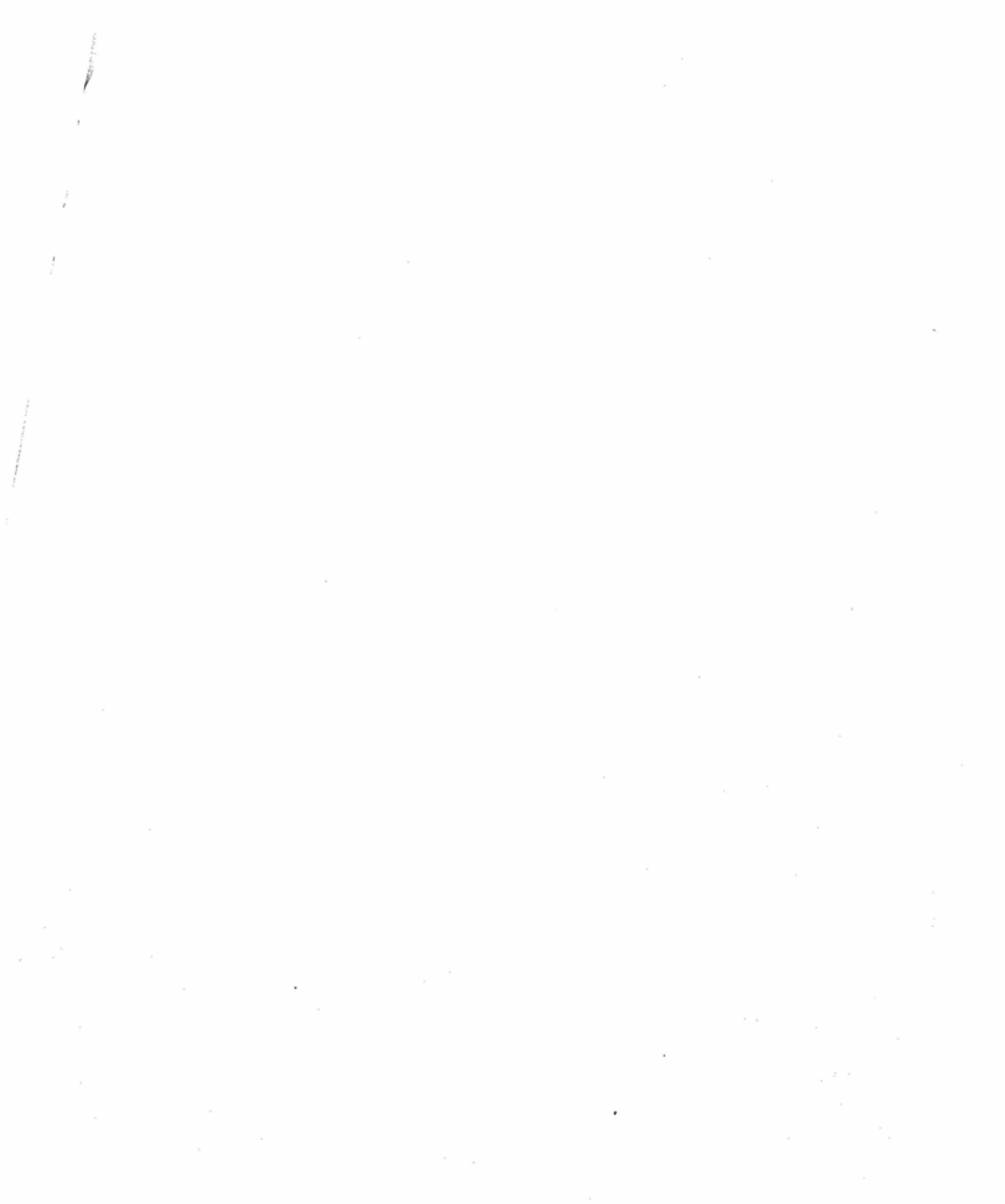
Mosaic pavement containing a bird, some fishes, and shell-fishes.

Bibl.: *Mittheilungen des K. K. Oesterr. Museums*, 1866, No. 11, p. 166; Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, p. 330; Horning, p. 121; E. Müntz in *RA*, 1877 (I), pp. 36, 39; Leclerq, *Manuel d'archéologie chrétienne*, Vol. II, p. 642.

¹ Dalton mentions in *East Christian Art*, p. 296, a mosaic representing 'Daniel in the Lions' Den' as found in Jericho. This refers in all probability to 'Ein Dūk.'

(To be continued)

M. AVI-YONAH.



MOSAIC PAVEMENTS IN PALESTINE¹

104. JERUSALEM. CHRIST CHURCH

Three mosaic pavements discovered in 1901.

- (1) Surround sprinkled with diamonds. Border: *B*8 in *A*2. Field: *H*7 with sprigs *F*31. Repaired with white mosaic with black patches.
- (2) South of (1). Fragment: Border (a) *B*14, (b) *A*15 in *A*2. Field: Strips *B*2 and *A*21 form square or triangular panels with birds and branches.
- (3) Between (1) and (2), badly preserved fragment.

Date: Vincent suggests the Herodian period.²

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1910, pp. 419–20, Pl., plan.

105. JERUSALEM. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

Latin Calvary Chapel. Fragments of an ancient mosaic pavement: a large circle within a square, with four smaller disks in the four angles. The interspaces are filled with patterns of various designs.

Bibl.: G. Jeffery, *Brief Description of the Holy Sepulchre*, Cambridge, 1919, pp. 103.

106. JERUSALEM. CONVENT OF THE CROSS

Pavement of the Church of the Convent, much repaired with white and coloured tesserae used indiscriminately.

- (1) Central aisle: (a) Border: *B*2. Field: *H*1. Colours: black and red on white.
- (b) Border: *B*7—winding band with flag-shaped leaves—acanthus scroll showing between the leaves: an animal, a fish, a flower, &c. Field: *H*5, one of the two frames filled with *B*2. The corners contain interlaced circles in triangles or a chain pattern. The panels are filled with fantastic animals in blue, black, red, and orange, with two or three gold cubes. The medallions contain *I*8.

(2) Both side aisles: white rectangular panel with *B*4 border in black and red.

Dating: Convent built ca. 1038, mosaics regarded by Vincent as dating from the Comnenian renaissance, although copied from a model of the fifth–sixth century; by Dowling as of seventh century.

Bibl.: Quaresmius, op. cit. ii. 712; E. Pierrotti: *Jerusalem explored*, London, 1864, Vol. I, p. 242, Vol. II, Pl. LXIII; Voguë, *Églises de la Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1860, p. 340; E. Müntz in *RA*, 1877 (I), p. 36 f., 39; Guérin, *Judée*, I, p. 78; Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, 330; Jacoby, 24; Horning, p. 130; Dowling in *QSt.*, 1911, p. 184; Kondakov, *Archeologicheskoye Puteshestvye po Siryi i Palestinye*, St. Petersburg, 1904, Pls. LVI, LXVI; Leclercq, *Manuel d'archéologie chrétienne*, Vol. II, p. 642; Vincent-Abel, p. 943, n. 1, Pl. LXXXV, 2–4.

¹ Continued from p. 162. References, such as *B*8, refer to drawings on pp. 138 ff.

² Examples of the ornaments used in this mosaic occur: the scroll (*B*8) at Olynthos (fourth century B.C.—D. M. Robinson in *AJA*, 1932, p. 23) and at Qabir Hiram (A.D. 581); the sprigs *F*31 resemble *F*32 found in the 'Roman' level of Ophel (up to A.D. 600); similar sprigs appear at Qabir Hiram; the *H*7 arrangement has been often assigned to the fifth century (Abel in *RB*, 1918, p. 558) or even later centuries (Vincent-Abel, p. 507); the branches recall the similar arrangement in Beit Jibrin (third century).



107. JERUSALEM. 'EIN SILWĀN

Church discovered north of pool by the Palestine Exploration Fund excavations 1894-7.

(1) North aisle. (a) North-west corner: Surround sprinkled with squares of lattice-pattern. Border: A_7 framed in A_2 . Field: H_7^1 with diamonds in centre. (b) Rest of north aisle is paved in a different pattern (not specified).

(2) Central nave. North-east angle: Surround: F_{22} in a row, also arranged crosswise. Border: A_2 . Field: J_3 with F_6 within each circle.

(3) Corner of south aisle: J_3 in black, white, and red.

(4) Small chamber paved with white tesserae.

The church is supposed to have been built by Eudocia (+460) and to have existed till the invasion of Chosroes II (A.D. 614).

Bibl.: Bliss in *QSt.*, 1897, p. 21 ff.; Bliss-Dickie, pp. 181 f. (*Fig.*), 189 (Pl.), 209. *Ment.*:

Séjourné in *RB*, 1897, p. 303; Jacoby, 21; Horning, p. 124; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2329. (The reference in Horning to *RB*, 1896, p. 246, belongs to No. 126.)

108. JERUSALEM. GETHSEMANE

Franciscan church.

(1) Coarse white mosaic alternating with stones.

(2) South nave. (a) Border: $A_3-B_4-A_1$. Field: H_7 , with sprigs type F_{31} arranged in lines of type A_{18} , in centre of each square C_2 (F_{21}).

(b) Fragment of interlacing lines, in interstices sprigs F_3 .

(c) Adjoining (b). Field: H_3 . In the squares alternating a chequer pattern and I_4 . In the lozenges elongated rectangles.

(3) Central nave: Fragments of green and yellow leaves, and red and yellow fruits.

(4) North nave, 4·40 m. north of (3). Border: $A_{11}-A_2-B_7$. Field: Fragments of leaves, flowers or fruits, sprinkled with crosslets and sprigs F_1 arranged crosswise.

(5) Annex: Many coloured guilloche.

(6) To the north, fragments of mosaic.

Dating: (1) Medieval church. (2)-(4) Church of the fourth century.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1920, p. 575, Pl. I; Orfali, *Gethsémani*, Paris, 1924, pp. 3, 12, 14,

Pls. IV-VIII, XXII. *Ment.*: Vincent-Abel, p. 1010 f., Pl. LXXXIX (5), (6); Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, p. 137 f.; *Terre Sainte*, 1921, p. 9; *BASOR*, 1921, No. 3, p. 6; Butin, *ib.* 1927, No. 27, p. 7; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2326.

109. JERUSALEM. HĀRAT EL MAGHĀRIBA

Two pavements discovered in 1914 during the construction of the Purath Yoséf Hospital.

(1) Geometric network with B_3 border.

(2) H_1 in black lines, with red and black sprig in each square.

(1) was seen by the workmen only; fragments of (2) by P. Vincent.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1914, p. 435 f., plan.

¹ Sprigs as F_{34} in the published drawing, which is apparently much simplified.

110-22. JERUSALEM. MOUNT OF OLIVES

110. El-Mansuriya mosque in ruins, opposite Dominus Flevit chapel.

Oval basin (0.75×0.65 m.) with outflow (10 cm. wide), found in 1907.

Other mosaic pavements found there before were destroyed. This fragment was reported as *in situ* by Thomsen, 25.

Border: A_7 . Field in two registers. Upper: G_2 with red-white centre. Lower: Cross with $I(\eta\sigmaoū)C\ X(\rhoιστό)C$ above its horizontal arms and $A\bar{U}$ below, surrounded with sprigs F_{21} . Large cubes, 8 mm. to 1 cm.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1908, pp. 122-5, Fig.; Horning, p. 127; Thomsen, 25; Vincent-Abel, p. 389, Pl. XLIII, 3.

111. Karm es saiyād (Orthodox Viri Galilaei). Found in 1889.

(1) Pavement of tomb-chapel 4.80×5.30 m. Coloured border. Inscription on tabula ansata 0.65×0.32 m., in four lines, black on white:

$X(\rhoιστ)ē\ μνήσθητι\ τῆς\ ζωύλης\ (σου)\ Σουσάννας.$

Christ, remember Thy servant Susanna.

Germer-Durand proposed to read: $\sigmaou\ Ζάννας$.

Sayce read: $X(\alphaίρετ)ē$. Thomsen thought the σou might have been omitted by mistake.

Dating: Thomsen fifth century.

Bibl.: Schick in *ZDPV*, 1889, p. 194 f.; id. in *QSt.*, 1889, p. 179, Fig.; Finn in *QSt.*, 1890, p. 54; Sayce, ibid., p. 44; Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1892, p. 573 f.; id. in *RB*, 1893, p. 213; Horning, p. 127; Kaufmann, *Handbuch der chr. Archäologie*, 3rd ed., 1922, p. 143; Thomsen, 148; Vincent-Abel, p. 919, Fig. 379; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. *Jérusalem*, col. 2368.

(2) Mosaic fragment in the Greek ἀγγελισμός church. Ps. CXXI, 8 in Greek.¹

Bibl.: Horning, p. 127.

112. Carmelite convent.

Mosaic inscription: Ps. CXVII, 20, and CXXI, 8 in Greek. (Cf. Nos. 33 (2), 111, 125 (4).)

Bibl.: J. Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1892, p. 585. Ment.: Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1914, p. 227, n. 2; id., *Le Cosmos*, 1889, p. 73; Vincent-Abel, p. 389; Thomsen, 24 (dating it to the fifth century); Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. *Jérusalem*, col. 2359.

113. Carmelite property.

Remains of church excavated in 1910, and supposed to be the church of the Eleona.

(1) White mosaic pavement along north wall.

(2) At higher level, 27 m. east of Credo. Border: A_5-A_2 . Field: \mathcal{J}_4 , with crosses of four sprigs F_2 within. (Vincent: B.)²

(3) Along south wall. Border: B_2-A_2 . Field: H_1 , diamonds within squares. (E.)

(4) Farther west along south wall: Annexe 5×4.60 m. divided into two parts: (a) Crosslets on white ground round little basin, (b) \mathcal{J}_5 sprinkled with crosslets. Border: A_1 . (D.)

¹ Cf. 112, 125 (4).

² The letters in brackets refer to the plan and Plate of Vincent, *RB*, 1911, Pls. I, IV; Vincent-Abel, Pls. XXXIV, XXXIX.

(5) Border of vine-stem with grapes and leaves forming oval medallions;¹ also numerous fragments of gilded or coloured glass tesserae. (A.)

(6) Fragment of 16 m. sq. south of (4) in another annexe. Border: *B*3 within *A*2. Field: γ_1 , with *C*1 inside each circle and crosslets in interspaces. (C.)

(7) Farther west. Border: *A*2. Field: *H*1, diamonds in each square. (F.)

(8) In the pavilion of the Pater: Mosaic put together from pieces found, showing acanthus scroll.¹

(9) East of (4): Diamonds sprinkled in distances of 35 cm. on white ground.

(10) Near (9). Field: γ_3 with sprigs in centre of each scale. Pavement blackened by fire.

(11) In garden, 120 m. south of Pater. Fragment 6·30×4 m. Surround: white. Border: *A*2. Field: *H*7 with sprigs *F*29.² The lozengy fields measure 86 cm. diagonally.

(12) 20 m. south of Pater: white pavement.

Dating: If the mosaics are part of the original church of the Eleona, their date would be about A.D. 372. The question is complicated by the fact that several of the pavements (C, D, F) are outside the remains of the basilica. The pavement (11) is dated by Abel, A.D. 438.

Bibl.: (1)–(10) Vincent in *RB*, 1911, p. 229 f., Pls. IV, VIII, 3; Cré in *OChr*, 1911, pp. 121 ff., 316 ff.; Vincent-Abel, pp. 340 ff., Pls. XXIV, XXXIX. *Ment.*: *Jérusalem*, 1911, p. 452, plan; Butin in *BASOR*, 1927, No. 27, p. 6.—(11)–(12): Abel in *RB*, 1918, p. 558, Fig. 4.

114. Below the Pater.

(1) Pavement of room 5·50 m. a side, with a little apse, 1·80 m. long, 1·20 m. broad.

(a) In the room: Border: *A*12–*A*1. Field: *H*1 with *F*20³ arranged crosswise in each square. (b) Between room and apse, row of *A*9. (c) Apse: Greek cross with eight crosslets.

(2) Many tesserae scattered over the whole property.

Bibl.: Séjourné in *RB*, 1896, pp. 274 ff., Fig.; Clermont-Ganneau in *AR*, I, p. 335 n.

115. Mosaics found in the ruins of a church 500 m. south of the Russian tower, near the et Tür-Bethany Road. From west to east:

(1) Room 9·75×5·79 m. (?). White mosaic.

(2) Smaller room also paved with white mosaic.

(3) Courtyard paved with white mosaic.

(4) Church, 21·95 m. long. (a) North aisle, 2·95 m. broad: γ_3 . (b) Annex to west: Room partitioned into two. Field *H*1. At south end inscription, 2·44×0·44 m., letters 8 cm. high:

Ὑπέρ ἀναπαύσεως Εὐσεβίου πρεσβυτ(έρου) | Θεοδοσίου Διακ(όνου): Εὐγενίου Ἐλπιδίου | Εὐφρατᾶ: Ἀγαθονίκου τῶν | μοναχώντων.⁴

For the repose of Eusebius the Priest, Theodosius the Dean, Eugenius, Elpidius, Euphratas, Agathonicus, monks.

(c) Apse of church: *opus sectile* in red, yellow, green, and white marble forming

¹ These mosaics are supposed by Vincent to be fragments of a mural mosaic.

² The state of the pavement, as published, allows only a guess at the type of sprig.

³ The drawing published allows only a guess at the form of the sprigs.

⁴ Clermont-Ganneau in *RAO*, V, p. 163, gives in the facsimile wrongly μοναχώντων and omits in the transcription the τῶν in the penultimate line.

interlaced circles containing lozenges, quatrefoils, &c. One circle mutilated, possibly by iconoclasts.

Dating: The inscription has been dated on epigraphical reasons ('I' with two dots,¹ square E, Θ, O, Σ, Φ, Ω,) to the seventh, rather than the sixth, century, in any case before A.D. 617.

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1895, pp. 32 ff., plan; Bliss-Dickie, pp. 211-21; Lagrange in *RB*, 1895, p. 437; others in Horning, p. 126; add: Thomsen, 147; Vincent-Abel, p. 390; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. *Jérusalem*, col. 2367.

116-19. Russian property.

116. In the rooms of the Mother Superior. Pavement of tomb (?).

Circle with six-line inscription within, of which the last two-and-a-half lines are preserved. Two leaves in red, black, and yellow flank the end of the inscription:

[Θεολο]σίας τής ἐνδο | ξοτάτ(η)ς κουβικουλαρίας

Mordtmann completes: "Υπέρ εὐχῆς καὶ ἀναπαύσεως²

(For the fulfilment of the vow and the repose of Theodosia, the most illustrious cubicularia.

Dating: V. Schultze regards as the *terminus a quo* the second half of the fifth century; Thomsen—sixth.

Bibl.: V. Schultze in *ZDPV*, 1881, p. 16 f. (who read Σιμοίης); Mordtmann, ibid., 1884, p. 120; Jacoby, 13; Horning, p. 126; Thomsen, 143; Vincent-Abel, p. 390, n. 1; E. Loukianoff in *Bull. de l'Institut d'Égypte*, XIII, 1930-1, p. 100 f., Pl. VIII (1) where the end is read: ἐνδοξοτάτης κυβικυλαρίας.

117. Group of three pavements in chapel north of church. Surround with lozenges and sprigs *F*₃ and *F*₇ in two rows.

(1) Rectangle 3.50×3.20 m. Border: *A*₂-*A*₅. Field: *J*₄ with crosslets within the circles.

(2) Border: *B*₃. Field: Frame *J*₂ forms thirty-five medallions, containing: Horizontal rows 1, 2, 4, 5, birds (including an ibis, flamingo, doves, ducks, &c.); the last panel in each of these rows is filled with: three lemons, a round fruit, a pomegranate, a leaf, grapes. Row 3 contains fruits and leaves and two animals (dogs?). In corners of medallions and panels, sprigs *F*₃.

(3) Border: *A*₂. Field: *H*₁ with diamond in each square. Inscription towards (2):

Ա ի ս հ ա տ ա ր ան տ ե ր Հ ա կ օ բ ա յ օ ւ է լ ե ր ն Խ ն դ ր ե լ օ ւ .

This is the monument of the Lord (=Bishop) Jacob, made on (his) request.

Dated: Dashian, fifth-sixth century. Clermont-Ganneau regards (2) as earlier than the other two. Lukianoff, eighth-ninth century. Owsepian, ninth-tenth century on epigraphical reasons, disproved by Dashian.

(4) Below (3) in a tomb cave: Mosaic inscriptions over three tomb-niches: Jojik, Shushan, Marin.

Bibl.: Séjourné in *RB*, 1893, p. 241; others in Horning, p. 125 (where the reference to *AR*, I, should be corrected: 325 to read 335, 329 and 'Abb.' to be deleted); to which add: J. Dashian in *ZDPV*, 1901, p. 166. *Ment.* in Vincent-Abel, p. 391, Pl. XLIII, 2; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. *Jérusalem*, col. 2356; Loukianoff, p. 100, Pl. IV, V (1).

¹ This 'I' occurs also in the Jericho inscription, dated A.D. 566 (No. 98).

² Cf. No. 120 A.

118. In the hall of the Russian Museum. Pavement measuring $6\cdot70 \times \text{ca. } 7$ m., in fragmentary state. Surround: sprinkled with three rows of *F3* set out crosswise and one row of indented squares. It contains on the west side a rectangle including a rhomb of type *I6* (cf. note to No. 250) with circle within. Border: Row of *F23*—white space containing inscription—*B7-B6-B8*—rainbow line. Field: Strip of two frets¹ separates two squares filled with *Y1*. Frets and circles filled with *B2*. Between the frets on the strip, square with lamb in it. Central medallions: west: a duck; east: a cock. In interspaces of circles: west: fishes, fruit;² east: grapes, fishes. Geometric panels in half-circles on the border, including multi-coloured counterchanging fans, *I10, I18*, shells. Colours: black, violet, blue (in two shades), greenish, brown, red (in two shades), orange, yellow, grey (several shades), white.³

Inscription: 2·96 m. long, bordered by two sprigs, Armenian capital characters, up to 8 cm. high, black on white: *Ays di ē ēranelvo(h) shushannan maor artvanah hori zhē*.

*This is the tomb of the blessed Susanna, mother of Artavan, Hori 18.*⁴

Dating: According to Loukianoff before sixth century.

Bibl.: Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, p. 329 f., Pl.; Riess in *ZDPV*, 1885, pp. 155 ff., Pl.; others in Horning, p. 125; add: J. Dashian in *ZDPV*, 1901, pp. 166 ff.; Kondakov, Pls. LXI, LXII; Vincent-Abel, p. 391, Pl. XLIII, 1; Loukianoff, p. 100 f., Pls. VI, VII.

119. Vaulted room in underground tomb, near 117. Pavement, 1 m. \times 72 cm. White surround. Border: *A2-B3-A2*. Field divided into two registers: Upper, larger one, inscribed, in seven lines, red letters:

Barechavs unelow/af̄ ats z'surb e/sayi zeraneli / harss es ev walan a/rari wasn tholov/thean meļatz z'hi / shatakarans zaÿs.

*Having as intercessors with God the Holy Jesaiah and the blessed Fathers, I, Walan, have made this monument for the pardon of the sins.*⁵

Lower register: *H1* with diamond in each square.

Bibl.: As 118; To Horning, p. 125 f., add Dashian, *ZDPV*, 1901, p. 166; Loukianoff, p. 100, Pl. V (2).

¹ Cf. No. 123 (2) and note.

² This fruit is called by Clermont-Ganneau 'a lemon cut open'. It resembles rather a 'trunja', a fruit common in Palestine.

³ In all the publications of the mosaic no mention is made of a strip of the surround and parts of the border, continuing for about 3 m. to the south of the pavement at its western extremity. This increases the known breadth of the mosaic from 4 m. to ca. 7 m. and proves that the part preserved is only the north-western corner of the pavement.

⁴ Originally this script was declared to be of the ninth or tenth century (Owsepian, Vetter). As this date is very much later than that of the mosaic, Clermont-Ganneau doubted—on this and on other grounds—if the inscription was originally there. Later on Dashian, following Baronian, declared the script to be of the fifth-sixth century. This, however, although it disposes of one difficulty, does not affect the following facts: (a) the cubes of the inscription and the space surrounding it differ from the rest of the pavement, (b) the inscription is set in a most unusual position. This leads one to believe that at the time the inscription was made the pavement was already fragmentary, perhaps already as fragmentary as at present. It is doubtful, if, as Mme Loukianoff suggests, the Armenian inscription replaced another one.

⁵ Cf. with this formula the suggested amendment of the Beth Alpha Aramaic inscription, No. 22, l. 4.

120. Between the gate and the Russian house, $1\cdot19 \times 0\cdot49$ m. Inscribed:

Wasn alavthitz ev phr/kuthean thevah a/basov ev morwan.

For the prayer and the salvation of Theuas, Abas, and Murwan.

Bibl.: As 118; Horning, p. 125 f., to which add Dashian, p. 166; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2356.

For the discussion of the various persons mentioned in these Armenian inscriptions see *QSt.*, 1895, p. 126 f.; *ZDPV*, 1901, pp. 168 ff.

120A. Tombs of Prophets. Pavement of tomb-chamber (?). Circle with a periphery of 95 cm. inscribed in square 1 m. the side. Inscription running round circle: +*Ὑπὲρ εὐχῆς καὶ ἀναπάυσεως Καλ(Α)ιστρατοῦ ὑποδιοκ(όνου) Ἀγ(ίας) Ἀναστάσεως*
For the fulfilment of the vow and the repose of Callistratus, Sub-Deacon of the Holy (Church) of the Resurrection.

V. Schultze read originally: Κανοστράτου.

Dated by Thomsen, 131, to the fifth century.

Bibl.: V. Schultze in *ZDPV*, 1881, pp. 14-16; Mordtmann in *ZDPV*, 1884, p. 120; Clermont-Ganneau in *Revue critique*, 1884, p. 263; Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1892, p. 571 f.; Gelzer in *MuNDPV*, 1895, p. 19; Jacoby, 12; Horning, p. 124 f.; Vincent-Abel, p. 390; Thomsen, 131; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2365 f.

121. Tombs of Prophets. Two small fragments found in 1901.

(a) *H8* black on white. Crosslets in centre.

(b) Border: *A11*. Field: *H9*. Four dots in centre of each lozenge.

Bibl.: Macalister in *QSt.*, 1901, p. 24 f., Figs.; Jacoby, 15; Horning, p. 124.

122. Mosaic pavement with geometric pattern found between the University and Karm es Saiyyad, near the road.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 127.

123-31. JERUSALEM. MOUNT ZION

123. Armenian property. Ancient church.

(1) 20-5 m. north of apse. Uncovered area $4\cdot5 \times 2\cdot50$ m. On white ground alternate rows of indented squares and sprigs *F3* set crosswise.

(2) Area of some square metres. Border: *B2*. Field: Corner visible filled by fret, slanting, and formed by two white lines framing *B2*,¹ with *I14* and diamonds in the corner triangles.

(3) White mosaics in various places.

124. 150 m. west of St. Pierre, on Armenian ground. Square $1\cdot72$ m. Border: *A1-A6-B4*. Field: *H1* in white and black with crosses in each square (Pattern *G3*).

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1890, p. 247 f. Fig.; Vincent in *RB*, 1902, p. 274 f. Fig.; Jacoby, 22; Horning, p. 123; Vincent-Abel, pp. 497, 499, Figs. 181-4, p. 511, Fig. 195, plan. *Ment.*: Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1914, p. 78; Power in *Biblica*, 1929, p. 299.

¹ This pattern of a swastika filled by a guilloche occurs on many classical and post-classical mosaics, cf. Sidon (*Syria*, VII, p. 2 f., Pl. II) assigned to the first century A.D.; Vienne (*Inventaire*, I, Nos. 161-2), Lyon (*ibid.*, 734). Cf. also No. 118.

125. Property of the Augustine Fathers of the Assumption, excavated 1890–1913.

- (1) In front of grotto west of the church: Polychrome mosaic in fragments. Pattern: *F5*.
(2) Rooms of house west of church: Corridor and several rooms, mostly paved in white mosaic, re-using cubes of older fragments. One of the rooms paved in *A17* used as repeating pattern.

(3) Mosaic fragments found round the crypt, especially to the north and the east, mostly white; some fragments are of a coloured pavement.

(4) Room 8×10 m., north-east of the church. Tabula ansata 65×25 cm. set in a rough white pavement. In the ansae sprigs *F5*. Three-line Greek inscription, Ps. CXXI, 8: κύριος . . . σου.¹

(5) Mosaic in the steps to the crypt. White surround with indented squares. Border: *A12-A2-B2-A2*. Field: *H7* with sprigs type *F25*.

(6) South of (5): Round inscription:

Ὑπὲρ σωτῆρας Μαρίας

For the salvation of Mary.

(7) Room 3×4 m. north of church. Surround white, with two sandals in red² and inscription:

Εὔτυχ(ε)ι Στέφανε

Farewell Stephan.

Panel 1·60 m. the side. Border: *A2-B15-A2*. Field: Vine-trellis issuing out of an amphora forms medallions, four of which are preserved, showing: below, two lions; above, hunting-dog pursuing a gazelle (?). Between them a dove³ with a bulla round the neck.⁴ The grapes are arranged symmetrically.⁵

(8) Entrance to room next to (7). Border of rectangular panel: *A1*. Field: *H7*. Sprigs *F23*.

Dating: (4) dated by Vincent on epigraphical reasons to the eighth–ninth century. (6) Thomsen, fifth, (7) Germer-Durand, fourth–fifth, (8) Germer-Durand, fourth–fifth, Vincent, sixth–seventh century.

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1891, p. 19 f. (Fig.); id. in *QSt.*, 1894, p. 16, plan; Germer-Durand in *EO*, 1908, p. 77 f.; Vincent in *RB*, 1908, p. 406, Pl.; Jacoby, 11; Horning, p. 123 f.; Germer-Durand in *EO*, 1912, p. 38 f. (Fig.); id. in *RB*, 1914, pp. 227 ff. (Figs., plans, Pls. IV, IX); Thomsen, 21, 22, 105; Vincent-Abel, III, p. 506, Pl. LIII, 10; p. 507, Fig. 196, p. 512, Pl. LIII, 13; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. *Jérusalem*, col. 2360.

126. Excavated in 1894–7, south of the Cenacle.

(1) Room D. Slight remains of mosaic with guilloche border.

(2) Tower north of aqueduct. Room 8×5 m. Surround: white, bordered by black and red lines. Border: *B2*, twice alternating with a white space. Field divided into ten panels⁶ in two rows, each in *A2* border. Panels from east to west: *H3* and *I4* (set diagonally in a square, with crosslets in corners); *Hx* (forming a St. Andrew's

¹ Cf. No. 111 f.

² Cf. No. 164 and Supplement No. 335 (1).

³ This bird has been regarded as the Syrian funerary eagle by Vincent-Abel, III, p. 512, n. 1 (cf. a note by Dussaud in *Syria*, 1925, p. 203 f., referring to No. 23 (8), and as a falcon or hawk by Abel in *RB*, 1924, p. 593 f. (*Beit Jibrin*, No. 23 (8)).

⁴ Cf. the eagle in the Orpheus-Mosaic, No. 133 and No. 23 (8).

⁵ The same border *B15* occurs in the church of Procopius at Jerash (Crowfoot, Pl. XIII (b)) dated A.D. 526.

⁶ The text, p. 64, says 'eighth' but Pl. VIII shows ten.

cross) and γ_4 ; I_7 (twice); H_4 twice, the second time repeated in a more complicated form; I_4 and H_1 , as above. Colours: red, black, and white. Twenty tesserae to 1 foot (30·5 cm.).

(3) In trench, east of the corner of the tower: (a) fragments of mosaic in various colours; (b) white pavements.

Bibl.: Bliss in *QSt.*, 1896, p. 18; Bliss-Dickie, pp. 49, 63 f., Pls. VII f. Ment.: Lagrange in *RB*, 1895, p. 89; Séjourné, ibid., 1896, p. 124; Vincent, ibid., 1896, p. 246; Horning p. 124.

127. Franciscan cemetery opposite Assumptionist property.

Mosaic pavement several metres below earth.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 123.

128. Greek Catholic cemetery, near the rock-scarp.

Great quantity of mosaic pavement, rather rough, with good mortar, apparently fallen from above (1874); further pieces found in 1891.

Bibl.: Conder in *QSt.*, 1875, p. 82, plan; *SWP*, Jerusalem, p. 394, plan. Frank T. Ellis in *QSt.*, 1891, p. 309 f., Jacoby 11.

129. North of Protestant cemetery.

Surround: sprinkled with indented squares. Border: $A_7-B_3-A_7$ reversed. Field: γ_5 sprinkled with F_{33} sprigs.¹ Colours: white, black, red, grey.

Bibl.: Macalister in *QSt.*, 1907, pp. 293 ff., Fig.

130. Orthodox church of the Holy Trinity. Three fragments of a mosaic, once extending for 25 m. sq.

- (1) Head (?) and two lowered wings, inscribed: [α]εθός.
- (2) Partridge in front of a plant, inscribed: [πέρδι]κ(κ)ες.
- (3) Fragment of a building with arches.
- (4) White mosaic fragments.

131. On the way to the stables west of the Cenacle: Geometric design, in one fragment circles.

Dated: 130: Roman period; 131: remains of the Byzantine church of the Cenacle.

Bibl.: Abel in *RB*, 1911, p. 124 f., Fig. 2. Ment.: Bleckmann in *ZDPV*, 1913, p. 239; Thomsen, 19.

132-3. JERUSALEM. MUSRARA QUARTER

132. *In situ* in a house off Prophets Street. Funerary chapel, discovered July 1894. Rectangular room 6·30×3·90 m. with small apse at east end. Surround: white. Border: $A_1-B_3-A_1$. Field: vine-trellis with leaves and grapes, issuing out of an amphora standing on acanthus leaf. It forms forty-three medallions, arranged in rows of five (not counting the vase). In each row the subjects are arranged in the following order: A, B, C, B, A. Row 1: A, goose; B, ibis; C, swallows. 2: A, partridge; B, pheasant; C, basket with fruits. 3: A, dove; B, ostrich; C, cage. 4: A, stork; B, goose; C, eagle. 5: A, partridge; B, ibis; C, vase. 6: A, flamingo; B, dove; C, goose (?). 7: A, ostrich; B, dove; C, basket with fruits. 8: on sides of the amphora, two partridges, a cock, a hen. 9: flanking the amphora, two peacocks.

¹ The drawing does not show the type clearly.

Apse: Border: *B 8*. Above, a vase flanked by two birds, with two birds above it. In surround above panel and apse tabula ansata with inscription in Armenian characters: Wasn yishataki ew pherkutean amenayn Hayots zorots zanuans Tēr gite. *For the memory and salvation of all the Armenians, whose names the Lord knows.*^{1,2}

Dating: Owsepian, prior to A.D. 551; Murray, fourth-sixth; Dashian, fourth-fifth; Diehl, sixth century.

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1894, p. 257 f.; Bliss in *QSt.*, 1894, p. 261, Fig.; Owsepian in *ZDPV*, 1895, pp. 88 ff., Pl.; Guthe in *MuNDPV*, 1895, p. 53; A. S. Murray in *QSt.*, 1895, p. 126; Bliss-Dickie, pp. 253 ff., 2 Figs.; Strzygowski in *ZDPV*, 1901, p. 157 f.; Dashian, ibid., pp. 167-71. *Ment.*: Séjourné in *RB*, 1894, p. 628; Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, p. 336 f.; Bosanquet in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1898, p. 70; Jacoby, 17; Horning, p. 127 f.; Kaufmann, *Handbuch der chr. Archäologie*, 3rd ed., 1922, p. 414; Dalton, *East Christian Art*, Oxford, 1925, p. 295; Diehl, *Manuel d'art byzantin*, Paris, 1925, p. 227.

133. Discovered 1901. Now in the Constantinople Museum.

(1) Pavement $5\cdot70 \times 3\cdot20$ m. Surround: white, sprinkled with indented squares and sprigs *F 3* and *F 9*, arranged crosswise at corners. At entrance, rectangle with hexagon inside it. Sprigs *F 6* and *F 9* in corners and centre. Border and dividing lines of the three registers: *B 2*.

(a) Upper register $2 \times 1\cdot24$ m. Border: (i) *A 20*; (ii) acanthus scroll,³ with heads (two bearded and two beardless) in corners, forming medallions (four in longer and three in shorter side), altogether fourteen: right side—bird, bull, basket with grapes, almonds; above—ibis, stag, bird; left side—pomegranates, lion, trunja,⁴ duck; below—deer, beardless human bust with bulla, holding cornucopia, beribboned dove.⁵ In spandrels pairs of crosslets; (iii) *B 1+9*. Field: A youthful Orpheus, dressed in blue chiton, red chlamys, black sandals, and a Phrygian bonnet; is represented sitting and holding a lyre.⁶ Below his feet are Pan (with syrinx) and a centaur. Left of Orpheus is a falcon (or eagle) with bulla,⁷ right a partridge and a rat. Above: bear (or panther?), a sheep, a serpent, a salamander (crocodile?) with a red chain. The whole field is sprinkled with green boughs.

(b) Middle register: five panels, from left to right: (i) Row of diamonds. (ii) Panel 70×57 cm. with *A 20* above, *B 9* below, in centre a stone. (iii) 70×67 cm. above

¹ Clermont-Ganneau in dealing with No. 118 has raised as regards this mosaic too the question of the relation between the pavement and the inscription. The mosaic is of the latest of the sixth century; the older palaeographists thought the inscription to be of the ninth or tenth. Dashian has later on stated his opinion that the writing may well be of the fifth or sixth century. The question is really quite distinct from that of the Mount of Olives mosaic, as two of the suspicious circumstances of that case are here absent: (a) the cubes of the inscription are of the same size and character as those of the pavement, (b) the inscription occupies a place quite usual for inscriptions in mosaic pavements.

² The formula of this inscription occurs in Greek in Deir Wādi el Qilt (No. 62) and on a stone baptisterium at Bethlehem (*CIG*, 8867) and in various other inscriptions.

³ This type of scroll—midrib hidden, the leaf in profile, turned inwards—is found in the St. George's Church at Jerash, dated 529-30. Crowfoot, p. 45.

⁴ Cf. No. 118, n. 2 (p. 168).

⁵ Cf. Nos. 15 (5) and 250 (2).

⁶ This Orpheus is of the Christian type with the Oriental costume, as distinct from the pagan semi-nude type. The Christian type of Orpheus had at first the animals replaced by sheep; there was, however, a reversion to the older type in the third and fourth centuries.

⁷ Cf. Nos. 23 (8), 125 (7).

A16, below four sprigs *F3* in a row, in centre crosswise arrangement of sprigs. In the middle register of the panel: two nimbed female figures in Byzantine Court dress, dalmatica, pallium, and mantle, with red-yellow embroidered shoes. The field is inscribed: Θεωρία στοιχία and Γεωργία.¹ Georgia holds a bird in her hands crossed on her breast, Theodosia a handkerchief. Between the two figures a column or candlestick. (iv) Panel 70×57 cm. Above *A8*, below *B9*. In centre stone, as in (ii). (v) Row of sprigs *F3*.

(c) Lowest register: Border, *J2* forming two squares and two circles; it consists of 'rainbow' lines. From left to right: hunter, turned to right, leopard, turned to left; lion, to right; hunter, to left. The corners of the medallions are filled with leaves and a battle-axe ornament.

Local stone, only a few glass paste cubes used.

(2) Small apse, white pavement with red and black cross.

(3) Room 2.10×1.90 m. behind small apse. Surround sprinkled with indented squares. Border: *A2*. Field: *J1* with alternating big and small circles, the larger ones filled with concentring and counterchanging rings, counterchanging rays, &c.

Dating: Vincent, fifth-seventh century; Schick and Dickson, second-third; Strzygowski, fourth-fifth; Thomsen, fifth.² The mosaic is considered Christian;³ Strzygowski regards it as influenced by tapestry of Egyptian origin.⁴

Bibl.: Main sources: Vincent in *RB*, 1901, pp. 436–44, Pl.; id., *ibid.*, 1902, pp. 100–3, Figs.; Strzygowski in *ZDPV*, 1901, pp. 136–65, Pl., 6 Figs. For the rest of the bibliography see Horning, p. 128, to which add: *Mént.* in *MuNDPV*, 1900, p. 83; *Chronique des Arts*, 1901, p. 123, *ibid.*, 1904, p. 231; Blanchet, *Étude sur la décoration des édifices de la Gaule romaine*, Paris, 1913, p. 91 and n. 4 (where for 'Lagrange' read 'Vincent'); Kaufmann, *Handbuch der chr. Archäologie*, 3rd ed., 1922, pp. 178, 413 f., Fig.; Thomsen, 162; Diehl, *Manuel d'art byzantin*, 1925, Vol. I, p. 227; Dalton, *East Christian Art*, p. 295; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2354 f., Fig. 6191; Cook, A. S., *Religion of ancient Palestine*, London, 1930, p. 228, Pl. XXXIX.

134. JERUSALEM. NABLUS ROAD

Near Tombs of the Kings. Building with a mosaic floor.

Bibl.: G. Schick in *QSt.*, 1889, p. 114 f.

¹ Cf. Georgia, the wife of Theodore represented on the mosaic pavement in Jerash dated A.D. 533, but in the attitude of prayer and without the nimbus, albeit with red shoes. (Crowfoot, Pl. X.)

² The fact that the two ladies are dressed in a fashion which came up in the sixth century would seem to speak for P. Vincent's date.

³ Cf. note 4 and Roscher, *Lexikon der Mythologie*, s.v. Orpheus.

⁴ For a general discussion of the type of Orpheus in ancient art see V. Schultze, 'Orpheus in der frühchristlichen Kunst', in *Zeitschrift für neutestamentliche Wissenschaft*, 1924, pp. 173–183.

The mosaics representing Orpheus are enumerated by Roscher, s.v. Orpheus, col. 1189 ff., and Gauckler, p. 2119, to which add: Chebba (*Inventaire*, II (1), 88), Henchir-Thina (*ibid.*, II, suppl., 32a), Constantine (*ibid.*, III, 221), Sfax (*Arch. Anz.*, 1913, p. 261), Cos (*ibid.*, 1901, p. 134).

For a discussion of the question whether the mosaics copied the tapestry or vice versa see Crowfoot, p. 44.

135-46. JERUSALEM. OPHEL

135. Remains of white mosaic pavement; tesserae 2-3 cm. square.
136. Room measuring 4×2.80 m., with well-preserved mosaic pavement; strips and corners of white and black tesserae on white ground.¹
137. Mosaic pavement.
Bibl. 135: Guthe in *ZDPV*, 1882, p. 176, Pl. VI, hk (plan); 136: *ibid.*, pp. 191, 193, 346, Pl. VII, LQ, S (plan); 137: p. 347, Pl. VII, W (plan).
138. (1) Signs of mosaic in a channel.
(2) Plain white mosaic observed *in situ* on the rock floor at two different levels.
Bibl. 138: Bliss in *QSt.*, 1897, p. 267, Pl. III (plan); Bliss-Dickie, p. 237 f., Pl. XXIII.
139. Mosaic pavement found on road to a quarry opened up in 1907. The pavement was reported of ordinary character, with coloured cubes arranged without a comprehensible pattern. Destroyed.
Bibl. 139: Vincent in *RB*, 1908, p. 278.

140-4. Excavated 1923-5.

140. 'Herodian' stratum. (1) Two fragments of white pavements, one with the corner of a black lozenge. Tesserae 1 cm. sq., set diagonally.
(2) South of (1). White, red, yellow tesserae, mixed indiscriminately.
141. 'Roman' stratum.
'House of Eusebius'. (1) Entrance hall: fragments of white mosaic. (2) Vestibule: mosaic fragment with sprigs. (3) Room A: 3.50×3.04 m. Tesserae 1.8 cm. sq. Surround sprinkled with sprigs *F*32 set crosswise and indented squares. Border: *A*2. Field: *F*11 in quincunx. (4) Room C: 3.65×3.50 m. White pavement. (5) Room D. Bed: yellow clay, above this ashes, above this cement. Surround: white, with a row of indented squares. Border: *A*2-*A*7-*A*2. Field: *H*7 with sprigs *F*24 and *F*27. (6) Room E: 4.16 m. sq. Surround: white. Border: *A*2. Field: *F*4 in quincunx, once crosswise. (7) Round mouth of well, 1.83×1.57 m. In the three corners sprigs *F*8 crosswise.

142. 'Byzantine' stratum.

- (1) 2.74×2.54 m. White tesserae 1 cm. sq. set diagonally. Central lozenge 1.01 m. sq. in black, containing a coloured guilloche.
(2) Fragments of mosaic floor. Tesserae 1 cm. sq. set diagonally. Sprigs *F*7 in quincunx.

143. (1) Chamber A of a mansion. White mosaic containing panel 1.12 m. broad, with border *A*2.

- (2) Chamber C: White mosaic, 3.86 m. broad.

144. 'Arab' stratum. Fragments of mosaic pavements.

Specimens of mosaic fragments found are shown *infra*, p. 146, Fig. 137.

Bibl.: Macalister and Duncan, *P. E. F. Annual*, 1923-5, pp. 100, 107 f., 109 f., 111 f., 112 f., 114 f., 120, 122 f., 124, Figs., Pls. VIII, IX, X, XII (plan), *id.* in *QSt.* 1924, pp. 14, 19-21, Figs.

¹ Specimen deposited by Dr. Guthe in the 'Deutsches Palästina-Museum', Jerusalem (*ZDPV*, 1882, p. 193).

145. Excavated 1927.

Floors of plain white mosaic, one similar to above, 141 (3).

Bibl.: Crowfoot in *QSt.*, 1927, p. 145.

146. Found in the 1928–9 excavations.

Pavement 8.50×3.50 m. Border: *A1–A5–B6*. Field: *H1* in red, diamonds within each square. Inscription in round medallion in *A2*:

Σύ με | ἀνανεώσας | ψηφῖδι κοσμήσας | ἐν ὑγ(ε)ίᾳ λουσάμενος | ἀπολαύσ(ε)ιας¹ τὸν σῶν | κτι(σμάτων) Κύρ(ιε) Κόμ(ης) Εὐγένειε | με(τὰ) τὸν σεαυτοῦ.

L. 5 = τῶν σῶν L. 7 τὸν = τῶν.

O thou who hast restored me and decorated me with mosaics, mayest thou, after having bathed in good health, enjoy thy foundations with thy family, O Lord Count Eugenius.²

Now in the Palestine Museum, Jerusalem. Dating: Hardly earlier than A.D. 558.

Bibl.: Crowfoot in *QSt.*, 1929, p. 15 f., Pl. IV. *Ment.*: Albright in *BASOR*, 1929, No. 33, p. 6; A. B. in *RB*, 1929, p. 316 f.

147. JERUSALEM. QAL'AT JALŪD

(1) Mosaic resembling No. 104.

(2) Fragment of mosaic.

(3) Mosaic fragments found in March 1927, supposed to belong to Roman or Herodian times.

Bibl.: (1) Vincent in *RB*, 1910, p. 420, n. 2. (2) Vincent in *RB*, 1919, p. 559. (3) *ibid.*, 1927, p. 531.

148. JERUSALEM. REHÁVYA

House of Dr. Elias. Variegated tesserae on surface; larger piece of mosaic at the edge.

149–54. JERUSALEM. SA'D WĀ SA'ID QUARTER

149. Fragmentary mosaic found 1.50 m. below ground.

Surround sprinkled with indented squares. Border: *A15*. Field: *F6* in quincunx.³

Bibl.: R. Savignac in *RB*, 1904, pp. 90 ff., Fig.; Clermont-Ganneau in *RAO*, 1905, p. 188; Jacoby, 10; Horning, p. 129.

150–3. Discovered during the 1925–6 excavations.

150. (1) Pavement near the premises of the Swedish School.

Surround: white, indented squares in a row, *F12* in corner set crosswise. Field: *H1*, diamond within each square.

(2) Corridor paved in white mosaic leading to and east of (1).

151. Byzantine church. Mosaic pavement in fragments:

(1) (a) Border: *J2* arranged as strip inside *A2*, and formed by 'rainbow' lines.

¹ The inscription has the correct ἀπολαύσιος and not ἀποσαύσιος as originally read in *QSt.*

² Cf. the Elche inscription 'In his praedis vivas cum tuis omnibus multis annis' quoted by Gauckler, p. 2116, and the cup inscribed Πίε ξήσαις μετά τῶν σῶν παντῶν (Sukenik, *Beit Alfa*, p. 18).

³ The drawing is not very clear.

Diamond within each square, dot within each circle. (b) Border: Flanked by *A₂*, *B₇-B₁₂* (with lotus flowers in centre¹)—*B₈*. Field: *J₁* with fruits inside the medallions.

(2) Border: *A₁₂-B₂-A₁*. Field: *H₇*. Sprigs *F₂₃*.

(3) Inscription in tabula ansata 1.57×0.63 m., with *A₂* frame. Lines in red tesserae, black letters 12–13.5 cm. high:

'Ενθάδε κ(ε)ῖτ(αι) | Ἀνατολία | ἡ'Αραβ[ισσον]ὴ | ἡ τοῦ . . . ἡ καλ[όν τὸν] | ἀγῶν[α ἀγω] | νισαμένη κ(αι) | θ(ε)ῷ ἐσυπήν | ἀναθείσα ἐκοι | μήθη δέ μην[ι] | Ὁκτοβρίῳ κα' ἵνᾳ(κτιῶνος) γ'
Here lies Anatolia of Arab(isos) . . . of . . . having fought a good fight and consecrated herself to God, fell asleep on the 21st of the month of October of the 3rd year of the indiction.

Abel proposes to fill out the lacuna in l. 4 Μαυρικίου, 'Maurice', and to refer the inscription to Anatolia the sister of the Emperor of that name (A.D. 582–602), a native of Arabissos. This reading has been adversely criticized by Heisenberg in *BZ*, 1926, p. 227.

152. 5 m. east of (3). Mosaic next to cistern. Surround: indented squares in a row. Border: *A₁₄* and *A₂*. Field: corner preserved *I₁*.

153. West of Nablus Road: Two rooms with plain white pavement. Border: *A₁₂*.

154. Portion of tessellated pavement in the grounds of the American School of Oriental Research.

Bibl.: Abel in *RB*, 1925, p. 575 f.; Sukenik and Mayer, *The Third Wall*, Jerusalem, 1931, pp. 36 f., 38 ff., 42, 46, Figs. *Ment.*: Vincent-Abel, p. 921, n. 6, Fig. 381; Mallon in *Biblica*, 1925, p. 360, n. 1; Garrow-Duncan in *QSt.*, 1925, p. 178 f., Fig. 6; Cabrol-Leclerq, s.v. *Jérusalem*, col. 2370 f.

155–6. JERUSALEM. ST. ANNA

155. Roman Catholic church.

(1) Fragment of mosaic found in transept north of church. Surround sprinkled with crosslets. Border: double black line. Field: *J₄* with crosslets in centre.

Bibl.: C. Mauss, *La piscine de Bethesda . . .*, Paris, 1888, p. 45 f., Figs. 35 f.; id., *Invention du tombeau de Ste Anne*, Paris, 1904; O. Marucchi in *NB*, 1904, p. 285; Horning, p. 122; Vincent-Abel, pp. 692, 697, Fig. 283, Pls. LXXV.

(2) Chequer *G₁* in red and yellow/black and white.

Bibl.: X in *RB*, 1904, p. 236; Pl. facing p. 232; Vincent-Abel, p. 718, Pl. LXX (P¹).

156. Greek Orthodox church of St. Anna.

Mosaic inscriptions: 'Ι(ωαχίμ) κ(αι) Μ(αρία). Τ(ό)π(ο)ς κ(αι) Τ(ό)φ(ος) Ι(ωαχίμ) κ(αι) Μ(αρία). Τ(ό)π(ο)ς γ(εν)ν(ήσεως)

Bibl.: Thomsen, p. 146, declares these inscriptions to be forgeries.

157–9. JERUSALEM. ST. ÉTIENNE

Discovered in the course of the excavations in 1881–94.

157. (A) In church. (1) North and south aisles: six fragments preserved. Surround: white, with two rows of indented squares or sprigs *F₂₈*. Border: *A₁-A₇-B₃-A₇-A₁*. Field: *H₇* with sprigs *F₂₈* and *F₂₃*, in centre diamonds.

¹ Cf. the border at Battir, No. 13.

(2) Intercolumnar space: (a) East end. Border: *A*₁. Field: *J*₁. In each circle *C*₅, formed by four sprigs *F*₁₇; in lozenges indented squares. (b) West end. Border: *A*₂. Field: *H*₈ with four sprigs *F*₃ crosswise in centre. 'Rainbow' lines.

(3) Central nave. (a) Surround: white, sprinkled with *F*₂₃; border: *A*₁-*B*₇. (b) Border: *A*₂-*B*₁₇-*A*₂. Field: *H*₇.

(B) Annex on north-east angle of the church. Pavement, 6 m. broad, patterned as (A) (1) above. In west end fragments of inscription ... ος σου.

158. Tomb group south of church. (1) Rectangular room 5·94×3·45 m. White surround. Border: *A*₂. Field: *H*₁. Diamonds within each square. In centre *C*₃¹ with a lamb and two branches of a plant within.

(2) 2 m. north of (1). Room 3·55×2·55 m. Surround: white, with a row of squares. Border: *A*₁₃. Field: divided by lines *A*₂ into three panels; left and right *H*₇, sprigs *F*₃₀, with diamonds in centre. Middle panel: round entrance to underground chamber, black squares with white centre, on white ground.

Dating: The mosaic in the church is regarded by Vincent as all of the same time and style, viz. the fifth century A.D. The tomb-chamber is regarded as of the fifth-sixth century.

159. White mosaic pavement to right of the entrance to the Monastery, north of the church.

Bibl. 157: Merrill in *QSt.*, 1883, p. 239; T. H. Lewis in *QSt.*, 1886, p. 135; Schick in *ZDPV*, 1888, p. 253, with note by Guthe; Lagrange, *Saint Étienne et son sanctuaire à Jérusalem*, 1894, pp. 106 f., 120, 131, Pl.; Horning, p. 129; Thomsen, 16; Vincent-Abel, pp. 772 ff., 776 f., Pls. LXXVII (plan), LXXVIII; Cabrol-Leclerq, s.v. *Étienne*, cols. 660 ff., plan.

158: Séjourné in *RB*, 1892, pp. 118, 258 (Fig.); Schick in *QSt.*, 1892, pp. 190-2; Clermont-Ganneau *AR*, I, p. 329; Strzygowski in *ZDPV*, 1901, pp. 156-7; Jacoby, 10; Horning, p. 129; Kondakov, Pl. LXVII; Baumstark, 140; Vincent-Abel, p. 786, Fig. 332, Pl. LXXVIII, 4.

159: Horning, p. 129, No. 4.

160. JERUSALEM. SYRIAN ORPHANAGE

Press with white mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 129 f.

161. JERUSALEM. TOMBS OF KINGS

Double black border. Field: *H*₁ with crosslets in each square. Colours: black, white, red.

Bibl.: *MuNDPV*, 1898, p. 30; Jacoby, 20; Horning, p. 129.

162. JERUSALEM. UNIVERSITY GROUNDS

Pieces of mosaic flooring, white tesserae.

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1890, p. 257.

¹ A similar decoration occurs in the Serjilla mosaic (Butler in *RA*, 1901, II, pp. 62 ff.; Pl. XII), dated A.D. 473.

163-4. JERUSALEM. VIA DOLOROSA

163. Greek Orthodox 'Prison of Christ'. White mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: *Jérusalem*, 1906, p. 85; Savignac in *RB*, 1907, p. 113, n. 3.

164. Armenian-Catholic church, Nôtre-Dame de Spasme.

(1) Mosaic pavement, 5·70 m. below ground, found in 1874. Bed: blackish mortar of lime and ashes, 4-5 cm. thick. Border: *Az*. Field: *Hx* with diamonds within each square. Many tesserae found above the pavement.

Bibl.: Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, pp. 80 ff., Fig.; Jacoby, 19 and 33 (in the latter Hammām es Sultān is mentioned as outside Jerusalem).

(2) In crypt of church. (a) Pavement with alternate sprigs and lozenges on white. Coarse tesserae. (b) In south-east corner fragment of pavement, 12·13×1·62 m. in its broadest part. Surround: white, 65 cm. broad, contains a pair of red and yellow pointed sandals, 25·5 cm. long, 9 cm. broad.¹ Border: *Az*. Field: knotted red and yellow bands in black frames, forming a repeating pattern. (c) Plain yellow tesserae between (a) and (b) are dated to an intermediate period.

Dating, suggested by the occurrence of sandals, fifth-sixth century.

Bibl.: Macalister in *QSt.*, 1902, pp. 122-4, Fig.; others in Horning, p. 121; add Vincent-Abel, pp. 598-604, Fig. 233, p. 573.

165. JIFNĀ. XIV. M. F.

(1) Coarse white mosaic in oil press.

(2) Interlacing pattern in three colours. (Probably pavement of bath.)

Bibl.: Abel in *RB*, 1923, pp. 113-14, plan.

166. EL KABRI. III. L. E.

Before the house of Husein Sirhān, fragmentary white pavement. Larger fragment 3×1·50 m., six cubes in 10 cm. sq., below it smaller fragment 60 cm. sq.; thirty cubes in 10 cm. sq.

167. KAFR KANNA. VI. N. I.

Discovered 1901 in Franciscan chapel, near the altar. *In situ*. Inscription in two columns of five lines, 85 cm. broad. Yellowish-white ground; letters, borders, and traces of a guilloche in black. Letters 5 cm. high.

דִּכְרֵי לְטָב יֹסֵה בֶּן / תְּנַחּוּם בֶּן בּוֹתָה וּבְנֵי / דָעֲבָדִין הָרָה טְבֵלָה / תְּהִי לְהֽוּ
ברכתה / אָמֵן
... / ... / הָרָה טְבֵלָה[ה] / ברכתה
... / ... / יש ... / ...

Honoured be the memory of Yoseh, son of Tanhum,² son of Butah, and his sons, who made this mosaic; may it be a blessing for them, Amen.

Col. I, l. 1. דִּכְרֵי should read: דִּכְרֵיר.

¹ Cf. No. 125 (7), the references given in Vincent-Abel and No. 335 (1) of the Supplement.

² Cf. No. 296.

I. 3. Ch. Clermont-Ganneau proposed as alternative meanings of טבלה tabella (altar) or a meaning connected with טבילה, lustral bath.¹

Lidzbarski read: דעכrown.

Halevy: תhiloth بالהא.

II. 3-5. Müller-Sellin: דעכדר חסורה טבלה תhiloth בא' בא' באל:

Col. II, I. 1. Began probably also with a: רכיר לטב.

I. 2. Lidzbarski completed: ישבועאל (?) (?) ישראאל (?) .

I. 3. Klein completes: תהי להוֹן.

Dated by Clermont-Ganneau, on historical grounds, to the fourth, and by Lidzbarski, on epigraphical, to the third or fourth century A.D.

Bibl.: Clermont-Ganneau in *QSt.*, 1901, p. 251 (Fig.); ibid., pp. 374-89; ibid., 1902, pp. 132-4 (Fig.); id. *RAO*, IV, pp. 345-60, 372 f., Pl. II, plan; id., *Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique*, Paris, 1900-5, No. 251; id., in *CAIL*, 1901, pp. 852 f., Pl.; D. H. Müller-Sellin in *SBer AWW*, CXLIII, 1901; Halevy in *Revue sémitique*, 1901, pp. 374 ff.; Lidzbarski in *Ephem. epigr. semit.* I, p. 313 f.; S. Klein, *Jüd.-paläst. Corpus inscriptionum*, Wien, 1920, pp. 74-6; id. in *Yedi'ot II*, p. 35 f.

Ment.: Bulletin *RB*, 1901, p. 491; Jacoby, 32; Baumstark, p. 140; Horning, p. 120; Kohl-Watzinger, *Antike Synagogen in Galiläa*, Leipzig, 1916, p. 145 f.; H. Vincent in *RB*, 1919, p. 556, n. 3.

168. KAFR ES SAMIR. v. j. h.

Presses, some of which contained a pretty mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: E. Graf von Mülinen in *ZDPV*, 1908, p. 56.

169. KAFR URIYA

House of Meir Yelsky. Large square floor of oil press, patterned with white mosaic.

170. KAFR YASIF. III. L. f.

Threshing floor south-east of village. Pavement extending for 10×5.50 m.

Border: interwoven geometric design and ornaments. Specimen given contains guilloche. Field: divided by strips into square panels, each having within a square set on diagonal. In the latter (in the part uncovered) $\frac{1}{4}$ and quatrefoil. The report in *Qobes* speaks of panels containing doves, serpents, cups, various fruits, a six-pointed star, &c.; intertwined crosses said to be later additions.

Colours: white, black, red, grey, pink. Seventy-two cubes in 10 cm. sq.

Bibl.: I. Braslavsky in *Qobes*, I, fasc. 2, p. 139; quoted by I. Ben-Zvi in *JPOS*, V (1925), p. 207, n. 1.

¹ These readings suggested themselves to Clermont-Ganneau in consequence of his hypothesis that the inscription belonged to a Christian church erected by a Jewish convertite. It must be remembered that in 1901 a Hebrew mosaic inscription was unique. The hypothesis was disproved by later discoveries and tacitly abandoned by its author.

171. EL KHADR. XIV. N. I.

(1) In south-west corner of the south chapel tesserae are scattered over the ground. Colours: black, white, and red. Each tessera slightly over 1 cm. sq.

(2) Two white mosaic pavements, 4·2 and 5·7 m. below surface and one above the other were observed in excavations in 1922.

172. KHĀN EL AHMAR. XVIII. O. T.

(I) The church. (1) Central bay of nave: mosaic with simple pattern. (2) East bay: *opus sectile*: circle with rays. (3) South aisle. Border: interlacing circles. Field: circle within square, the borders interlacing eight times, four times by a simple knot, in corners loops of type *I9*. In circle six-pointed star, with trefoils filling the space between its re-entrant angles and the circumference.¹

(II) The Court: coarse plain mosaic.

(III) The Vault. (1) First level: white mosaic laid diagonally with one row of red tesserae laid square. (2) Third level: white mosaic laid diagonally, with border of two-three rows laid square.

Dating: Church built A.D. 485, reconstructed A.D. 649. Internal evidence points to the seventh–eighth century A.D.

Bibl.: Chitty and Jones, A. H. M., in *QSt.*, 1928, pp. 175 ff., Pl. I, 1.

173. KHĀN EL AHMAR. XVIII. N. T.

Field after Km. 19 of the Jericho–Jerusalem road. Pavement extending for 41·20 m. sq. Double black border. Field: *H3*. Colours: white, red, black. Forty-two tesserae in 10 cm. sq.

174. KHĀN MINYA. VI. Q. G.

At the foot of the Ureima Mountain. Roman bath with white mosaic pavement in the apodyterium.

Bibl.: Karge in *Schlesische Volkszeitung*, 6 Feb. 1912, No. 56.

175. KHĀN ES SAHL. XVIII. P. S.

(1) Red, white, and black tesserae scattered over eastern part of the site.

(2) Glass tesserae in north part of site. Colours: light and dark blue, yellow, green, red.

Bibl.: Ment.: Horning, p. 131.

176. KHĀN ESH SHUWEIKA. XVII. J. U.

Fragments of mosaic.

Bibl.: H. V(incident) in *RB*, 1899, p. 457.

¹ The relation of this type of decoration to Saracenic art is discussed by Hankin in *QSt.*, 1929, pp. 98 ff.

177. KH. ABŪ ED DAB'. XXI. L. W.

Tesserae.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Hesy*, London, 1891, p. 61.

178. KH. ABŪ TANTUR. VII. I. k.

Fragment of mosaic pavement with black, white, and yellow cubes.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 319.

179–80. KH. 'ADASA. XVII. M. S.

179. White tessellated pavement of poor quality.

Bibl.: SWP., III, p. 106; Mackenzie in *QSt.*, 1911, p. 98; E. W. G. Masterman in *QSt.*, 1913, p. 135.

180. Geometric pattern in Byzantine church.

Bibl.: *Ment.*: Horning, p. 130.

181. KH. 'ALY. XIV. K. q.

Big mosaic cubes in several places.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 112.

M. AVI-YONAH.

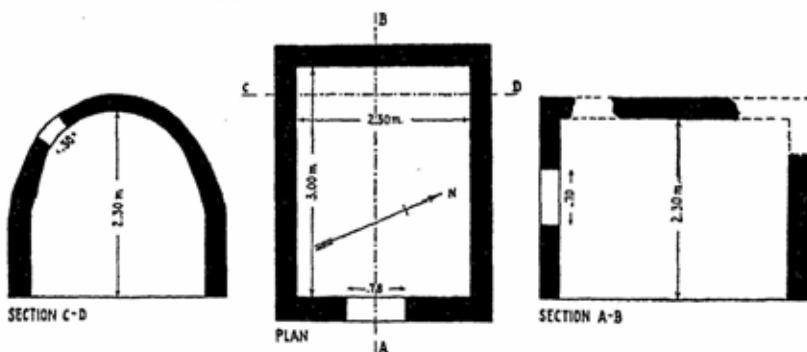
(*To be continued*)

VAULTED TOMB AT ASKALON

III-IV cent. A.D.

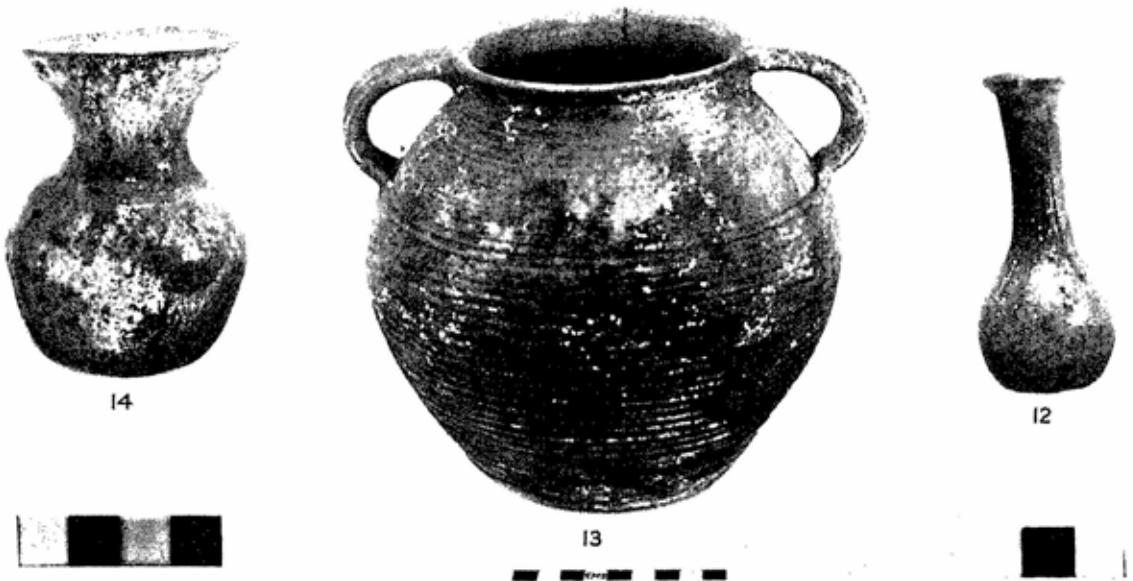
THE following tomb was discovered accidentally in February 1931 by Hajj 'Abdallah Jawād during vine-planting in his field, south of the ramparts of Askalon. The exact position is 35 cm. from the west and 42 cm. from the south margin of sheet 10-11 of the 1:20000 Topocadastral Survey Map (Ashkelon). The discovery was reported immediately, and the tomb cleared by the Department.

The tomb was 1·30 m. below the surface of the surrounding dunes. It consisted of a single vaulted masonry chamber, 2·30 by 3·00 m. by 2·30 m. high (*vide* plans and sections). The door, measuring 0·78 by 0·70 m., was in the east wall. In the roof was a circular opening of 0·30 m. diameter. The walls were made of concrete mixed with fine rubble, and were plastered inside and outside; they were approximately 0·28 m. thick.



Sand had filled the chamber to the top. On clearing it was found that an entrance had previously been made through a break in the roof. The west portion of the chamber contained two burials, the layers being separated by a stratum of drift sand, approximately 0·10 m. thick. Both layers were found disturbed. The only object found in its original position was a pottery vessel, which lay in the north-east corner of the chamber.

The upper burial (as found) yielded a gold pendant (Pl. XLVIII. 5), four gold ear-rings with pendants (*ibid.* 7, 8, 10, 11), fragments of a gold necklace with four and six disk- or cylinder-beads respectively (*ibid.* 1), a bronze cross pendant (*ibid.* 6), a glass perfume bottle (*ibid.* 12), a glass bracelet (*ibid.* 4), a glass ring (*ibid.* 2), a glass pendant in the shape of a tiny coloured jug (*ibid.* 3), twenty-two beads of glass and lapis lazuli, five blue stone beads



VAULTED TOMB AT ASKALON

(*ibid.* 9), a stone piece with traces of a cross, the remains of a lock, and various bronze fragments.

On the floor of the chamber were found the ribbed pottery vase with two handles referred to above (*Pl. XLVIII. 13*), and a glass vase (*ibid. 14*).

Inside the chamber there was also found a sandstone slab, 0·57 by 0·45 by 0·12 m., and a number of potsherds.

The tomb contains nothing which might give a very precise date, but the contents as a whole indicate the late third or fourth century A.D. The gold ear-rings resemble a number of those from the tombs of Karm-al-Sheikh,¹ Jerusalem, and the tiny jug pendant is paralleled by e.g., those from the Tarshīhā tomb (to be published in the next number), a tomb fairly well dated to the fourth century, and others. Like the latter, too, the present tomb from Askalon was evidently Christian (cf. the crosses); the contents perhaps point to a female burial.

J. H. ILIFFE.

¹ *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 3 sqq.

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE IN 1931-2¹

JERICHO

- Garstang, J.: 'The Walls of Jericho . . .' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 186-96, 5 Figs., 7 Pls.
—: 'Jericho, City and Necropolis' (in *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, Vol. XIX, 1932), pp. 3-22, 7 Figs., 23 Pls.

JERUSALEM

- Abel, F. M., and Barrois, A.: 'Decouverte d'un tombeau voûté à Talbiyeh' (in *RB*, 1931), pp. 295 ff., Pl. X, 3 Figs.

RĀS ISKANDER

- Stekelis, M.: 'Prähistorische Funde am Rās Iskander' (in *JPOS*, Vol. XII, 1932), pp. 149 ff., Pl. VII, 1 plan.

SABASTYA

- Crowfoot, J. W.: 'Excavations at Samaria 1931' (in *QSt.*, 1932), pp. 8-34, Pls. I-VII.
—: 'The Expedition to Samaria-Sebustiya. The Forum Threshing-floor Area' (in *QSt.*, 1932), pp. 63-70, Pls. I-VI.

TALL EL 'UJŪL

- Petrie, [Sir] Flinders: 'Palaces of Ancient Gaza. Tell el Ajjūl' (in *AE*, 1932), pp. 1-9, 11 Figs.

WĀDĪ EL MAGHĀRA

- Garrod, Dorothy A. E.: 'Excavations in the Wady el Mughara (Palestine), 1931' (in *BASPR*, 1932), pp. 6-11, 3 Pls.
McCown, Th. D.: 'A note on the excavation and the human remains from the Mugharet es Sukhūl (Cave of the Kids), Season of 1931' (in *BASPR*, 1932), pp. 12-15.

'Ein et Tabigha

THE expedition of the Oriental Institute of the Görres-Gesellschaft, directed by Dr. Mader, with the assistance of Dr. Schneider, has excavated a basilica constructed on the traditional site of the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes (Matt. xiv. 14-21, Mark vi. 32-44), a site mentioned by the pilgrim Aetheria (*ca. A.D. 390*). The basilica is situated on the Western shore of Lake Tiberias, between Tiberias and Tell Hum, a few metres south-west of the Seven Springs (Heptapegon). The basilica has three naves and is orientated true East. Its total length is 51 m., of which 30 m. belong to the nave with

¹ Continued from Vol. I, pp. 157 ff.

apse, 4 m. to the narthex, 17 m. to the atrium. There is also a transept 20 m. wide.

At the centre of the basilica the excavators found under the main altar of the choir the stone on which, according to an old Christian tradition, Jesus placed the five loaves and two fishes. Between the altar and the curve of the apse there is accordingly a mosaic representation of a basket filled with loaves, flanked on either side by a fish.

The mosaic pavements of the north and south transept are decorated with pictorial representations showing on a light background oleander shrubs, rushes, lotus and papyrus bushes, between which one can see ducks, geese, storks, peacocks, herons, flamingoes, &c., playing among the bushes, drinking from flowers, or hunting snakes. Smaller birds are balancing on the branches or sitting in the flowers. In the middle of the vegetation are various buildings (tower, gate, fort, round temple). The composition and the style of the mosaics, as well as the absence of green and blue colours, suggest that the mosaics and the church as well should be assigned to the middle of the fourth century A.D.

Hedera

Two tombs recently discovered south-west of Hedera Colony were investigated by Dr. E. L. Sukenik on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. The tombs were found built and covered with stone plates. In one tomb remains of several decayed skeletons were found, from which it appears that they were placed with their heads to the East.

In the first tomb a lead coffin was found, one short side and the bottom of which were missing. The coffin measures c. 1·80 m. × 30–40 cm. × 30–8 cm., narrowing in width and height. The two long sides and the cover were decorated with a strip of vine trellis in relief. On one of the sides six conches were found above the strip. The narrow side is decorated with an arch resting on two twisted columns. Under the arch stands a naked boy holding in his right hand a serpent and in the left a bunch of grapes. Conches are also found on both sides of the arch.

Fragments of Roman ribbed pottery were found in both tombs. The finds can be assigned to the second or third century A.D.

The 'Irq el Ahmar Rock-shelter'

ONE-THIRD of the surface of the 'Irq el Ahmar rock-shelter has been excavated during the autumn season 1931 by Monsieur R. Neuville, on behalf of the 'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine' of Paris. The work of this campaign

¹ Vol. I, 1931, pp. 157–8.

has permitted a more definite division of some of the archaeological levels ascertained in the preliminary sounding.

In the centre of the rock-shelter, the sequence of deposits was as follows:

Level A1: Black earth, 10 cm. Potsherds and few flints of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages.

Level A2: Grey and brownish earth, 10 to 70 cm. Lower Natufian flint industry, characterized by very numerous microlithic crescents; *dos rabattu* microliths; sickle-blades; small core-scrapers. Bone points, beads and fragment of harpoon. Two V-shaped stone basins, pierced at the bottom. Very numerous basalt and limestone grinders. Bone-point polishers. Hearths. Abundant animal remains.

Level B: Soft brownish earth, 40 cm. The typical aurignacian *à museau* scraper¹ characterizes this level; end-scrapers; gravers; few retouched blades. Hearths. Scarce animal remains.

Level C: Tough brownish earth, 40 cm. Sterile. Scarce animal remains.

Level D: Brown earth, 10 to 20 cm. This thin but very rich level extends all over a large hearth. Evoluated *Gravette* points²; discoidal flat scrapers³; numerous gravers, often prismatic⁴; plane-scrapers. Very abundant animal remains. Coproliths.

Level E: Dark-brown clay, 25 cm. Small discoidal, end, and rostrates⁵ scrapers; atypical blades and flakes. Abundant animal remains. Coproliths.

Level F: Same dark-brown clay, 40 cm. *Gravette* points⁶; small flat end-scrapers; plane scrapers; gravers, often prismatic. Scarce animal remains.

Level G: Tough dark-brown clay, 40 cm. Sterile. No animal remains.

Level H: Sticky black clay, 20 cm. Abundant typical Mousterian industry, consisting mainly of flakes and triangular points with retouched striking-platform; typical cores. Hearths. Abundant animal remains. Coproliths.

Level I: Same black clay, 20 cm., resting immediately on bed-rock. Sterile. No remains of animals.

The excavations will continue next season.

'Isawiya

Two cave tombs near 'Isawiya (P.E.F. map XVII. M.t.) were cleared in July 1932 by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

The first cave contained twenty-three ossuaries mostly of the ordinary type,

¹ H. Breuil, 'Les subdivisions du paléolithique supérieur et leur signification', Fig. 6, No. 4, 5, 7, 8.

² Ibid., Fig. 1, Nos. 13, 15.

³ Ibid., Fig. 6, Nos. 1-3.

⁴ Ibid., Fig. 7, Nos. 3-5.

⁵ Ibid., Fig. 7, No. 2.

⁶ Ibid., Fig. 1, Nos. 8-10.

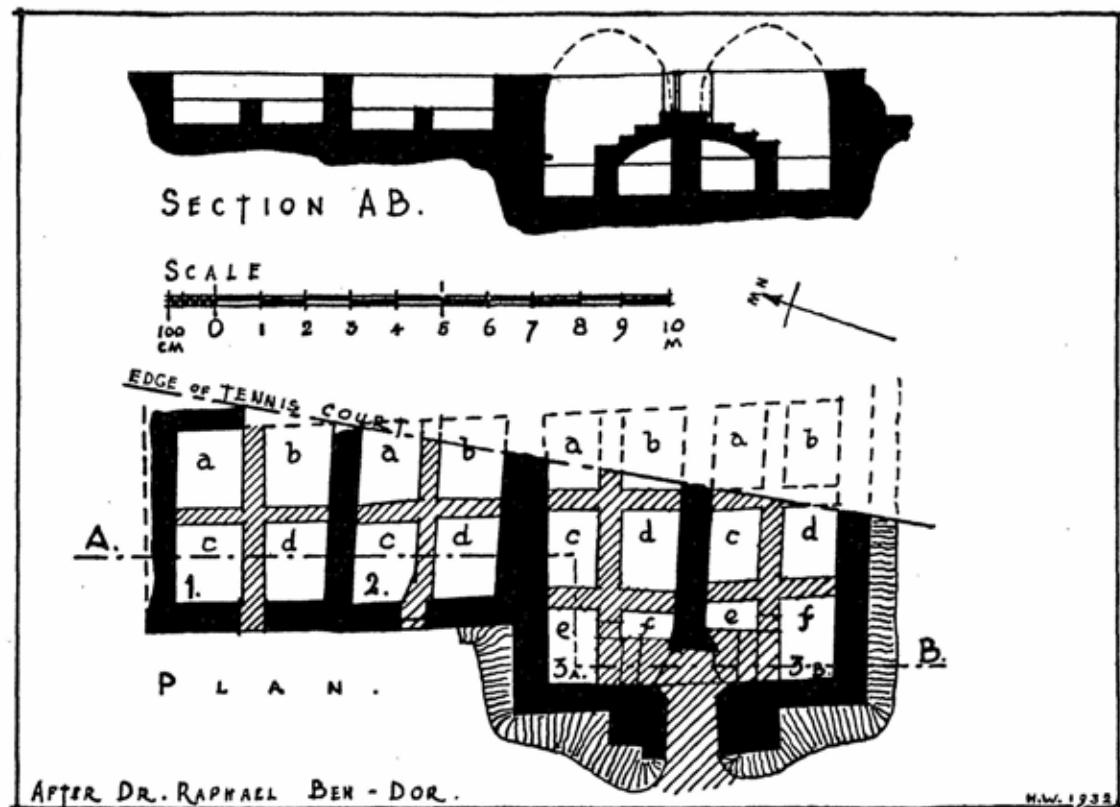
i.e. without ornament or decorated with rosettes. There was one ossuary inscribed in Greek ΜΑΡΘΑ. Among the other remarkable ossuaries were: an ossuary with traces of letters written with charcoal; one with the incised name 'Simeon bar Ton' and a small drawing representing an altar; one with the name 'Grida', decorated with two rosetted circles and a column, standing on steps and with a rosette on top, between them; and finally, an ossuary inscribed 'Matatyah', the shorter form 'Matyah' being repeated on the same side.

Apart from the ossuaries Hellenistic clay lamps and other pottery was found in a niche in the tomb cave.

The second cave was found completely destroyed. An ossuary without decoration, inscribed 'Yehonatan', and a small pottery jug were recovered.

Jerusalem, American School of Oriental Research

IN April 1932 a tomb-complex was discovered in the garden of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and partly cleared by Professor



Millar Burrows, Director of the School. The portion uncovered is of an irregular shape, consisting of three rooms, side by side. The first two are

almost square, with a doorway in front of each, and are divided into four compartments. The tops of the partitions are about on a level with the sills of the doors, and it appears that they were never any higher. The third room is double: the doorway faces the end of the partition and steps on either side lead into the chambers, which are much deeper than the other two rooms. These chambers are divided into six compartments (assuming that the rear wall is a direct continuation of the one found in the first room). All walls were originally covered with plaster.

The exterior is covered with cement, and the wall is sloping at the bottom. The roof was barrel-vaulted, as the walls of the double chamber curve inward at the top. Symmetry is conspicuously absent, and the masonry is poor, yet with its coating of cement without and plaster within the building must have been rather imposing.

Bones of fully one hundred bodies, badly broken and deranged, were found. Two complete glass vases and two clay lamps came to light, one inscribed, ΤΗC ΘΕΟΤΜΚΟΛ, together with innumerable fragments. These objects, and the potsherds, point to a date near the beginning of the sixth century A.D. This is confirmed by two coins of Anastasius I. Earlier coins from the Roman procurators to Julian lay outside the walls.

Jerusalem, Government House

DURING the construction of a road in the grounds of Government House, Jerusalem, two ossuaries were found, decorated with rosettes. An investigation, undertaken by Dr. E. L. Sukenik on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, proved that the two ossuaries belonged to one *kukh*, a part of a tomb-cave which extended under the road.

Khirbat Minya

IN March 1932 Dr. A. E. Mader, Director of the Oriental Institute of the Götteres-Gesellschaft, Jerusalem, excavated at Khirbat Minya, between Tiberias and Talhūm, on behalf of the Institute. The excavation brought to light the remains of a Roman fort of square form, measuring 70 sq. m. with nine round towers each about 4 m. in diameter. Several periods of building could be distinguished.

The first period is characterized by excellent stone dressing and masonry in walls which stand in some places 6 m. high. The core of the wall is cast, while the inner and outer casings are made with carefully smoothed stones placed orthostatically and joined with fine mortar; the dressing is equally fine inside and outside. Headers and stretchers vary without fixed intervals. The plan

and technique of the building are similar to those of the Roman forts of the Limes Arabicus in Trans-Jordan, especially those of Qastal and Odrūh.

The single gate of the fort gives on to the Via Maris, the ancient road which led from Babylonia and Mesopotamia to Damascus, and thence by the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean Sea to Egypt. In the south wall of the gate there is a monumental niche, 3·50 m. high and 2·50 m. wide, the walls and arch of which are richly modelled and belong undoubtedly to the first building period. The purpose of the niche is not quite obvious. The disproportion between its size and the narrowness of the gate, which is only 4 m. wide, rules out the possibility that it contained a statue of a god or the emperor on a corresponding scale. One would rather assume the existence of a Sanctuary of the Standards (*principia*), placed here instead of at the rather narrow court of the fort.

The gate is flanked by two towers in a greatly inferior technique which proves the existence of a second building period. The stones re-used in this construction have a wave profile on the short sides and belong, by analogy with similar profiles in Damascus and Jerusalem, to the twelfth to fifteenth centuries A.D.

At a depth of 8 m. the floor of the gateway was reached. There the excavators found a number of Early Byzantine architrave fragments, dating to the fourth century, and ornamented with acanthus spirals, indentions, pearl and bead and palmettes, as well as stones from arches and vaults with serrated plaited bands and acanthus wreaths of the same period. In between were huge fragments of a vault, bricks and numerous mosaic cubes of various hues, including cubes with gold and silver leaf placed under glass; and limestone cubes with a coat of pink colour. Among these debris were also found Arab architectural fragments with rosettes and pomegranate flowers. It appears that the architectural fragments of the fourth century belong to the Basilica of the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, at the Seven Springs (excavated by the same Society), and that they have been used, together with the Arab pieces, for the decoration of a dome covered with glass mosaics, and belonging to the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, which was destroyed by an earthquake.

Magħārat es Sukhūl

In the 1932 spring season the Joint Expedition of the British School of Archaeology and the American School of Prehistoric Research, under the direction of Miss Dorothy A. E. Garrod, assisted by H. L. Morris, jun., T. P. O'Brien, and J. D. McCown, discovered the remains of eight individuals in the Magħārat es Sukhūl (Cave of the Kids). This is a small cave-rock

shelter situated on the south side of the valley near the mouth of the Wādī Maghāra.

The rock-shelter contain a Mousterian deposit, largely brown or black breccia, from which over eight thousand flakes, cores, and implements of Mousterian workmanship were recovered in 1931 and 1932. On the surface upper Palaeolithic and later material was scattered, but does not represent a clearly defined stratum of occupation. The Mousterian is a developed type of Levalloisean and with the exception of four *coup-de-poings* from the base of the deposit the implements are made of flakes. The fauna is plentiful, including wild ox, pig, horse, deer, and a few rhinoceros teeth.

In May 1931, the skeleton and skull of a four-year-old infant were found. This was sent to the Royal College of Surgeons and cleared under the direction of Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S. It revealed a Neanderthal type with certain puzzling features.

When excavation was resumed, the fragmentary remains of three individuals plus two excellently preserved adult skeletons had come to light. Three more individuals were subsequently discovered. The total is nine from the site and with one exception all were found in the breccia at a depth of two to three metres from the surface. Numbers IV and V were more fully cleared than the others and give indication that the Mousterian inhabitants of Palestine, while showing positive Neanderthaloid affinities, had some characteristics that link them to modern races. The high and capacious skulls, and jaws with well-marked chin, contrast sharply with the heavy brow-ridges, pronounced alveolar prognathism, and taurodont dentition. The size and length of the limbs separate them from the short Neanderthals of Europe, but the curvature of the femora indicates a slouching gait. The differences warrant a provisional separation from the European Mousterians, and Sir Arthur Keith proposes a new genus and species, '*Palaearthropus palestinus*', in which the Galilee skull would be included.

Four of the skeletons lay immediately on the rock floor of the shelter and each was removed on a slab of limestone rock.

The Maghārat es Sukhūl was excavated to rock over its whole terrace, inside the small cave, and to a considerable distance down the slope.

Masada

PROFESSOR A. SCHULTEN, General Dr. Lammerer, and Dr. Borée have prepared an exact survey of the remains of the fortress and camps at Masada. During a four weeks' stay in March 1932 the following maps were prepared: (1) a map of Masada 1 : 5,000, (2) a sketch map, 1 : 50,000, of the wider

surroundings, (3) a plan of the fortress 1 : 2,500 with detailed plans of the buildings, including the Palace of Herodes, of which this is the first survey, (4) plans of all the nine Roman camps 1 : 500, with many detailed plans and photographs.

The results of the expedition will be published early in 1933 as a separate number of the *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins*.

General Lammerer has made also a plan (1 : 20,000) of the fortress of Battir and the Roman circumvallation there.

Qatana

A TOMB cave was cleared at Qatana village by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. In addition to two ossuaries found by the proprietor of the ground when the cave was discovered, the excavator found one more ossuary with the drawing of a building covered by a triangular roof, a Roman clay lamp, and two glass bottles.

Tall Beit Mirsim

THE fourth campaign of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and the Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary was headed by Professor M. G. Kyle and directed by Professor W. F. Albright.

Excavation this season continued in the south-east quadrant and near the West Gate. In the south-east, the area of over 1,500 sq. m., cleared previously down to Stratum C, was excavated to bed-rock. In the north-west a smaller area was excavated to bed-rock, since there was little stratification below Stratum A in this corner.

The most important result of the campaign was to increase our knowledge of the evolution of culture in the Middle Bronze. Great quantities of broken pottery, scarabs and other objects make clearer differentiation of successive phases of occupation possible. Stratum E, hitherto obscure, appeared as the richest in the site, to judge from a remarkable cylinder seal, bearing a typical Syrian representation (with meaningless hieroglyphic and cuneiform characters) as well as from many fine scarabs, bone inlay carved with animal designs, gold beads, pottery, faience, and alabastra. Period E was characterized by a new megaron type of house, displaced in D by houses with an open court. Much new material for house plans and pottery of strata F and G was unearthed, while the oldest levels, H-I and J, were only represented by fragments of wall, caves, pottery, and flints. The relative chronology of the pottery found during the first three campaigns has been confirmed throughout. The abundance of new material makes it possible to offer an absolute

chronology which cannot be far wrong: J, before about 2000 B.C.; I-H, between J and about 1800 B.C.; G-F, about the 18th century; E, 18th-17th centuries; D, 17th-16th centuries; C, 15th-13th centuries; B, 12th-10th centuries; A, 9th century to the beginning of the 6th.

Our knowledge of the defence system of the ancient town was greatly extended. In addition to the G wall in the south-east, 3·25 m. wide, the expedition found a reconstruction of it in period F, 3·50 m. wide. In period E (Early Hyksos Age) these walls were replaced by a rampart of *terre pisée*, as elsewhere in Palestine, Syria, and Egypt at this period. Later, in E (or in D), a stone revetment, as in the red city of Jericho, was constructed, while the old G-F wall was repaired to serve as retaining wall for the revetment. In C there was a new wall, 2·50 m. thick, followed in B by a wall about 2·00 m. thick and in A by a wall about 1·50 m. thick; in the latter two periods the wall was strengthened on the inside by a system of casemates. The West Tower was excavated to bed-rock and exhibited five phases of construction posterior to its original erection over the ruined B wall, perhaps in the tenth century. The third phase from the top (γ) was dated by a stone-lined pit full of pottery (including an imported Phoenician piece) to about 700 B.C.

The preliminary report of the fourth campaign will appear in Bulletin No. 47 of the American School of Oriental Research.

Tall en Nasba

IN 1931 the Tell en Nasba Expedition of the Pacific School of Religion, under the direction of Prof. W. F. Badè, excavated and mapped completely the remaining sections of the city walls, inner and outer. In two places the main wall had not been carried to bed-rock, but had been built over debris containing large numbers of Early Iron potsherds which clearly demonstrated that the wall was built not earlier than about 900 B.C. New evidence was obtained that the Iron-Age wall was built by a *corvée* and suffered destruction about 700 B.C. The city was rebuilt after this period, but not the wall, for during the Middle Iron Age houses were built over the top of the wall. An accurately dated fire level (silver coin of Alexander Balas) showed that the last general destruction took place about the time of the Maccabees.

Further excavation of the environs of the Astarte sanctuary found in 1929 revealed a temenos enclosed by a wall. Within it was a complex of houses with cell-like rooms next to the temple. To the north of it, still within the enclosure, was a large building with very thick walls (palace?) backed by a large tower in the city wall. Near by was a large room on a lower level, which contained seven orthostats, and had steps leading down into it from a

spacious paved court. The principal city gate was found on the east side. It is of the same time as the Iron-Age wall and like it was destroyed, doubtless by Sennacherib, about 700 B.C. The 4-metre wide entrance, the door-sockets, the stone door-step against which the double-winged gate closed, the long slot in which the iron bar rested, the stone seats at the entrance where the judges gave decisions, and the gate-keeper's room from which he could ascend to the gate-tower—these were found in a remarkably good state of preservation.

The principal individual find of the year was a beautifully made agate seal bearing the inscription 'Belonging to Jaazaniah, servant of the King'. Underneath the inscription stands a cock exhibiting long spurs on his legs. This Jaazaniah doubtless is the one mentioned (2 Kings xxv. 23 and Jer. xl. 8) in the Bible as coming to Gedaliah at Mizpah after the destruction of Jerusalem. It was found with fragments of Iron-Age pottery in the central pit of an original Iron-Age tomb, re-used and enlarged during the Roman and Byzantine periods. Other Iron-Age tombs of the west necropolis were found to have been similarly re-modelled and re-used. The largest tomb of all contained deposits which have provisionally been identified as Early Bronze, Late Bronze, Early Iron, Roman and Byzantine. It yielded a considerable number of seals and scarabs, among the latter seven that bear the cartouche of Thutmosis III. At least three tombs were found which belong entirely to the Bronze Age. One late Roman and Byzantine tomb produced a lamp with the Greek inscription 'The Martyrs Stephen [and] Paul'.

Ez Zahiriya

IN connexion with the excavations at Tell Beit Mirsim the expedition of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and the Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary made soundings in the village of *ez Zahiriya*, in the second week of August 1932. Fourteen soundings were made, thirteen pits being sunk to bed-rock, and one being an Israelite tomb. Since virgin rock is exposed in the middle of the modern village, the pits were distributed as evenly as possible around its periphery, some approaching the centre, while others were on the edge. No place where there was hope of finding ancient remains was neglected. The pits varied in depth from 4 m. to less than half a metre, and yielded no remains of ancient walls or undisturbed stratification. Most of them, including several of the deepest, contained only Arab pottery of late Mamluk and Turkish date (indicating the correctness of the local tradition which derives the name from al-Mālik az-Zahir Baybars). In a few, Byzantine pottery was found, generally below the Arabic. In some three pits earlier

pottery was discovered, next to the rock, including Early Bronze, traces of Middle Bronze, as well as a little Early Iron II (mostly characteristic of the tenth-ninth century B.C.). The soundings proved quite conclusively that no walled city or fortified town of any consequence ever existed here in ancient times.

Umm ez Zuweitina

In July 1932 a sounding was made in the Umm ez Zuweitina cave (south of Wādī Khureitūn) by Monsieur R. Neuville, on behalf of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine of Paris.

At the entrance of the cave a Lower Natufian hearth was found under a stratum of modern black earth.

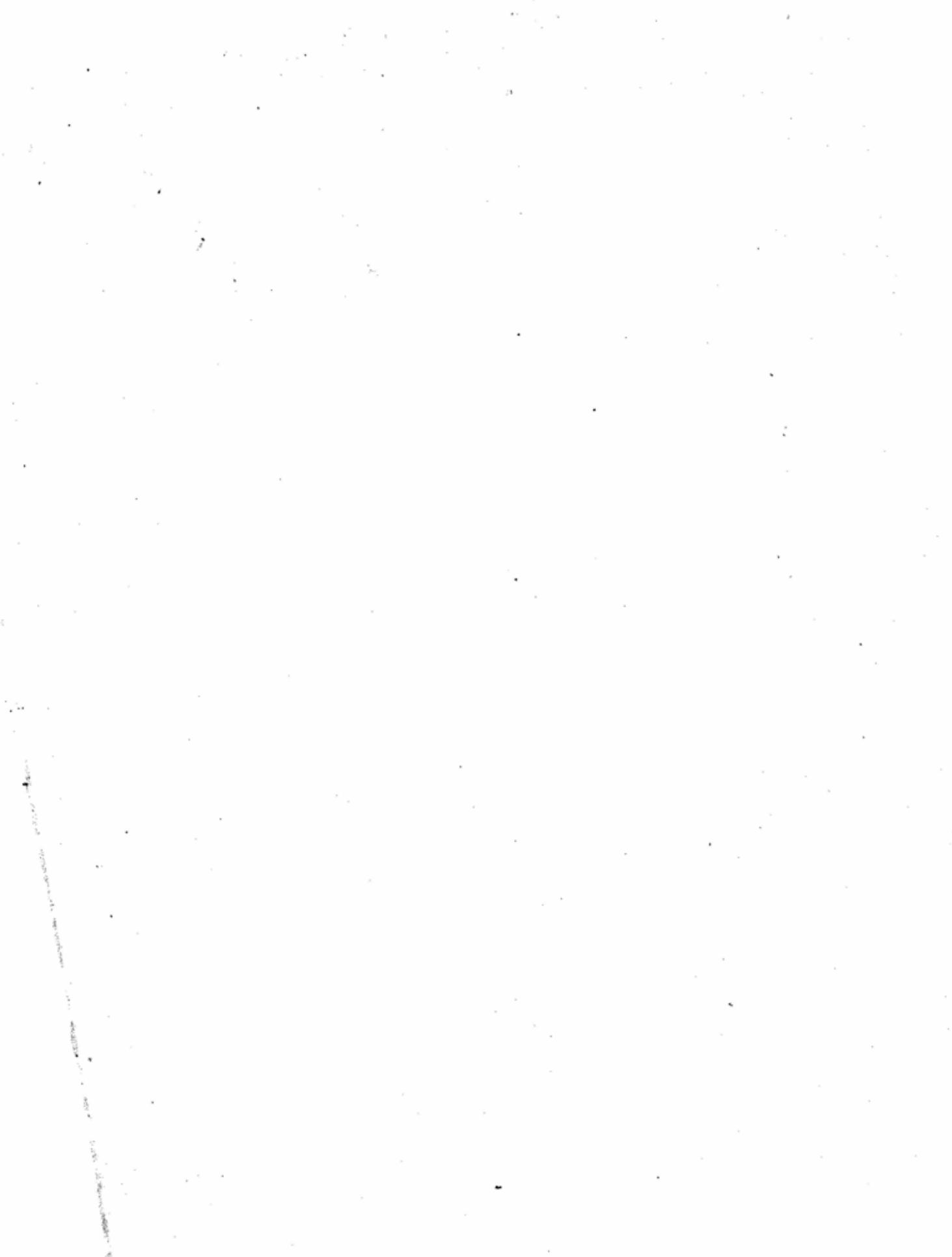
The principal discovery made in this hearth is a statuette of a cervoid animal made of grey limestone. The animal is represented sitting, with its four paws bent backwards. The object is well preserved with the exception of the missing head and the broken paws. In its present state it measures 15 cm. in length. The position of the neck seems to indicate that its snout rested on or quite near the ground.

The total effect is one of a sure observation of nature and of an artistic taste comparable with those observed in the sculpture of the Magdalenian period in France, viz. the Lower Magdalenian of the Pyrenees and the Solutre sculpture in stone. In Palestine itself the statuette seems connected with the contemporary stone carvings of Maghārat el Wād¹ or Maghārat el Kabāra.²

The Natufian level yielded also most of the implements characteristic of this culture, i.e. a fragment of a grooved bone haft with its sickle blade still in position, two bone awls, microlithic crescents, sickle blades, end scrapers and core scrapers, angle graters, and a few Tardenoisian micro-gravers.

¹ *Qst.*, 1929, p. 220.

² *Man*, 1932, p. 20.





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